

نام و نام خانوادگی دیا نا اسدیا

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{A}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow x = \frac{A}{\varepsilon} y$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{x+z}{y} = 1 + \sqrt{A} \quad \left(\frac{2\sqrt{A}+2}{2\sqrt{A}-2} \right) \quad \frac{(x+z)y}{y \cdot z} = ?$$

$$\frac{12-2\sqrt{A}}{11} \rightarrow \frac{12-2\sqrt{A}}{11} = \frac{12-2\sqrt{A}}{11}$$

$$\frac{z}{y} = \frac{2+2\sqrt{A}}{\varepsilon} - \frac{A}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow \frac{z}{y} = -\frac{2+2\sqrt{A}}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{x+y^2}}{x^2} = \frac{1+\sqrt{A}}{2} \rightarrow \frac{x^2+y^2}{x^2} = \frac{1+A+2\sqrt{A}}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\boxed{2+\sqrt{A}} \cdot \frac{y^2}{x^2} = ?$$

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

$$2a^2 + \varepsilon a = 2 + 9a^2 - 12a$$

$$\frac{a+1}{a} = ? \rightarrow \frac{9}{2} = \frac{9}{2} \quad \sqrt{a^2-14a+\varepsilon} = 0$$

$$a^2-12a+2\varepsilon = (a-2)(a-12) = \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{A}} \right)$$

$$\sqrt{n+1} \left(\frac{-2\sqrt{n-1}}{9-n} \right) = \frac{-(n-1)^2}{\sqrt{n-1}}$$

$$\rightarrow 2\sqrt{n+1} = n-1$$

$$\rightarrow 9^2 - 2 \cdot 9 \cdot 2 + 4 = \sqrt{x-1} + 2$$

$$\rightarrow 2 = 12 \pm 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$x = 12 - 2\sqrt{3}$$

در صورتی که مثبت باشد

$$\frac{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x^2-1} - \sqrt{x^2-1} - 2\sqrt{x+1}}{9-x+1} = \frac{-2\sqrt{x^2-1}}{10-x}$$

$$-2\sqrt{x^2-1} = 10-x$$

$$\rightarrow (x-1)(x^2-2\varepsilon x+9) = 0$$

$$x=1$$

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

$$-10(2-x) = 2-x^2$$

$$-20+10x = 2-x^2$$

$$\rightarrow x^2+10x-22=0$$

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

$$x=2 \quad x=4 \quad (x-2)(x-4) = 0$$

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

$$\frac{r+1}{t^r} = \frac{14}{9}$$

$$\rightarrow t = \dots, r, \frac{r}{14}$$

$$S_1 = 1, S_2 = 1$$

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

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

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

$$x = \frac{1}{2}, x = \frac{1}{2}$$

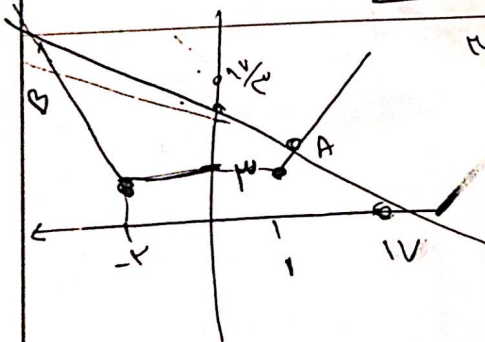
$$1, 2$$

$$\sqrt{x + \sqrt{-x^2 + 2x^r + 100}} + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{-x^2 + 4x - 1}} = x + r$$

$$x(x-r) + 10(x-r)$$

$$-(x^2 - 4x + 1) - (x-r)(x-r)$$

$$x = 2$$



$$y + x = 14 \rightarrow y = 14 - x$$

$$\rightarrow rx + 1 = \frac{14-x}{r} \rightarrow 4x + r = 14 - x$$

$$-rx - 1 = \frac{14-x}{r} \rightarrow -4x - r = 14 - x$$

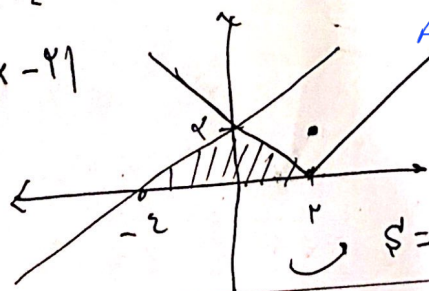
$$-4x - r = 14 - x$$

$$-3x = r$$

$$x = -\frac{r}{3}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{r}x + r = |x - 1|$$



$$14 - r = \frac{1}{r}u + r$$

$$A(1, 1) B(1, 1) C(1, 4)$$

$$AB = r\sqrt{r}$$

$$BC = 4\sqrt{r}$$

$$S = \frac{r\sqrt{r} \cdot 4\sqrt{r}}{r} = 14$$

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

$$\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n+9} = \frac{1}{20} \rightarrow \frac{r(n+9)}{n(n+9)} = \frac{1}{20} \rightarrow 40n + 180 = n^2 + 9n$$

$$n^2 - 31n - 180 = 0$$

$$(n - 36)(n + 5) = 0$$

$$n = 36$$