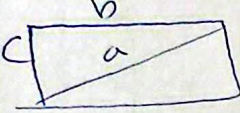


$$\frac{n}{y} = \frac{0}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow \varepsilon n = 0 y \Rightarrow y = \frac{\varepsilon}{0} n \Rightarrow n' = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2} y \Rightarrow n' = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2} \times \frac{\varepsilon}{0} n =$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{0} n \Rightarrow \frac{n'y}{ny} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2} n}{n} = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2} \checkmark$$

 $a^2 = b^2 + c^2$
 $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \Rightarrow a = \frac{b(1+\sqrt{5})}{2} \Rightarrow a^2 = \frac{b^2 + 5b^2 + 2\sqrt{5}b^2}{4} = \frac{b^2 + c^2}{4}$

$$\varepsilon b^2 + 2\sqrt{5}b^2 = \varepsilon b^2 + \varepsilon c^2 \Rightarrow 2b^2 + 2\sqrt{5}b^2 = \varepsilon c^2 \Rightarrow \frac{b^2 + \sqrt{5}b^2}{\varepsilon} = c^2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{b^2(1+\sqrt{5})}{\varepsilon}} = c$$

$$\left(\frac{b}{c}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{b}{\sqrt{\frac{b^2(1+\sqrt{5})}{\varepsilon}}}\right)^2 = \frac{b^2}{\frac{b^2(1+\sqrt{5})}{\varepsilon}} = \frac{\varepsilon}{1+\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\varepsilon}{1+\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{1-\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\varepsilon(1-\sqrt{5})}{1-5} = \frac{-\varepsilon(1-\sqrt{5})}{4} = \frac{\varepsilon(1+\sqrt{5})}{4} \checkmark$$

$$d - Ca = \sqrt{2a^2 - \varepsilon a} \xrightarrow{\quad} \varepsilon + 9a^2 - 12a = 2a^2 + \varepsilon a \Rightarrow \sqrt{a^2 - 12a + \varepsilon} = \Rightarrow$$

$$a^2 - 12a + \varepsilon = 0 \rightarrow (a - 12)(a - \varepsilon) \rightarrow \frac{12}{12} \times \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow \frac{12}{\varepsilon} \times \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \times \frac{\varepsilon}{12} = \frac{1}{12} \checkmark$$

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

$$\Rightarrow -2\sqrt{n+1} = 1-n \Rightarrow 2\sqrt{n+1} = n-1 \Rightarrow \varepsilon n + \varepsilon = n^2 - 2n + 1 \Rightarrow n^2 - 2\varepsilon n + 9\varepsilon = 0$$

$$n = \frac{2\varepsilon \pm \sqrt{4\varepsilon^2 - 4 \times 9\varepsilon}}{2} = \varepsilon \pm \sqrt{\varepsilon^2 - 9\varepsilon} \rightarrow \varepsilon \pm \sqrt{\varepsilon(\varepsilon - 9)}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2-n} - \sqrt{2-n} - \sqrt{2-n} - \sqrt{2-n}}{\varepsilon - 2 + \sqrt{2+n}} = \frac{-2\sqrt{2-n}}{2+n} = \frac{2-n}{0\sqrt{2-n}} \Rightarrow \varepsilon - n^2 = -1 \cdot (2-n)$$

$$\varepsilon - n^2 = -2 + 1 \cdot n \Rightarrow n^2 + 1 \cdot n - 2\varepsilon = (n+1)(n-2)$$

ریشه منفی!

ریشه مثبت ندارد

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

$$140t^2 - 14t - 9 = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{دلتا}} \begin{cases} t = 0,3 \rightarrow n^2 - n - 0,3 = 0 \xrightarrow{\Delta} S=1 \\ t = -\frac{9}{14} \rightarrow n^2 - n + \frac{9}{14} = 0 \xrightarrow{\Delta} S=1 \end{cases}$$

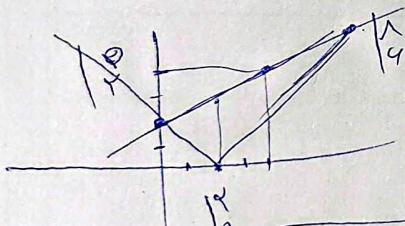
$$S=2$$

$$y = 12 + 2|x-1|$$

$$n < 1 \rightarrow 2n - 2 - n - 2 - n + 1 = -2n - 1 \rightarrow \frac{-n+14}{2} = -2n - 1 \Rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow n = -2 \Rightarrow n = -2$$

$$1 \leq n \leq 1 \rightarrow n + 2 + n + 1 = 4n + 3 \rightarrow 2 = \frac{-n+14}{2} = 4n + 3 \Rightarrow -n + 14 = 8n + 6 \Rightarrow n = 1 \quad \text{و ج د}$$

$$n > 1 \rightarrow 2n + 1 = \frac{2}{0} \quad \left(\frac{2}{0} \right) + (0 - 14) \sqrt{4 + \varepsilon} = \sqrt{\varepsilon} \cdot \left[\frac{2}{0} \right] \quad \checkmark$$



$$\left| \frac{(14+2)-\varepsilon}{2} \right| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \Rightarrow \left| \frac{12-\varepsilon}{2} \right| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \Rightarrow 12 - \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon \Rightarrow 12 \leq 2\varepsilon \Rightarrow \varepsilon \geq 6$$

$$y = \sqrt{n^2 - \varepsilon n + \varepsilon} \quad \sqrt{(n-2)^2} = |n-2| \quad \begin{cases} n \geq 2 \rightarrow n-2 \Rightarrow n-2 = \frac{1}{2}n + 2 = \frac{1}{2}n \Rightarrow n = 4 \\ n < 2 \rightarrow -n+2 \Rightarrow -n+2 = \frac{1}{2}n + 2 \Rightarrow n = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{مقام } n \rightarrow h \rightarrow \frac{1}{n} \quad \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n-4} \leq \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{n-4+n}{n^2-4n} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{2n-4}{n^2-4n} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 2n-4 = \frac{1}{2}(n^2-4n)$$

$$\text{مقام } n-4 \rightarrow h \rightarrow \frac{1}{n-4} \quad n^2-4n = \varepsilon \cdot n - 14 \Rightarrow n^2 - 4n + 14 = \varepsilon \cdot n$$

$$\text{مقام } n+4 \rightarrow h \rightarrow \frac{1}{n+4} \quad \frac{1}{n+4} + \frac{1}{n} \leq \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{n+4+n}{n^2+4n} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{2n+4}{n^2+4n} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 2n+4 = \frac{1}{2}(n^2+4n)$$

$$\text{مقام } n \rightarrow h \rightarrow \frac{1}{n} \quad (n-4)(n+4) = 0 \Rightarrow n = 4 \quad \checkmark \quad \frac{1}{n} > 0 \Rightarrow \text{و ج د}$$

✓ بررسی دافنه ها :

$$1) -x^3 + 4x^2 + 25x - 100 \geq 0 \rightarrow -(x-4)(x-5)(x+5) \geq 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c} -5 \quad 4 \quad 5 \\ + \quad | \quad - \quad + \quad | \quad - \end{array}$$

$$x \in (-\infty, 5] \cup [4, 5]$$

$$2) -x^2 + 4x - 8 \geq 0 \rightarrow x \in [2, 4]$$

$$3) \text{ زیر رادیکال اول } \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq 0$$

$$4) \text{ زیر رادیکال دوم معادله مثبت}$$

$$5) \underline{x+2} \geq 0 \rightarrow x \geq -2$$

جواب رادیکال

$\cap \rightarrow \boxed{x=4}$
در معادله صدق می کند
و مقدارش 4 است ✓