

$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{5}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{5m}{4} = \frac{5+3m}{2} \Rightarrow 10+2m = 4+4\sqrt{5}$
 $6+2m = 4\sqrt{5} \Rightarrow m = 2\sqrt{5}-1$
 $\frac{5(2\sqrt{5}-1)}{4} = \frac{5+3(2\sqrt{5}-1)}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{5+6\sqrt{5}-3}{2} = \frac{2+6\sqrt{5}}{2} = 1+3\sqrt{5}$
 $\frac{5}{4} = \frac{5+3m}{4} \Rightarrow 5 = 5+3m \Rightarrow m=0$
 $\frac{5}{4} = \frac{5+3(0)}{4} = \frac{5}{4}$

$\frac{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}{x} = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$
 $\sqrt{x^2+y^2} = x \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$
 $x^2+y^2 = x^2 \frac{(1+\sqrt{5})^2}{4}$
 $y^2 = x^2 \frac{(1+\sqrt{5})^2-4}{4}$
 $y^2 = x^2 \frac{1+2\sqrt{5}+5-4}{4}$
 $y^2 = x^2 \frac{2+2\sqrt{5}}{4}$
 $y^2 = x^2 \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$
 $\frac{y}{x} = \sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}}$

$\sqrt{a^2+4a+4} = r$
 $\sqrt{a^2+4a+4} = r \Rightarrow \frac{r}{\sqrt{a^2+4a+4}} = 1$
 $\frac{r}{\sqrt{a^2+4a+4}} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{r}{\sqrt{a^2+4a+4}} = 1$
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$\frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x-1}} = \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{\sqrt{x-1}+\sqrt{x+1}} = \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{2\sqrt{x}}$
 $\frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x-1}} = \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{2\sqrt{x}}$
 $\frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x-1}} = \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{2\sqrt{x}}$
 $\frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x-1}} = \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{2\sqrt{x}}$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2-x}} + \frac{1}{2-\sqrt{2-x}} = \frac{2-x}{2\sqrt{2-x}}$
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$\sqrt{2-x} = \sqrt{10} \Rightarrow x = -8$

$$\frac{1}{x^r} + \frac{1}{(1-x)^r} = \frac{14}{9} \Rightarrow \frac{1-x^r + x^r}{x^r(1-x^r)} = \frac{14}{9} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1-x^r} = \frac{14}{9} \Rightarrow 1-x^r = \frac{9}{14} \Rightarrow x^r = \frac{5}{14}$$

$$9 - 1 \times x + 1 \times x^2 + 1 \times x^3 + 0 \times x^4 + 1 \times x^5 \rightarrow 1 \times x^5 + 1 \times x^4 + 1 \times x^3 - 1 \times x^2 - 9 \times x$$

می دایم جمع می‌ها = $-\frac{b}{a}$ $\Rightarrow$ $-\frac{-24}{16} = 1.5$

$$-x^2 + x + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1, -1$$

از دامنه عبارت کجایند $x^2 + 2x - 1 \geq 0$

مدرسہ اسلامیہ
جامعہ اسلامیہ

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۱۰. $(x-2)(x-4) = 0$ ۲ جواب درجه ۳
 می توان همین تکرار کرد =

if $x^2 = 5 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x^2 + 0} + \sqrt{14 + 0} = x + 2 \checkmark$

$$y_2 \frac{1V - 9K}{\quad} \Rightarrow$$

$$X_i \Rightarrow X_{i+1}$$

تابع اول فضائیه اللغوی لیسٹم (تابع طرائق)

$$1 \geq x_{j_0} - r \Rightarrow 3$$

$$X_{-} \vdash -r X_{-} |$$

(I)

$1V - 9\Omega = 7\Omega + \mu$	$1V - 9 = 9$
$1K = 2V9\Omega$	$1 = 9\Omega$
$9\Omega = 2\checkmark$	
	$12 - 9\Omega = 9\Omega$
	$10 = -9\Omega$

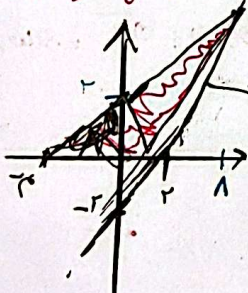
$$\begin{array}{c|c} A & -r \\ \hline B & r \end{array}$$

$$A\beta_2 = \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}$$

$$\sqrt{r^2 + r^2} = \sqrt{2} \cdot r$$

$$A\beta_2 = r\sqrt{2}$$

$$y_2 = \frac{1}{r} x + p, \quad y = \sqrt{x^2 - 2ax + a^2} \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{r^2} + 2px + p^2 = x^2 - 2ax + a^2$$



L2 ~~12~~

A handwritten signature in red ink, possibly reading 'G. G.', is written over a circular red stamp. The stamp contains some illegible text and a central emblem.

$\frac{1}{r} \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & 0 \\ 11 & 1 & 12 \end{array} \right|$

A / 1
B / 2
C / 3

۱۰۰ فیصد اسات $\frac{1}{2}$ کار را انجام می دهد و در نتیجه $\frac{1}{2}$ کار را انجام می دهد

وخرید با هم در هر ساعت

$$\frac{1}{x+y} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{x}$$

$$x^r - p | x - 1_A = 0$$

$$(x + a)(x + b) \Rightarrow x^2 + bx$$

سرفرد در معمای که برانجامی می رسد