

تسليم 15

المسألة الأولى

1, 1, 1, 1

$$\frac{q}{a} \times a \times aq = 4\epsilon \Rightarrow a^2 = 4\epsilon \rightarrow a = \sqrt{4\epsilon}, \quad \frac{a}{q} + a + aq = 11 \Rightarrow \frac{\epsilon}{a} +$$

$$\epsilon + \epsilon q = 11 \xrightarrow{\times q} \epsilon q^2 + \epsilon q + \epsilon = 11q \Rightarrow \epsilon q^2 - 11q + \epsilon = 0$$

$$\Delta = 121q - 4\epsilon = 121q - 4a^2 \Rightarrow \Delta = 121q - 16\epsilon \Rightarrow \Delta = 121q - 16 \times 4\epsilon = 121q - 64\epsilon$$

$$q_1 = a^2 + \epsilon, \quad q_2 = 2a, \quad q_3 = a^2 - \epsilon, \quad \frac{a}{q_1} = \frac{a}{a^2 + \epsilon} = \frac{1}{a + \frac{\epsilon}{a}} = \frac{1}{a + \frac{1}{a}} = \frac{1}{a + \frac{1}{a}}$$

$$\epsilon a^2 = (a^2 + \epsilon)(a^2 - \epsilon) \Rightarrow \epsilon a^2 = a^4 - \epsilon a^2 \Rightarrow 2\epsilon a^2 = a^4 \Rightarrow a^4 = 2\epsilon a^2 \Rightarrow a^2 = 2\epsilon$$

$$a^2 = 2\epsilon \Rightarrow a = \sqrt{2\epsilon} \Rightarrow a^2 = 2\epsilon \Rightarrow a = \sqrt{2\epsilon} \Rightarrow a^2 = 2\epsilon \Rightarrow a = \sqrt{2\epsilon}$$

$$S_n = a \left(\frac{1 - q^{n+1}}{1 - q} \right) \rightarrow 11 \times \left(\frac{1 - \frac{1}{a^{n+1}}}{1 - \frac{1}{a}} \right) = \frac{11 \times \frac{1}{a}}{\frac{1}{a} - 1} = \frac{11 \times \frac{1}{a}}{\frac{1 - a}{a}} = \frac{11 \times \frac{1}{a} \times a}{1 - a} = \frac{11}{1 - a}$$

$$1 + q + q^2 + q^3 + q^4 = \frac{11}{a} \times a_1 \Rightarrow a_1 (1 + q + q^2 + q^3 + q^4) = \frac{11}{a} a_1 \Rightarrow a_1 + a_1 q + a_1 q^2 + a_1 q^3 + a_1 q^4 = \frac{11}{a} a_1$$

$$a_1 q^2 + a_1 q^3 + a_1 q^4 = \frac{11}{a} \times \frac{1}{a} \Rightarrow a_1 + a_1 q + a_1 q^2 + a_1 q^3 + a_1 q^4 = \frac{11}{a} a_1$$

$$d = \frac{b - a}{n + 1} \rightarrow \frac{4\epsilon - 1}{4} = \frac{10}{4}, \quad \frac{b}{a} = q^{n+1} \rightarrow \frac{4\epsilon}{1} = q^4 \rightarrow q = \pm 2 \rightarrow \text{if } q = -2 \Rightarrow a_2 = 1 \times (-2)^2 = 4$$

$$\frac{b}{a} = q^{n+1} \rightarrow \frac{4\epsilon}{1} = q^4 \rightarrow q = \pm 2 \rightarrow \text{if } q = 2 \Rightarrow a_2 = 1 \times (2)^2 = 4$$

$$A + B = 11, 10 \pm 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 10, 10 \\ 11, 9 \end{cases}$$

$$a_1 + (n-1)d \rightarrow -2\epsilon + (n-1) \frac{1}{\epsilon} \rightarrow a_{101} = -2\epsilon + \frac{1}{\epsilon} \times \frac{1}{\epsilon} = 1$$

$$d = -\frac{a_2 - a_1}{n} = -\frac{2\epsilon - 1}{1} = -2\epsilon = -\frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

$$a_1 \times a^{n-1} \rightarrow 11 \times a^4 = 11 \Rightarrow a^4 = 1 \Rightarrow a = \pm 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{a = \pm 1}$$

$$(a_1 + nd)(a_1 + 2d) = (a_1 + 4d)^2 \Rightarrow a_1^2 + 10ad + 16d^2 = a_1^2 + 12ad + 16d^2 \Rightarrow 10ad = 12ad \Rightarrow -2a = 2d \Rightarrow a = -d \Rightarrow \boxed{d = -\frac{1}{10}a}$$

$$d = 0 \rightarrow \text{ممكن في بعض الحالات}$$

$$a_1 + d = 2d, \quad a_1 + 2d = 3d, \quad a_1 + 3d = 4d \Rightarrow (a_1 + 3d)^2 = (a_1 + d)(a_1 + 5d)$$

$$a_1^2 + 6ad + 9d^2 = a_1^2 + 6ad + 5d^2 \Rightarrow 4d^2 = 0 \Rightarrow d = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{d = 0}$$

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon} \times \frac{1}{\epsilon} = \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \times \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} = \frac{1}{\epsilon^4}$$

$$11a, 11q, 11q^2 \Rightarrow 11a, 11q, 11q^2 \Rightarrow 11a, 11q, 11q^2 \Rightarrow 11a, 11q, 11q^2$$

$$a, q^2 = \epsilon a, q^2 \Rightarrow a, q(1 + q^2) = \epsilon a, q^2 \Rightarrow 1 + q^2 = \epsilon \Rightarrow q^2 - \epsilon q + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow q^2 - \epsilon q + 1 = 0$$

$$a + 2d + n$$

$$1 + 2(-\frac{1}{\epsilon}) + n$$

$$-\frac{2}{\epsilon} + n \Rightarrow \frac{n}{\epsilon} - \frac{2}{\epsilon} = -\epsilon$$

$$\frac{n}{\epsilon} - \frac{2}{\epsilon} = -\epsilon \Rightarrow \frac{n}{\epsilon} = -\epsilon + \frac{2}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow n = -\epsilon^2 + \frac{2}{\epsilon}$$

$$a_1 + a_1 q^{\mu} + a_1 q^{\mu} = \nu \mu \xrightarrow{q=2} a_1 + \lambda a_1 + 4 \lambda a_1 = \nu \mu a_1 = \nu \mu \rightarrow a_1 = 1 \quad (1)$$

$$d = \frac{a_1 - a_1}{1} = a_1 q^{\mu} - a_1 = a_1 (q^{\mu} - 1) \rightarrow d = a_1 (q^{\mu} - 1) \rightarrow 1(\lambda - 1) = \nu \rightarrow \text{جواب}$$

$$4d = a_1 q^{\mu} - a_1 = a_1 (q^{\mu} - 1) \Rightarrow d = \frac{a_1 (q^{\mu} - 1)}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{a_1 (q^{\mu} - 1)}{4} = a_1 (q^{\mu} - 1)$$

$$\frac{(q^{\mu} + 1)(q^{\mu} - 1)}{4} = q^{\mu} - 1 \Rightarrow q^{\mu} + 1 = 4 \Rightarrow q^{\mu} = 3 \rightarrow \boxed{q = 2}$$

$$q = 1 \quad d = a q^{\mu} - a$$

$$\frac{\nu}{a} = \nu \mu$$

$$a = \frac{\nu \mu}{\mu}$$

$$\frac{\nu \mu}{\mu} - \frac{\nu \mu}{\mu} = 0$$

$$\boxed{1/\omega}$$