

طول $\frac{a}{f}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{افزایش طول}}$ $\frac{a+l}{f_2} = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$ $\rightarrow 2(1+\sqrt{5}) = a+l$
 $f_2 + 2\sqrt{5} = a+l \rightarrow l = 2\sqrt{5} - 3$

f $\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{مسئله اولی} \\ \downarrow \\ S = 20 \end{array} \right]$ f $\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{مسئله ثانویه} \\ \downarrow \\ S = f(a+2\sqrt{5}-3) = f(2+2\sqrt{5}) = 1(1+\sqrt{5}) \end{array} \right]$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{S_{\text{دوم}}}{S_{\text{اول}} = \frac{1(1+\sqrt{5})}{20} = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{20}$ ✓

$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}{a} = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{ضرب در ۲}}$ $2\sqrt{a^2+b^2} = a(1+\sqrt{5})$ $\xrightarrow{\text{بجای } a}$ $f(a^2+b^2) = a^2(1+\sqrt{5})$
 $\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2 = 2 \rightarrow f a^2 + f b^2 = \frac{4a^2 + 2\sqrt{5}a^2}{2a^2} \rightarrow \frac{b^2}{a^2} = 1+\sqrt{5}$
 $\Rightarrow \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2 = \frac{a^2}{b^2} = \frac{2a^2}{a^2(1+\sqrt{5})} = \frac{2}{1+\sqrt{5}}$ ✓

$3a + \sqrt{9a^2 + f a} = 2 \rightarrow \sqrt{9a^2 + f a} = 2 - 3a$ $\xrightarrow{\text{بجای } a}$ $9a^2 + f a = f + 9a^2 - 12a$
 $\frac{a+1}{a} = ? \Rightarrow a = \frac{14 \pm 12}{14}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{بجای } a}$ $3(2) + \sqrt{9(4) + f(2)} = 4 + f = 10 \rightarrow 10 \neq 2$ ✗
 $\xrightarrow{\text{بجای } a}$ $\frac{4}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} + \frac{f}{4}} = \frac{4}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{9f}{4}} = \frac{4}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{9f}}{2} = \frac{4}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{f}}{2} = \frac{4+\sqrt{f}}{2} = 2$ ✓
 $\Rightarrow \frac{a+1}{a} = \frac{\frac{4}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{f}}{2}}{\frac{4}{2}} = \frac{4+\sqrt{f}}{4} = \frac{4}{4} = 1$ ✓

$\frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{\sqrt{x-1}+3} - \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{3-\sqrt{x-1}} = \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x-1}}$ $\rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{x+1} - (\sqrt{x+1} \cdot \sqrt{x-1}) - (\sqrt{x-1} \cdot \sqrt{x+1}) - \sqrt{x+1}}{9 - (x-1)} = \sqrt{x-1}$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{بجای } x}$ $x = 12 \neq 4\sqrt{3} \rightarrow 12 + 4\sqrt{3}$ ✓
 $f x^3 - f = 100x + x^3 - 20x^2 - 100 - x^3 + 20x$
 $f x^3 - f = x^3 - 21x^2 + 120x - 100$ $\rightarrow \Delta > 0, p > 0, S > 0$ ✗
 $\Rightarrow x^3 - 20x^2 + 120x - 99 = 0$ $\xrightarrow{\text{تجزیه به عوامل}}$ $(x-1)(x^2 - 19x + 99) = 0$ $\rightarrow x=1$ ✓

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2-x}+2} - \frac{1}{2-\sqrt{2-x}} = \frac{2-x}{5\sqrt{2-x}}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{تغییر متغیر}}$ $\sqrt{2-x} = t$
 $\frac{1}{t+2} - \frac{1}{2-t} = \frac{t^2}{5t} \rightarrow \frac{2-t-t^2}{(2+t)(2-t)} = \frac{t}{5} \rightarrow \frac{-t^2}{2-t^2} = \frac{t}{5}$
 $\Rightarrow -10t = 4t - t^3 \rightarrow t^3 - 14t = 0 \rightarrow t(t^2 - 14) = 0 \rightarrow t = 0 \text{ یا } t = \pm\sqrt{14}$ ✓
 $\xrightarrow{\text{بجای } t}$ $\sqrt{2-x} = \sqrt{14} \rightarrow 2-x = 14 \rightarrow x = -12$ ✓

این معادله فقط ریشهی مثبت است.

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

جمع ابرها = ؟

طرفین را ضرب کنیم $\rightarrow \frac{1+m^2-2m+m^2}{m^2 \times (1-m)^2} = \frac{2m^2-2m+1}{m^2(1-m)^2} = \frac{140}{9}$

$$18m^2 - 18m + 9 = 140m^2 + 140m - 320m^3$$

رابطه را در $18m^2 - 18m + 9 = 140m^2 + 140m - 320m^3$ $\rightarrow$ $140m^3 - 320m^2 + (140-18)m + 18m - 9 = 0$ $\rightarrow$ $140m^3 - 320m^2 + 122m - 9 = 0$

ریشه ها $\rightarrow$ $\alpha = 1, 34$
 $\beta = -152$

$118 = 2, 34 - 0, 152 = \alpha + \beta$

$$\sqrt{x + \sqrt{-x^2 + 4x - 1}} + \sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{-x^2 + 4x - 1}} = x + 2$$

تجزیه ی تقادیم زیر را داریم $\rightarrow$ $\sqrt{x + \sqrt{-x^2 + 4x - 1}} + \sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{-x^2 + 4x - 1}} = x + 2$

این سوال چگون تقادیم زیر را داریم $\rightarrow$ $\sqrt{x + \sqrt{-x^2 + 4x - 1}} + \sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{-x^2 + 4x - 1}} = x + 2$

تجزیه ی تقادیم زیر را داریم $\rightarrow$ $\sqrt{x + \sqrt{-x^2 + 4x - 1}} + \sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{-x^2 + 4x - 1}} = x + 2$

$y = \frac{-x}{x+2} + \frac{+1}{x-1}$ $\rightarrow$ $\frac{-x}{x+2} + \frac{+1}{x-1}$

$3y + m = 14$ $\rightarrow$ $3y + m = 14$

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حل تقاطع $\rightarrow$ $\begin{cases} 3y + m = 14 \\ 2m + 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2 \\ y = 5 \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow AB = \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2} = \sqrt{(2 - (-4))^2 + (5 - 5)^2} = \sqrt{36} = 6$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{(4)^2 + (2)^2} = \sqrt{16 + 4} = \sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5}$

$y = \sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 4}$ $\rightarrow$ $y = \sqrt{(x-2)^2} = |x-2|$

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

$|x-2| = 2x$ $\rightarrow$ $|x-2| = 2x$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = x-2 \\ y = \frac{1}{2}x + 2 \end{cases} \rightarrow (x=8, y=4)$

$\frac{1}{x-9} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x-9}$ $\rightarrow$ $\frac{1}{x-9}$

$\frac{1}{x} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x}$ $\rightarrow$ $\frac{1}{x}$

$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x-9} = \frac{1}{10}$ $\rightarrow$ $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x-9} = \frac{1}{10}$

$\Rightarrow x^2 - 9x = 10x - 180 \rightarrow x^2 - 19x + 180 = 0 \rightarrow (x-9)(x-20) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 9 \\ x = 20 \end{cases}$ $\rightarrow$ $x = 9 \rightarrow 20 - 9 = 11$

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

$$140t^r - 18t - 9 = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{root}} \begin{cases} t = 0,3 \rightarrow n^r - n - 0,3 = 0 \xrightarrow{\Delta > 0} S = 1 \\ t = -\frac{3}{14} \rightarrow n^r - n + \frac{3}{14} = 0 \xrightarrow{\Delta > 0} S = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$S = 2$$