

$$\frac{L}{m} = \frac{L+m}{L}$$

$$\frac{0+n}{\epsilon} = \frac{9+n}{0+n}$$

$$(0+n)^2 = 2n + 29 \quad (1) \quad \text{آر انك سالحي}$$

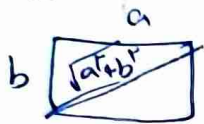
$$n^2 + 1 \cdot n + 20 = 2n + 29$$

$$n^2 + 9n - 11 = 0 \xrightarrow{\Delta} \frac{-9 + \epsilon\sqrt{8}}{2} = n$$

$$S = (8 - 3 + 2\sqrt{5})(\epsilon)$$

$$= \frac{\epsilon(1+\sqrt{5})}{2}$$

$$S = 5 \times \epsilon$$



$$\frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{a} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{a^2 + b^2}{a^2} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

مكس عدد ملاي!

$$1 + \frac{b^2}{a^2} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{b^2}{a^2} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{a^2}{b^2} = \frac{2}{1 + \sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2}$$

$$(\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = -2a + 2)^2$$

$$2a^2 + 4a = 4a^2 - 12a + 4$$

$$2a^2 - 16a + 4 = 0$$

$$a = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \checkmark$$

$$\frac{a+1}{a} = \frac{4}{\frac{4}{\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{4}{1} = 4, 8$$

$$-2a + 2 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{\square} \geq 0$$

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

$$n \neq 1 \rightarrow \{ \frac{1}{2}, 1, 2 \}$$

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

$$n^2 - 12n + 99 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n < 12 \pm 3\sqrt{5}$$

$$n-10 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{\square} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{n \geq 10}{\div} \quad n \neq 1$$

$$12 + 3\sqrt{5}$$

$$12 - 3\sqrt{5}$$

$$0 \leq 1$$

$$\Leftarrow$$

(5)

$$\frac{2\sqrt{2-n}}{\epsilon - 2 + n} = \frac{2-n}{0\sqrt{2-n}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \epsilon - n^2 = 10(2-n)$$

$$n^2 - 10n + 14 = 0$$

$$n = \frac{10 \pm \sqrt{100 - 56}}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{2n} \Rightarrow n \leq 2$$

$$2-n \Rightarrow n \neq 2$$

$$+ \frac{2}{\sqrt{2-n}}$$

$$(n-1)^2 + n^2 = \frac{140}{9} (n^2(n-1)^2)$$

(4)

$$\rightarrow 2n^2 - 2n + 1 = \frac{140}{9} (n^2 - 2n^2 + n^2) \Rightarrow \frac{-2(n - n^2) + 1}{\frac{(n - n^2)^2}{t}} = \frac{140}{9}$$

$$140t^2 + 18t - 9 = 0$$

$$t = \frac{-18 \pm \sqrt{18}}{280} \begin{cases} \frac{r}{10} = t \\ \frac{r}{16} = t \end{cases}$$

$$-n^2 + n = -\frac{r}{10} \rightarrow 10n^2 - 10n - r = 0$$

$$-\frac{b}{a} \text{ جمع} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$-n^2 + n = \frac{r}{16} \rightarrow 16n^2 - 16n - r = 0 \quad -\frac{b}{a} = \frac{1}{16} \quad + = \boxed{2}$$

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از طرف بزرگتر یا مساوی باید

$$-n^2 + 4n - 1 \geq 0 \rightarrow -(n-2)(n-4) \geq 0 \quad \frac{r}{1+1} = [2, 4] \quad D_f =$$

$$-n^2 + 4n^2 + 10n - 100 \geq 0 \rightarrow -(n-4)(n-5)(n+10) \geq 0 \quad \frac{-5}{+1} - \frac{4}{+1} + \frac{10}{-1} = -9$$

با همان کردن $n=4$ متوجه می شویم مدتی نکند

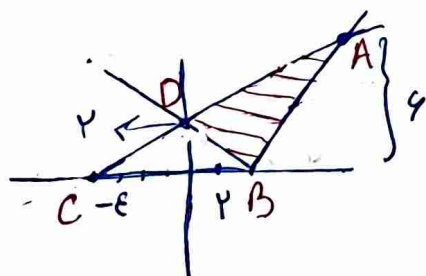
یک جواب

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$$-2n - 1 = \frac{-n}{r} + \frac{14}{r} \rightarrow n = -4 \quad y = 4 \quad (-4, 4) \quad B$$

$$2n + 1 = \frac{n}{r} + \frac{14}{r} \Rightarrow n = 2 \quad y = 0 \quad (4, 0) \quad A$$

$$AB = \sqrt{4^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5}$$



$$\frac{1}{r}n + r = |n - r|$$

$$S_{ABD} = S_{ABC} - S_{BDC}$$

$$\frac{1}{r}n + r = 0 \quad n = -4 \rightarrow C$$

$$S = \frac{(4)(4)}{r} - \frac{(4)(4)}{r} = 16 - 4 = 12$$

$$\frac{1}{r}n + r = n - r \Rightarrow n = 1 \quad y = 4$$

$$|n - r| + \text{طب} \leftarrow$$

$$S = 12$$

(10)

$$\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n+9} = \frac{1}{r_0}$$

$$n + 9 = \frac{n^2 + 9n}{r} \rightarrow n^2 - 31n - 180 = 0 \quad (n-34)(n+5) = 0 \rightarrow n = 34$$