

$$r^2 n^2 - a n + \varepsilon \rightarrow \alpha B = r^2 a^2 \rightarrow r^2 a^2 = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow a^2 = \frac{\varepsilon}{q} \rightarrow \alpha = \frac{r}{r} \rightarrow B = \frac{r}{r} = 7 \alpha + B = \frac{\Lambda}{r}$$

$$r^2 \alpha = B \rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{r}{r} \rightarrow B = -r \rightarrow \left(-\frac{\Lambda}{r} \right)$$

$$\frac{-a}{r} = \frac{\Lambda}{r} \rightarrow \alpha = -\Lambda$$

$$\rightarrow -\frac{\Lambda}{r} \rightarrow \alpha = \Lambda$$

مقدار = 14

ما هو المطلوب

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} = \Delta \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{ab}} = \Delta \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{c^4}}} \rightarrow 4(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}) = \Delta$$

$$r^4(a + B + \sqrt{ab}) = r^4 \rightarrow r^4(\alpha + B) + r^4 = r^4 \rightarrow \alpha + B = \frac{r^4 - r^4}{r^4} \rightarrow + \frac{(m+14)}{r^4} = \frac{14}{r^4} \rightarrow m = -1$$

$$-2r^2 + r^2 m + r \rightarrow -r$$

$$n^2 - n - r \rightarrow \text{مقدار اولي} \rightarrow \varepsilon n^2 + k n^2 - q n - r \mid n^2 - n - r$$

$$\varepsilon n^2 - \varepsilon n^2 - \Lambda n \mid (\varepsilon n + (k + \varepsilon))$$

$$(n^2 - n - r)(\varepsilon n + 1)$$

$$\varepsilon n^2 - \varepsilon n^2 + \Lambda n + n^2 - n - r$$

$$\varepsilon n^2 - r n^2 - q n - r \rightarrow k = -3$$

$$\alpha = \frac{-4 - \sqrt{14 - \varepsilon a}}{2} \quad B = \frac{-4 + \sqrt{14 - \varepsilon a}}{2} \Rightarrow r^2 \alpha^2 + r^2 B^2 + \alpha^2 = 14r^2 + \Lambda \Delta$$

$$\frac{-4 - \sqrt{14 - \varepsilon a}}{2} \quad \frac{-4 + \sqrt{14 - \varepsilon a}}{2} \quad r^2(S^2 - r^2)$$

$$r^2(14 - r^2 a) = (14r^2 - \varepsilon a) \rightarrow 14r^2 + \Lambda \Delta - 14r^2 + \varepsilon a = \alpha^2 \rightarrow 14r^2 + 14 + \varepsilon a = -(r^2 + \sqrt{14 - a})^2$$

$$\rightarrow 14r^2 + 14 + \varepsilon a = 9 + 9 - a + 4\sqrt{14 - a}$$

$$-14r^2 + \Delta = \Delta a - 9\sqrt{14 - a} \rightarrow \Delta(a - 1) = 4(\sqrt{14 - a} - 14r^2) \rightarrow \alpha = 1$$

$$n^2 - v n^2 - \Delta = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 p^2 - r^2 s p + r^2 s$$

$$r^2 - v r^2 - \Delta = 0 \Rightarrow \text{مقدار اولي} = 0 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{v + \sqrt{49}}{r} \right) \left(\frac{-v - \sqrt{49}}{r} \right) = -\left(\frac{v + \sqrt{49}}{r} \right)$$

$$\frac{v \pm \sqrt{49 + r^2}}{r}$$

$$n^2 = \frac{\sqrt{49 + r^2} + v}{r} \rightarrow n = \pm \sqrt{\frac{v + \sqrt{49 + r^2}}{r}}$$

مقدار اولي

$$\frac{r^2 p^2 - r^2 s p + r^2 s}{r} \rightarrow r^2 \left(\frac{v + \sqrt{49}}{r} \right)^2 = r^2 \left(\frac{49 + 49 + 14\sqrt{49}}{r} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{118 + 14\sqrt{49}}{r} = \boxed{59 + 7\sqrt{49}}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 1 \rightarrow \alpha = 1 - \beta$$

$$\varepsilon_0 B^r + r_0(1 - \beta)^r - r_0 B = 1V \Rightarrow \varepsilon_0 B^r + r_0 B^r - \varepsilon_0 B + r_0 - r_0 B = 1V$$

$$r_0 B^r - r_0 B + r_0 = 0$$

$$a m^r - a n - b = 0 \rightarrow b = -r \rightarrow 4_0 a^r - 4_0 a + r_0 = 0$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{a}}}{1} = \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}{\omega} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{a}}$$

$$ab? \quad \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = r \rightarrow a^r + ra + 1 - ra \rightarrow a^r - ra + 1 \rightarrow |a - 1| = r \rightarrow$$

$$a = \pm r + 1 \rightarrow a = r + 1 \rightarrow \text{جوابه } a = r$$

$$\sqrt{4a^r + 4a + 1 - 4b} = r \rightarrow 4a^r + 4a + 1 - 4b = r^2 \rightarrow 4a^r + 4a + 1 - 4b = r^2$$

$$4a^r + 4a + 1 - 4b = r^2 \rightarrow 4a^r + 4a + 1 - 4b = r^2 \rightarrow b = r^2$$

$$\min \rightarrow S^r - r\rho \rightarrow 1 - r(-1 - m^r) \rightarrow 1 + r + r m^r \rightarrow r + r m^r \rightarrow m = 0$$

$$a m^r + b n + c$$

$$(-a, y) (r, y) \rightarrow \text{at } b = -\frac{a+r}{r} = -1 \rightarrow a(n+1)^r + 1$$

$$a m^r + r a n + a + 1 \rightarrow a^r + B^r = x \rightarrow \left(-\frac{r}{a}\right)^r - r\left(\frac{a+1}{a}\right) = a \rightarrow \varepsilon - r\left(1 + \frac{1}{a}\right) = a$$

$$\varepsilon - r - \frac{r}{a} = a \rightarrow -\frac{r}{a} = r \rightarrow r a = -r \rightarrow a = -\frac{r}{r}$$

$$a + 1 = \text{جوابه } -\frac{r}{r} + 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}$$

$$S = \frac{a}{r}$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + 1 = -\frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow$$

$$(x_1 + \frac{1}{r})(x_2 + \frac{1}{r}) = 1$$

$$x_1 x_2 + \frac{1}{r}(x_1 + x_2) + \frac{1}{r^2} = 1$$

$$r x^r - a x + b = 0$$

$$r a x^r + a x - r = 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{r} = x + y$$

$$x y = -r$$

$$x y + \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r}(x + y) = \frac{b}{r} \Rightarrow b = -4$$

$$\left[\frac{ab}{r}\right] = \left[\frac{-4}{r}\right] = -r$$

(40 سوال)

$$x + \frac{1}{r}, y + \frac{1}{r} = \omega_1^2$$

$$x, y = \omega_2^2$$

$$\frac{a}{r} = 1 - \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow a = 1$$