

6

$$9(2x^2 - 2x + 1) = 140x^2(x-1)^2$$
$$\frac{(x-1)^2 + x^2}{x^2(x-1)^2} = \frac{140}{9} \Rightarrow 140x^2 - 280x + 140 = 140x^2(x-1)^2$$

جواب: 2

ضرب کنیم

مضروب کنیم

اولی را

1 $x+2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq -2$

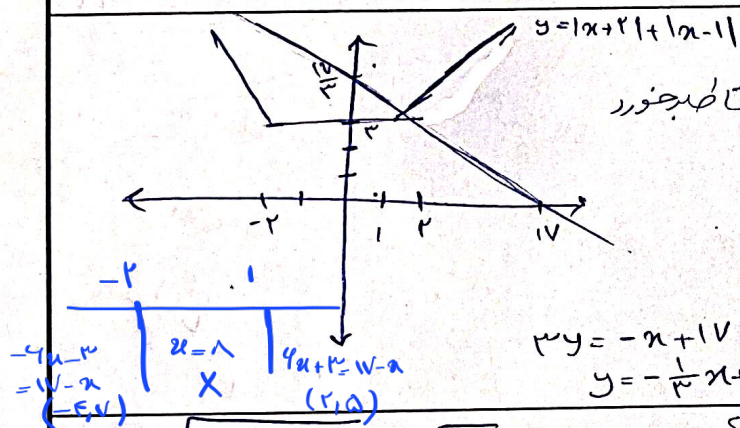
2 $-(x^2 - 6x + 8) \geq 0 \Rightarrow -(x-2)(x-4) \geq 0$
 $\rightarrow 2 \leq x \leq 4$

3 $-(x^2 - 6x + 8) \geq 0 \Rightarrow (x-2)(x-4) \geq 0$
 $\rightarrow (x \leq 2) \cup (x \geq 4)$

استدک را

1 $(x+2)(x-4) = \{4\}$

2 $\sqrt{4+5} + \sqrt{14+5} = 2+4$
 $9 = 9 \sqrt{4+5}$
جواب: 2



2 $x+1 = -\frac{1}{x}x + \frac{17}{x} \rightarrow A \mid \omega$

3 $-2x-1 = \frac{1}{x}x + \frac{17}{x} \rightarrow B \mid -\varepsilon$

$AB = \sqrt{(4-1)^2 + (2+4)^2} = \sqrt{10} = 2\sqrt{5}$

جواب: 2

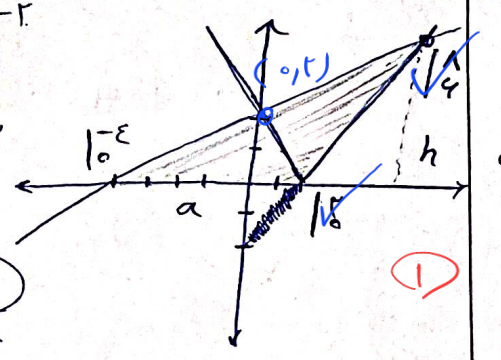
$y = \sqrt{x^2 - 6x + 8} = \sqrt{(x-3)^2 - 1} = |x-3|$

$y' = \frac{1}{x}x + 2$

$A(0, 2) B(1, 1) C(1, 4)$

$AB = \sqrt{2}$
 $BC = 3\sqrt{2}$
 $S = \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 3 = \frac{9}{2}$

جواب: 11



زمان بروز x است

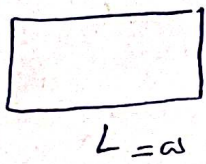
زمان نزهار $x+9$ است

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x+9} \Rightarrow \frac{x+9}{x^2+9x} = \frac{1}{20} \Rightarrow$

$20x+180 = x^2+9x \Rightarrow x^2-11x-180 = 0 \Rightarrow$

$(x-18)(x+10) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 18$

جواب: 18



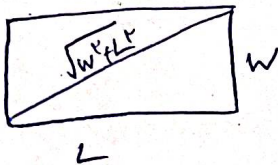
$$\frac{L}{w} = \frac{L+w}{L} \Rightarrow \frac{a+x}{\varepsilon} = \frac{\sqrt{a}+1}{2} \Rightarrow (1)$$

$$10+2x = \varepsilon + \varepsilon\sqrt{a} \Rightarrow x = 2\sqrt{a}-3 = L'$$

$$\frac{S'}{S} = \frac{(2\sqrt{a}-3) \times \varepsilon}{a \times \varepsilon} = \frac{2\sqrt{a}-3}{a}$$

$$\frac{\Delta u + y}{f_u} = \frac{\sqrt{a}+1}{2} \rightarrow 2u(\sqrt{a}+1) = \Delta u + y$$

$$\frac{S_2}{S_1} = \frac{(f_u)(2u(1+\sqrt{a}))}{(f_u)(\Delta u)} = \frac{2}{a}(\sqrt{a}+1)$$



$$w^2 + L^2 = (\text{قطر})^2 \Rightarrow \text{قطر} = \sqrt{w^2 + L^2}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{w^2 + L^2}}{L} = \frac{1+\sqrt{a}}{2} \Rightarrow \varepsilon w^2 + \varepsilon L^2 = L^2(1+2\sqrt{a}) \Rightarrow$$

$$\varepsilon w^2 = L^2(1+2\sqrt{a}) \Rightarrow \frac{L^2}{w^2} = \frac{2}{1+2\sqrt{a}} \approx 0.4118$$

$$\sqrt{2a^2 + \varepsilon a} = 2 - 3a$$

$$\begin{cases} a \geq a \\ a \geq 0 \\ a \leq 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 9a^2 - 12a + \varepsilon = 0 \\ \Delta = 144 \end{cases}$$

می توانیم

$$\rightarrow 2a^2 + \varepsilon a = 9a^2 - 12a + \varepsilon \Rightarrow 7a^2 - 14a + \varepsilon = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = 144$$

$$\frac{a+1}{a} = \frac{2}{\frac{2}{\sqrt{a}}+1} = \frac{2}{\frac{2}{\sqrt{a}}} = \frac{a}{2} = \varepsilon, a$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1 = \frac{14-12}{14} = \frac{2}{14} = \frac{1}{7} \\ a_2 = \frac{14+12}{14} = 2 \end{cases}$$

خ

$$\frac{\sqrt{n+1}(2-\sqrt{n-1}) - \sqrt{n+1}(2+\sqrt{n-1})}{9-(n-1)} = 0 = \frac{n-1}{\sqrt{n-1}} \rightarrow n=1$$

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{n+1} \rightarrow n \geq -1 \\ \sqrt{n-1} \rightarrow n \geq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow n \geq 1$$

$$(10-n)(n-1) = -2(\sqrt{n-1})(\sqrt{n+1})(\sqrt{n+1}) \Rightarrow -2(n-1)(\sqrt{n+1}) = (n-1)(10-n)$$

$$\frac{2-\sqrt{n}-2-2-\sqrt{n}-2}{\varepsilon-(2-n)} = \frac{2-n}{a\sqrt{2-n}} \Rightarrow \frac{-2\sqrt{2-n}}{2+n} = \frac{2-n}{a\sqrt{2-n}} \Rightarrow n^2 + 10n - 2\varepsilon = 0$$

$$D \rightarrow n > 2$$

$$(n+12)(n-2) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} n=2 \\ n=-12 \end{cases}$$

ریشه مثبت ندارد

جواب