

(طول = x ، عرض = y) - (نسبت طول به عرض در مستطیل طلایی برابر $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$ می باشد.)
 نسبت مساحت به مربع برابر: $\frac{2(\sqrt{5}+1)}{5}$
 $S = xy = \frac{xy}{1} = \frac{xy}{\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}} = \frac{2xy}{1+\sqrt{5}}$
 $\frac{xy}{1+\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2xy}{1+\sqrt{5}} \rightarrow \frac{x+y}{1+\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \rightarrow \frac{xy+y+xa}{1+\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \rightarrow xy+y+xa = \frac{(1+\sqrt{5})(1+\sqrt{5})}{2}$
 $\rightarrow x' = x+a \rightarrow x' = \frac{5y+(1+\sqrt{5})y}{2} \rightarrow x' = \frac{(1+\sqrt{5}+4)y}{2} \rightarrow x' = \frac{(1+\sqrt{5})y}{2}$
 $S' = x' \times y \rightarrow S' = \frac{(1+\sqrt{5})y}{2} \times y = \frac{(1+\sqrt{5})y^2}{2}$
 $\frac{S'}{S} = \frac{(1+\sqrt{5})y^2}{2} \times \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2xy} = \frac{(1+\sqrt{5})^2}{4} = \frac{2(\sqrt{5}+1)}{5}$

$\sqrt{x^2+y^2} = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$
 $\frac{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}{x} = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \rightarrow \frac{x^2+y^2}{x^2} = \frac{(1+\sqrt{5})^2}{4} = \frac{1+2\sqrt{5}+5}{4} = \frac{6+2\sqrt{5}}{4} = \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}$
 $\rightarrow 2x^2+2y^2 = (3+\sqrt{5})x^2 \rightarrow 2y^2 = (1+\sqrt{5})x^2 \rightarrow \frac{x^2}{y^2} = \frac{2}{1+\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2(1-\sqrt{5})}{1-5} = \frac{2(1-\sqrt{5})}{-4} = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}$
 $\frac{x^2}{y^2} = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{d_{\text{مربع طلایی}}}{d_{\text{مربع عظمی}}}$

$\sqrt{xa^2+ca} = 2-ca \rightarrow xa^2+ca = 2+9a^2-14a \rightarrow 10a^2-14a+2=0 \rightarrow a^2-14a+2=0$
 $(a-2)(a-12) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=\frac{2}{10} \\ a=\frac{12}{10} \end{cases} \rightarrow \frac{4}{10} + \sqrt{\frac{4}{10} \times \frac{1}{10}} + \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{10} = 2 \rightarrow \frac{4}{10} + \frac{1}{10} = 2$
 $a = \frac{2}{10} \rightarrow \frac{a+1}{a} = \frac{\frac{2}{10}+1}{\frac{2}{10}} = \frac{\frac{12}{10}}{\frac{2}{10}} = \frac{12}{2} = 6$
 $\frac{a+1}{a} = \frac{9}{2}$

$\frac{\sqrt{x+1}(x-\sqrt{x-1}) - \sqrt{x+1}(\sqrt{x-1}+2)}{(x \neq 1)} = \sqrt{x-1} \rightarrow \frac{-2\sqrt{x-1}}{10-x} = \sqrt{x-1}$
 $\frac{2\sqrt{x-1}}{x-10} = \sqrt{x-1} \rightarrow 2\sqrt{x+1} = x-10 \rightarrow 4x+4 = x^2+10x-20x \rightarrow x^2-16x+94=0$
 $\Delta > 0$
 $S = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{-(-16)}{1} = 16 > 0, p = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{94}{1} = 94 > 0 \rightarrow S > 0, p > 0$
 در نتیجه $(+)$ دارد.
 پس 12 و 4 ریشه های معادله $x^2-16x+94=0$ هستند و هیچ ریشه مثبت ندارد.
 عبارت $x^2-16x+94$ همیشه مثبت است.

$\frac{x-\sqrt{x-1}-\sqrt{x-1}}{x-\sqrt{x-1}-\sqrt{x-1}} = \frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{x-\sqrt{x-1}-\sqrt{x-1}} \rightarrow \frac{-2\sqrt{x-1}}{x-2\sqrt{x-1}} = \frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{x-2\sqrt{x-1}} \rightarrow -10 = x+n \rightarrow x = -12$
 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x-12}+2} - \frac{1}{x-\sqrt{x-12}} = \frac{2-(-12)}{5\sqrt{x-12}} \Rightarrow \frac{14}{5\sqrt{x-12}} = \frac{14}{5\sqrt{x-12}}$
 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x-12}+2} = \frac{1}{x-\sqrt{x-12}}$

$x=2$ خارج عبارت راضی می کند
 $x=-12$ ریشه معادله است پس معادله هیچ ریشه مثبت ندارد

$$\frac{n+1+n}{n^2-1} = \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n-1}\right)^r = \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{1-n}\right)^r \quad \leftarrow \frac{r}{n^2-n}$$

$$\frac{1}{(n-1)^r} \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n-1}\right)^r = \frac{1}{n^r} + \frac{1}{(n-1)^r} + \frac{r}{n(n-1)} \times$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{1-n}\right)^r = \frac{1}{n^r} + \frac{1}{(1-n)^r} \rightarrow \frac{r}{n(1-n)} \quad \frac{1}{n^r} + \frac{1}{(1-n)^r} = \frac{14}{9} \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n-1}\right)^r + \frac{r}{n^2-n} = \frac{14}{9}$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{n^2-n}\right)^r + \frac{r}{n^2-n} = \frac{14}{9} \quad \frac{1}{n^2-n} = t \quad t^r + r t = \frac{14}{9} \rightarrow 9t^r + 9rt - 14 = 0 \rightarrow (t+r)(t-1) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} t = \frac{r}{9} = \frac{1}{9} \rightarrow \frac{1}{n^2-n} = \frac{1}{9} \rightarrow n^2-n = \frac{r}{1} \rightarrow 10n^2-10n-r=0 \rightarrow S = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{10}{1} = 10 \rightarrow 1+10=11 \\ t = \frac{14}{9} \rightarrow \frac{1}{n^2-n} = \frac{14}{9} \rightarrow 14n^2-14n-r=0 \rightarrow S = \frac{-b}{a} = \frac{14}{14} = 1 \rightarrow 1+1=2 \end{cases}$$

$$\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{-x^3 + 5x^2 + 4x - 100} + \sqrt{x^2 + \sqrt{-x^2 + 4x - 1}} \geq x + r$$

$$D_f: [0, +\infty) : I$$

$$D_g: [r, r] : II$$

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

$$(x+r)(x+\varepsilon) \geq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -r \pm \sqrt{r^2-1} \\ x = -\varepsilon \pm \sqrt{\varepsilon^2-1} \end{cases}$$

$$x=r \rightarrow \sqrt{r} + \sqrt{-r^3 + 5r^2 + 4r - 100} + \sqrt{r^2 + \sqrt{-r^2 + 4r - 1}} \geq r + r$$

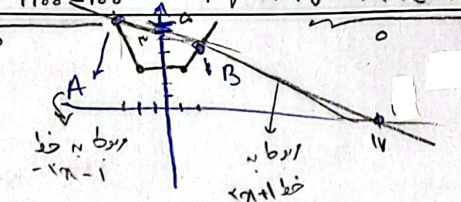
$$x=r \rightarrow \sqrt{r} + \sqrt{-r^3 + 5r^2 + 4r - 100} + \sqrt{r^2 + \sqrt{-r^2 + 4r - 1}} \geq -14 + r$$

$$x=r \rightarrow \sqrt{r} + \sqrt{-4r^3 + 4r^2 + 100} + \sqrt{14 + \sqrt{-14 + 4r - 1}} = \sqrt{r} + \sqrt{14} = r + \varepsilon = r + r = 4\sqrt{r}$$

$$y = |n+r| + |n-1|$$

$$y = \frac{1}{r}n + \frac{14}{r}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} x & -r & 1 \\ \hline -r & -r & 1 \\ \hline -r & -r & 1 \\ \hline -r & -r & 1 \end{array}$$



$$AB = \sqrt{(2r)^2 + (0)^2}$$

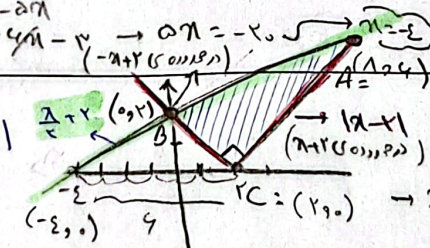
$$AB = \sqrt{(2r)^2 + (0)^2} = \sqrt{4r^2} = 2r$$

$$\rightarrow B = (r, 1)$$

$$y = v \rightarrow A = (-\varepsilon, v)$$

$$y = \sqrt{n^2 - 4n + 4} \rightarrow y = \sqrt{(n-2)^2} = y = |n-2|$$

$$y = \frac{1}{r}n + r \rightarrow y = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}n = -r \rightarrow n = -r^2$$



$$\frac{n}{r} = n - \varepsilon$$

$$n = n - \varepsilon$$

$$n = n - \varepsilon$$

$$n = n - \varepsilon$$

$$n = n - \varepsilon$$

$$n = n - \varepsilon$$

n	t
$10j$	$t+9$
$10i$	

$$\frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t+9} = \frac{1}{r_0}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{t}{t^2+9t} = \frac{1}{r_0}$$

$$\rightarrow 110 + 9t = t^2 + 9t$$

$$\rightarrow t^2 - 9t - 110 = 0 \rightarrow (t-14)(t+7) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} t = 14 \\ t = -7 \end{cases}$$