

$$t = \sqrt{x-1}$$

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$$\Rightarrow x = t^2 + 1 \rightarrow t = \sqrt{x-1}$$

$$\sqrt{t^2 + 1} \left(\frac{1}{t+1} - \frac{1}{1-t} \right) = t$$

$$\sqrt{t^2 + 1} \cdot \frac{1-t^2}{(t+1)(1-t)} = t$$

$$x \leq v, \quad 0 \leq s \quad s = \sqrt{v-x} \quad \underline{19}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{19}{9}$$

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$$x = \frac{1}{3}, \quad \frac{2}{3}, \quad \frac{1}{3} \pm \frac{\sqrt{22}}{3}$$

$$1 + \frac{2}{3} + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{22}}{3} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{22}}{3} \right) = 3$$

Arman

$$\frac{L_0}{\omega} = \frac{\Delta}{K}$$

$$\frac{L_1 \omega}{L_0 \omega} = \frac{L_1}{L_0} = \frac{P}{\omega K} = \frac{K P}{\Delta}$$

$P = \frac{1 + \sqrt{\alpha}}{2}$

$$\frac{K P}{\omega} = \frac{2(1 + \sqrt{\alpha})}{\omega} \cdot \frac{2 + 2\sqrt{\alpha}}{\omega} \left\{ P = \frac{1 + \sqrt{\alpha}}{2} \right.$$

$$P = \sqrt{\frac{L^2 + \omega^2}{L}} = P$$

$$\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{K^2}} = P \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{1}{K^2} = P^2$$

$$K^2 = \frac{1}{P} = P - 1 = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha} - 1}{2}$$

$$\left(\frac{L}{\omega}\right)^2 = \frac{\sqrt{\alpha} - 1}{2}$$