

$$① L \propto W$$

$$L \propto \frac{(1 + \sqrt{\omega})}{r}$$

$$\frac{A_1}{A_0} \propto \frac{L_1 W}{L_0 W} \propto \frac{L_1}{L_0} \propto \frac{p W}{(\omega r) W} \propto \frac{r}{\omega}$$

$$\frac{A_1}{A_0} \propto \frac{r}{\omega} \times \frac{(1 + \sqrt{\omega})}{r} \propto \frac{r(1 + \sqrt{\omega})}{\omega} \approx 1.29$$

$$② \frac{d\sigma}{d\phi} \propto \phi$$

$$d \propto \sqrt{L^2 + W^2} \quad \frac{d}{L} \propto \phi \propto \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)^2} \propto \phi$$

$$1 + \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)^2 \propto \phi^2 \rightarrow \left(\frac{W}{L}\right)^2 \propto \phi^2 - 1 \propto \phi$$

$$\frac{1}{\phi} \propto \phi - 1 \propto \frac{\sqrt{\omega} - 1}{r} \propto \phi \quad \left(\frac{L}{W}\right)^2 \propto \frac{1}{\phi}$$

$$r_a + \sqrt{r_a^2 + E_a^2} \propto r$$

$$\sqrt{r_a^2 + E_a^2} \propto r - r_a$$

$$r_a^2 + E_a^2 \propto (r - r_a)^2$$

$$r_a^2 + E_a^2 \propto r^2 - 2rr_a + r_a^2$$

$$\sqrt{r_a^2 + E_a^2} \propto r - r_a$$

$$r_a \propto \frac{r_a}{L} \propto r$$

$$r_a \propto \frac{r_a}{L} \propto r$$

$$1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{E_a^2}{r_a^2}} \propto \frac{r}{L}$$

DATE :

SUBJECT :

سایه جادویی

$$\frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{\sqrt{x-1}+3} = \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{3-\sqrt{x-1}} = \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x-1}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{x+1} (\sqrt{x-1}-3) (\sqrt{x-1}+3)}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{x+1} (2\sqrt{x-1})}{x-1}$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{(x+1)(x-1)}}{x-1} = \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x-1}} \rightarrow \frac{2(x^2-1)}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{(x-1)^2}{x-1}$$

$$2(x^2-1) = (x-1)(x-1)^2$$

$$2x^2 - 2 = (x-1)(x^2-2x+1) \rightarrow 0 = x^3 - 2x^2 + 12x - 99$$

$$x=1 \rightarrow (x-1)(x^2-2x+1)$$

$$x=12 \rightarrow 12-4\sqrt{3}=11 \quad (1) \quad x=12+4\sqrt{3}=11 \quad (2) \quad x=12-4\sqrt{3}=11 \quad (3)$$

پس $x=12-4\sqrt{3}$ غیر قابل قبول می باشد و تنها دو ریشه مثبت دارد

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2-x}+2} = \frac{1}{2-\sqrt{2-x}} = \frac{2-x}{\sqrt{2-x}} = \frac{1}{t+2} = \frac{1}{2-t} = \frac{2x}{2t}$$

$$t = \sqrt{2-x} \rightarrow \text{از دو ضمیمه}$$

تکمیل سوال بالا

$x=2$ مخفی عبارت را حذف می کند

$x=-12$ ریشه منفی است پس معادله هیچ ریشه مثبتی ندارد

$$(4) \frac{1}{x^r} + \frac{1}{(1-x)^r} = \frac{14}{9}$$

$$x \neq (0, 1)$$

$$9((1-x)^r + x^r) = 14 \cdot x^r (1-x)^r$$

$$-14 \cdot x^r + 14 \cdot x^{r+1} - 14 \cdot x^{r+2} + 14 \cdot x^{r+3} - 14 \cdot x^{r+4} + 9 = (1-x)(1-x^r)(14 \cdot x^r + 14 \cdot x^{r+1})$$

$$x \leq \frac{1}{r} > \frac{r}{e} > \frac{1}{r} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$$

$$= \frac{x^{r+1}}{x^{r+1}} = \frac{14}{14}$$

$$(5) \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{-x^2 + 6x + 10} \geq \sqrt{x^2 + 4x - 1} \geq x + 1$$

$$-(x-1)(x+1)(x-1) \geq -x^2 + 4x - 1$$

$$x \in [-1, 1]$$

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$$-x^2 + 4x - 1 \geq 0$$

$$(A) y = |2x+1| + |x-1| \quad x + 1 \geq y \geq 1$$

$$x < -1 \rightarrow |x-1| = -x+1 \rightarrow y = (-x+1) + (-2x-1) = -3x$$

$$|x-1| \leq -x+1 < |x+1| \leq x+1$$

$$y \leq (x+1) + (-x+1) = 2 \rightarrow |x-1| \leq x+1, |x+1| \leq x+1$$

$$y \leq (x+1) + (x-1) = 2x \rightarrow |x-1| \leq 2x, |x+1| \leq 2x$$

$$x < -1 \rightarrow y \leq 2(-1) = -2 \rightarrow |x-1| \leq -2, |x+1| \leq -2$$

DATE :

SUBJECT :

(5, 6, 10, 12)

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

$$y = \frac{1}{2} x + 1$$

$$\sqrt{(x-2)^2} = |x-2|$$

$$y_1 = |x-2|, y_2 = \frac{1}{2} x + 1$$

$$x > 2 \rightarrow |x-2| = x-2$$

$$x-2 = \frac{1}{2} x + 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} x = 3 \rightarrow x = 6$$

$$A(1, 1) \rightarrow x < 2 \rightarrow |x-2| = 2-x$$

$$2-x = \frac{1}{2} x + 1 \rightarrow -x = \frac{1}{2} x - 1 \rightarrow -\frac{3}{2} x = -2 \rightarrow x = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$B(0, 2)$$

$$A_1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y_1 = 2-x$$

$$y_2 = \frac{1}{2} x + 1$$

$$A = A_1 + A_2 = \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = 1$$

$$A_{x=1/2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(1) \frac{1}{x-9}$$

$$\frac{1}{x}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x-9} = \frac{1}{x(x-9)}$$

$$\frac{1}{x(x-9)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x-9}$$

$$\frac{1}{x(x-9)} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x-9}$$

$$1 = A(x-9) + Bx$$

$$1 = Ax - 9A + Bx$$

$$x^0: 1 = -9A \rightarrow A = -\frac{1}{9}$$

$$x^1: 0 = A + B \rightarrow B = \frac{1}{9}$$

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