

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

$$\rightarrow \frac{x+z}{y} = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \quad \left(\frac{2\sqrt{5}+2}{2\sqrt{5}-2} \right) \quad \left(\frac{\frac{A}{\varepsilon} + \frac{2\sqrt{5}-2}{\varepsilon}}{\frac{2\sqrt{5}+2}{\varepsilon}} \right) \cdot \frac{(x+z)y}{y \cdot z} = ?$$

$$\frac{A}{\varepsilon} + \frac{z}{y} = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \rightarrow \frac{z}{y} = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} - \frac{A}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow \frac{z}{y} = -\frac{3+2\sqrt{5}}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{x+y^2}}{x^2} = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \rightarrow \frac{x^2+y^2}{x^2} = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}+2\sqrt{5}}{2} \quad \left(2+\sqrt{5} \right) \frac{y^2}{x^2} = ?$$

$$\rightarrow \varepsilon x^2 + \varepsilon y^2 = 2x^2 + 2x^2\sqrt{5}$$

$$\rightarrow \cancel{2x^2} + \varepsilon y^2 = \cancel{2x^2} + x^2\sqrt{5} \rightarrow x^2(\sqrt{5}-2) = \varepsilon y^2 \rightarrow \frac{x^2}{y^2} = \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{5}-2}$$

$$\sqrt{a^2 + \varepsilon a} = 2 - 3a$$

$$2a^2 + \varepsilon a = 4 - 9a^2 - 12a$$

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

$$a^2 - 14a + 28 = (a-2)(a-12) = \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \right) \checkmark$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{\sqrt{x-1}+3} - \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{3-\sqrt{x-1}} = \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x-1}} \quad -2\sqrt{x^2-1} = 10-x$$

$$\frac{3\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x^2-1} - \sqrt{x^2-1} - 3\sqrt{x+1}}{9-x+1} = \frac{-2\sqrt{x^2-1}}{10-x} = \frac{x-1}{10-x}$$

$$\rightarrow (x-1)(x^2-2\varepsilon x+9\varepsilon) = 0 \quad \left(\begin{matrix} x=1 \\ x=9 \end{matrix} \right)$$

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

$$-10(2-x) = 4-x^2$$

$$-20+10x = 4-x^2$$

$$\rightarrow x^2+10x-24=0$$

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

$$(x-4)(x-6) = 0$$

$$x=4 \quad x=6$$

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

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

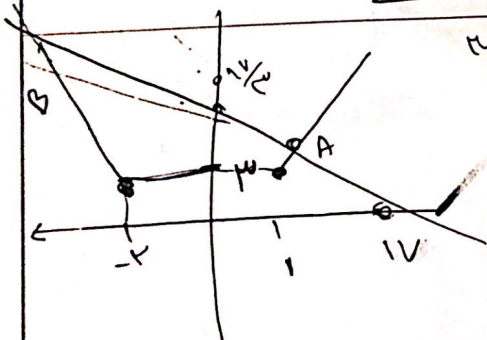
ر ← ص ١٤/٩ ← $x = \frac{1}{9}, x = \frac{8}{9}$

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

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

$x(4-x) + 10(x-2)$
 $(x-2)(10-x^r)$
 $x=2$

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$$y + x = 14 \rightarrow y = \frac{14-x}{2}$$

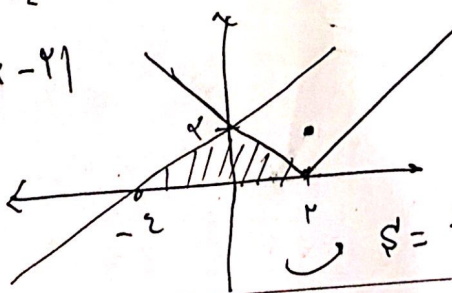
$$rx + 1 = \frac{14-x}{2} \rightarrow 4x + 2 = 14 - x \rightarrow 5x = 12 \rightarrow x = \frac{12}{5}$$

$$-rx - 1 = \frac{14-x}{2} \rightarrow -4x - 2 = 14 - x \rightarrow -3x = 16 \rightarrow x = -\frac{16}{3}$$

$$-2x = r \rightarrow x = -\frac{r}{2}$$

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

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



$$S = \frac{1}{r}x^r x^r = (r)$$

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

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

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

$$n = 36$$