

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{a}{b} \quad \underline{14} \quad \frac{n+t}{y} = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \quad \text{نسبت طلسمی} \quad \text{تکلیف ۱۸}$$

$$\frac{n \cdot y}{(n+t)y} = ? \quad \frac{n+t}{y} = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \Rightarrow$$

برعکس نوشته نسبتو!

$$ny = y \quad \frac{y}{1+\sqrt{5}} = \frac{y}{2(1+\sqrt{5})}$$

$$(n+t)y = 1+\sqrt{5} \Rightarrow \frac{S_r}{S_i} = \frac{1\sqrt{5}+1}{2}$$



$$\frac{c}{a} = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \quad c^2 = a^2 + b^2 \Rightarrow a^2 \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$\frac{10a^2 + 10a^2}{2} = a^2 + b^2 \Rightarrow \frac{10a^2}{2} + \frac{10a^2}{2} = b^2$$

$$b^2 = \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right) a^2 \Rightarrow \frac{a^2}{b^2} = \frac{a^2}{a^2 \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{5}} \quad \checkmark$$

$$r - 14a = \sqrt{14a^2 + 14a} \Rightarrow r + 9a^2 - 14a = 14a^2 + 14a$$

$$-14a^2 - 14a + 14a + r = 0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{14 \pm \sqrt{144}}{14}$$

$$\left(\frac{14}{14} \right) \left(\frac{14}{14} \right)$$

$$\frac{14-14}{-14} = \sqrt{\frac{144}{14}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\frac{14}{14} + 1}{\frac{14}{14}} = \left(\frac{9}{14} \right) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\sqrt{n-1} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{n+1} - \sqrt[3]{n+1} - \sqrt[3]{n-1}}{1} \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n-1}} = \frac{\sqrt{n+1}}{1 - (n-1)} \quad (175)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n-1}} = \frac{-2\sqrt{n-1}}{1-n} \Rightarrow 1 - n = -2\sqrt{n-1}$$

$n > 1$

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

$$\Rightarrow n^2 - 4n + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{2 \pm \sqrt{19}}{2}$$

کیمی از ریشه ها معلوم است از 10 است!

کیمی

ریشه مثبت

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-10 \pm \sqrt{196}}{2} = -14$$

ریشه منفی!

ریشه مثبت

0

$$-n^3 + 4n^2 + 4n - 1 = (25-n)(n-4) \quad (2) \quad (V)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{matrix} - & + & - & + \\ \phi & - & \phi & + \end{matrix} \Rightarrow R_1 = [-\infty, -\delta] \cup [4, 5]$$

$$-n^2 + 4n - 1 = -(n-2)(n-2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{matrix} + & - & + \\ \phi & - & \phi & + \end{matrix} \Rightarrow R_2 = [2, 4] \quad (3)$$

جواب

$$R_1 \cap R_2 = \{2\}$$

$$\sqrt{4 + \sqrt{-4 + 4 + 1 - 1}} + \sqrt{16 + 5} = 4 + 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} -\gamma n - 1 & \gamma & \gamma n + 1 \end{array}$$

①

(P)

$$\frac{1V}{\mu} - \frac{\gamma}{\mu} = \gamma n + 1$$

$$\frac{1V}{\mu} = \frac{\gamma}{\mu} n \Rightarrow n = 1 \checkmark \quad \gamma > 0$$

$$\frac{1V}{\mu} - \frac{\gamma}{\mu} = \gamma \Rightarrow 1V - \gamma = \gamma \Rightarrow \gamma = 1 \Delta \times$$

$$\frac{1V}{\mu} - \frac{\gamma}{\mu} = -\gamma n - 1 \Rightarrow \frac{-\gamma}{\mu} n = \frac{\gamma_0}{\mu}$$

$$\Rightarrow n = \frac{-\gamma_0}{\gamma} \checkmark$$

$$A(\gamma_0) \in B(-\gamma_0 V)$$

$$\sqrt{(\gamma - (-\gamma))^{\gamma} + (-\gamma)^{\gamma}} = \sqrt{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\gamma \sqrt{1_0} \checkmark$$

$$y = \sqrt{(\gamma - \gamma)^{\gamma}} = \sqrt{\gamma - \gamma}$$

②

(P)

$$y = |\gamma - \gamma| \quad y = \frac{1}{\gamma} n + \gamma$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} \gamma - \gamma & \gamma - \gamma \end{array}$$

$$\frac{1}{\gamma} n + \gamma = \gamma - \gamma$$

$$\frac{1}{\gamma} n = \gamma \Rightarrow n = \gamma \times$$

$$\frac{1}{\gamma} \gamma + \gamma = \gamma - \gamma$$

$$\frac{1}{\gamma} n = -\gamma \Rightarrow n = -\gamma \checkmark$$

$$n = 1 \Rightarrow y = 4 \checkmark$$

$$|n-1|=0 \Rightarrow n=1 \checkmark$$

$$\frac{1}{r}x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow n = -\frac{1}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - (-\frac{1}{r}) = 4 = A$$

$$\frac{A \cdot h}{r} = \frac{4 \times 4}{r} = \text{circled } 16$$

$$\text{circled } 1.$$

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

$$\text{circled } (r)$$

$$\frac{r(n-9)}{n^2-9n} = \frac{1}{r_0} \Rightarrow r \cdot n - 1A \cdot = n^2 - 9n$$

$$\Rightarrow n^2 - 9n + 1A \cdot = 0$$

$$(n - \frac{1}{r})(n - \frac{1}{r}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n = \frac{1}{r} \perp \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{X}} n - 9 = \frac{1}{r} - 9 = -\delta \rightarrow \delta \text{ gives } n \text{ value}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} - 9 = \boxed{\frac{1}{r_0}} \checkmark$$

$$(r)$$

$$\frac{1 - rn + n^r + n^r}{(n(1-n))^r} = \frac{r(n^r - n) + 1}{(n - n^r)^r} = \frac{14_0}{9} \xrightarrow{n^r - n = t} \frac{rt+1}{t^r} = \frac{14_0}{9}$$

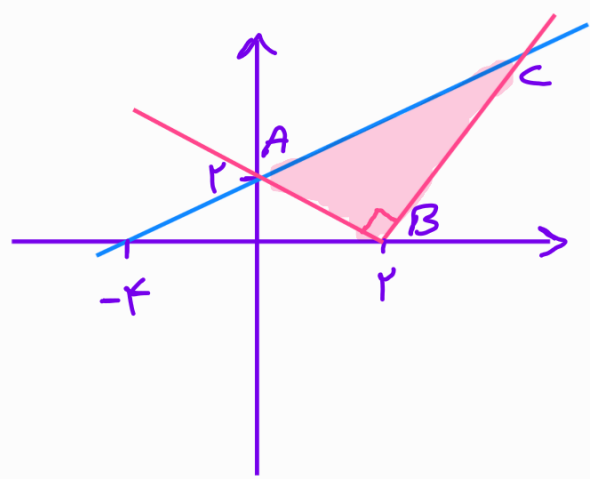
$$14_0 t^r - 1A t - 9 = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{russ}} \begin{cases} t = 0,3 \rightarrow n^r - n - 0,3 = 0 \xrightarrow{\Delta} S = 1 \\ t = -\frac{r}{14} \rightarrow n^r - n + \frac{r}{14} = 0 \xrightarrow{\Delta} S = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{S = 1}$$

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

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

$$\rightarrow C(4, 4)$$



19

$$AB = 2\sqrt{2} \quad BC = 4\sqrt{2} \rightarrow S = \frac{2\sqrt{2} \times 4\sqrt{2}}{2} = \boxed{12}$$