

2

2

$$\frac{1}{135} = \frac{1}{111} + \frac{1}{333}$$

$$K_1 a + a \begin{bmatrix} K_1 a \\ a+1 \end{bmatrix}$$

1

This is a scan of a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

Σ

13. $\frac{1}{V_0} \times -\frac{1}{V_0} \times \frac{1}{V_0}$

$$a = \frac{1}{V_0} \times -\frac{1}{V_0} = -\frac{1}{V_0}$$

540 9.

$$\frac{110 \mu B \cdot \frac{1}{V_0} \times 10^5 + \frac{1}{V_0} \times 10^5 - 1}{\frac{1}{V_0} \times 10^5 + \frac{1}{V_0} - 1} = \frac{110}{10^5}$$

$a n^2 + b n + c$

$$- \frac{1}{V_0} \times 10^5 + b \delta + c = 13$$

$$- \frac{1}{V_0} \times 10^5 + b V + c = 19$$

$V b + c = 19$

$$- \frac{\delta b + c = 19}{V b = 1}$$

 $b = 1$
 $c = -1$

$$-1.a$$

$$-1.a$$

$$t_r = 1.a + b \quad t_v = 1.a + b \quad t_r = 1.a + b$$

$$t_v = 1.a + b$$

$$b = 1.a$$

$$-1.a, -1.a$$

$$-1.a = -1.a + \epsilon d + \delta a$$

$$t_{10} = 1.a + b + \delta a + \epsilon d$$

$$t(a+d) = \delta(a+\epsilon d)a + r(a+\epsilon d)a$$

$$4a^r + 4d^r + 11ad + \delta a^r + 11ad + 1a^r + 1ad$$

$$1a^r - 4d^r + ad = a^r + ad - 1d^r$$

$$(a - 1d)(a + \epsilon d)$$

$$1\epsilon d = \frac{a + \epsilon d}{d} \cdot \frac{1d + \epsilon d}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{a + \epsilon d}{a} = \frac{a + \epsilon d}{a} \cdot \frac{1d + \epsilon d}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{a + \epsilon d}{a}$$

$$a, b, c$$

$$a + d, \frac{a}{r}, \frac{a + \epsilon d}{\epsilon}$$

$$-1$$

$$a, a+d, a+\epsilon d$$

$$(a+d)(a+\epsilon d) = \frac{a^r}{\epsilon}$$

$$a^r + \epsilon ad + \epsilon d^r = a^r$$

$$\text{MICRO}$$

$$d(1a + 1d) = \frac{1a}{r} = \frac{1a}{r}$$

$$a \neq d, \frac{a}{r}, a \pm \frac{a}{r}, \frac{a}{r}, \frac{a}{r}, -\frac{a}{r} \quad g^5 - 1 \rightarrow g^5 - 2 \quad -v$$

$$a, b, c \quad u, v, w, x, y, z, a, ag^r \quad - \Lambda$$

$$a, ag, ag^r \quad 2ag + ag^r, 2a$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} ag^r \cdot g^r \\ ag^r \cdot g^r \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \alpha(2g + g^r) = 2\alpha \\ g^r + 2g - 2 = 0 \\ (g + 2)(g - 1) = 0 \end{array} \quad g^r = 2\alpha$$

حاصل شده بهایر فر نمی تواند باشد

$$\frac{ag^r}{(ag)^r} \rightarrow \frac{ag^r}{ar \cdot gr} = \left(\frac{g^r}{ar} + \frac{g^r}{a} \cdot 2 \right) a^r = g^r + ag - (a^2 \cdot 2 - 1)$$

$$(g + 2a)(g - a) = 0$$

$$\frac{a}{(a)^r} = \frac{ag}{a^r} = \frac{g}{a}$$

$$g - 2a \quad g - a$$

$$\frac{a^r}{ag} = \frac{a}{g} \quad \frac{a}{-2a} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$1 - \frac{a}{g} = \frac{a}{g} \quad \frac{a}{g} = \frac{1}{g} \quad \frac{a}{g} = \frac{1}{g} \quad \frac{a}{g} = \frac{1}{g} \quad \frac{a}{g} = \frac{1}{g}$$