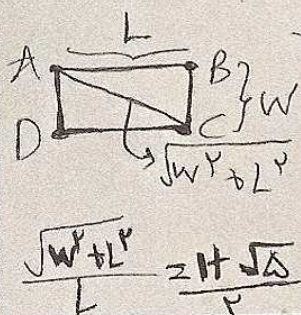


$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{L}{W} &= \frac{\Delta}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow L = \frac{\Delta}{\varepsilon} W \rightarrow S_1 = L \times W \rightarrow \frac{\Delta}{\varepsilon} W^2 \\ \frac{L'}{W} &= \frac{1+\sqrt{\Delta}}{\gamma} \rightarrow L = \frac{1+\sqrt{\Delta}}{\gamma} W \rightarrow S_2 = L' \times W \rightarrow \frac{1+\sqrt{\Delta}}{\gamma} W^2 \end{aligned} \right\} \frac{S_2}{S_1} = \frac{\frac{1+\sqrt{\Delta}}{\gamma} W^2}{\frac{\Delta}{\varepsilon} W^2} = \frac{\varepsilon(1+\sqrt{\Delta})}{\gamma \Delta}$$



$$\left. \begin{aligned} W^2 + L^2 &= L^2 \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{\Delta}}{\gamma} \right)^2 \xrightarrow{(2)} W^2 + L^2 = \frac{\gamma^2(1+\sqrt{\Delta})^2}{\varepsilon} \\ \sqrt{W^2 + L^2} &= L \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{\Delta}}{\gamma} \right) \xrightarrow{(1)} \sqrt{W^2 + L^2} = \frac{\gamma(1+\sqrt{\Delta})}{\gamma} L^2 \end{aligned} \right\} \frac{W^2 + L^2}{L^2} = \frac{\gamma^2(1+\sqrt{\Delta})^2}{\varepsilon L^2}$$

$$\gamma a + \sqrt{\gamma^2 a^2 + \varepsilon a} = 2 \rightarrow \left(\sqrt{\gamma^2 a^2 + \varepsilon a} = 2 - \gamma a \right) \xrightarrow{(1)} \gamma^2 a^2 + \varepsilon a = 4 - 4\gamma a + \gamma^2 a^2 \xrightarrow{(2)} \varepsilon a = 4 - 4\gamma a$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon a}{a} = \frac{4 - 4\gamma a}{a} \rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon}{a} = \frac{4(1 - \gamma a)}{a} \xrightarrow{(3)} \Delta = 14 \times 9 \rightarrow \Delta = 126$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{9ab}}{\sqrt{ab}} - \frac{\sqrt{9ab}}{2 - \sqrt{ab}} = \frac{9ab}{\sqrt{9ab}} \xrightarrow{(1)} \frac{3\sqrt{ab}}{9 - (\sqrt{ab})^2} = \frac{3\sqrt{ab}}{9 - ab}$$

$$\frac{3\sqrt{ab}}{9 - ab} = \frac{3\sqrt{ab}}{9 - ab} \xrightarrow{(2)} \frac{3\sqrt{ab}}{9 - ab} = \frac{3\sqrt{ab}}{9 - ab}$$

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

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

$$\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{14}{9}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{(x^2-1)^2+1}}{x^2-1} + \frac{1}{x^2-1} = \frac{14}{9}$$

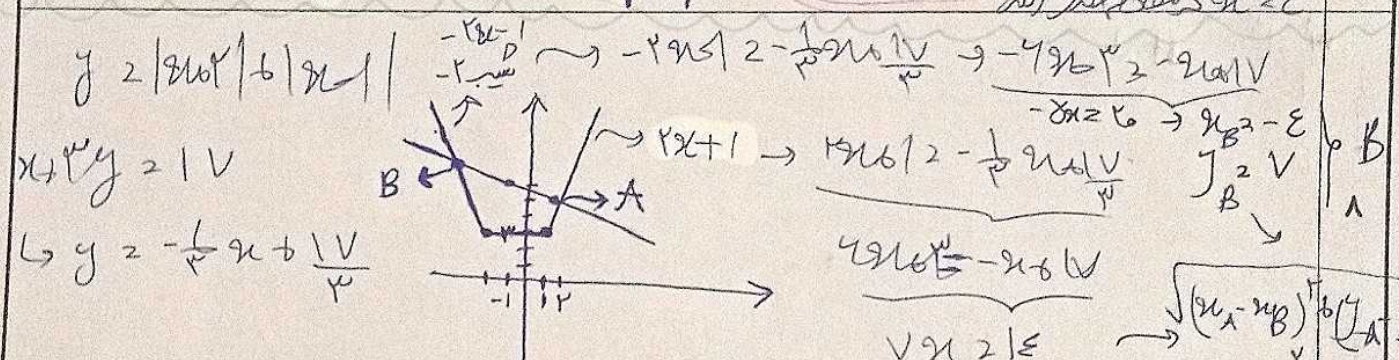
$$\frac{14x^2 - 18x + 9}{9(x^2-1)^2} = \frac{14}{9}$$

$$\frac{(1-x)^2 + x^2}{x^2(1-x)^2} = \frac{14}{9} \Rightarrow \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1 + x^2}{x^2(1-x)^2} = \frac{14}{9}$$

$$\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{-x^2 + 4x - 1} + \sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{-x^2 + 4x - 1}} = 2x + 2$$

$$\frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{64 - 4(1)(-1)}}{2(1)} = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{68}}{2}$$

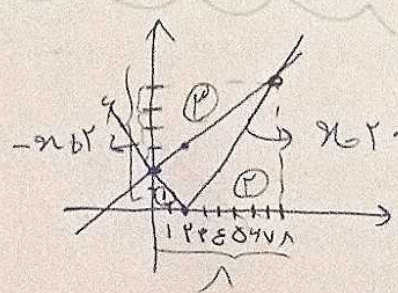
$$\frac{y}{x} = \frac{(x+2)(x-2)}{(x-2)(x-2)} = \frac{y}{x}$$



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

$$y = |x - 2|$$

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



$$\frac{x}{x^2 + 1} = |x - 2|$$

$$\frac{x}{x^2 + 1} = x - 2$$

$$\frac{x}{x^2 + 1} = 2 - x$$

$$S = (1 + 5 + 9 + \dots + (4 \times 1)) - (\frac{1 \times 1}{1} + \frac{2 \times 2}{4} + \frac{3 \times 3}{9} + \dots + \frac{4 \times 4}{16}) = 112$$

$$B \rightarrow 26h \rightarrow 1$$

$$1h \rightarrow \frac{1}{26}$$

$$5 \rightarrow 269h \rightarrow 1$$

$$1h \rightarrow \frac{1}{269}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{269x} = 1$$

$$\frac{269 + 1}{269x} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{270}{269x} = 1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{270}{269}$$

$$\frac{x^2 - 3x - 11}{x^2 - 3x - 11} = 1$$

$$x^2 - 3x - 11 = 0$$