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الرياض، المملكة العربية السعودية

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

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

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

$$q_1 = a^2 + \epsilon, \quad q_2 = 2a, \quad q_3 = a^2 - \epsilon, \quad \text{و } (q_1, q_2, q_3) \text{ هي جذور المعادلة}$$

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

$$a^2 = 2\epsilon \Rightarrow a^2 - 2\epsilon = 0 \Rightarrow (a^2 - \epsilon)(a^2 - \epsilon) = 0 \Rightarrow a^2 = \epsilon \Rightarrow a = \pm \sqrt{\epsilon}$$

$$S_n = a \left(\frac{1-q^{n+1}}{1-q} \right) \rightarrow 11 \times \left(\frac{1-\frac{1}{11}}{1-\frac{1}{11}} \right) = \frac{11 \times \frac{10}{11}}{\frac{10}{11}} = \frac{11 \times 10}{10} = 110$$

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

$$d = \frac{b-a}{n+1} \rightarrow \frac{4\epsilon - 1}{4} = 10/11, \quad \text{و } q_1 = a_1 \Rightarrow \epsilon q_1^2 = 1 + (11) \times 10/11 = 12$$

$$\frac{b}{a} = q^{n+1} \rightarrow \frac{4\epsilon}{1} = q^4 \rightarrow q = \pm \sqrt[4]{4\epsilon} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{if } q = -\sqrt[4]{4\epsilon} \Rightarrow a_2 = 1 \times (-\sqrt[4]{4\epsilon})^4 = 16 \\ \text{if } q = \sqrt[4]{4\epsilon} \Rightarrow a_2 = 1 \times (\sqrt[4]{4\epsilon})^4 = 16 \end{cases}$$

$$A+B = 12, \quad \omega = \pm 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \epsilon 0, \omega \\ \epsilon \epsilon, \omega \end{cases}$$

$$a_1 + (n-1)d \rightarrow -2\epsilon + (n-1)\frac{1}{\epsilon} \rightarrow a_{101} = -2\epsilon + 100 \times \frac{1}{\epsilon} = 1$$

$$d = -\frac{a_2 - a_1}{n} = -\frac{1 - (-2\epsilon)}{100} = \frac{1}{100}$$

$$a_1 \times a^{n-1} \rightarrow 12 \times a^9 = 11 \Rightarrow a^9 = \frac{11}{12} \Rightarrow a = \sqrt[9]{\frac{11}{12}}$$

$$(a_1 + nd)(a_1 + 2d) = (a_1 + 4d)^2 \Rightarrow a_1^2 + 10ad + 16d^2 = a_1^2 + 12ad + 16d^2 \Rightarrow 2ad = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0 \text{ or } d = 0$$

$$a_1 + d = 2d, \quad a_1 + 3d = 4d, \quad a_1 + 5d = 6d \Rightarrow (a_1 + 3d)^2 = (a_1 + d)(a_1 + 5d)$$

$$a^2 + 9d^2 + 6ad = a^2 + 6ad + 5d^2 \Rightarrow 4d^2 = 0 \Rightarrow d = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} q = 2 \\ a_1 = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \end{cases} \Rightarrow a_1 = a, q^9 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon} \times 2^9 = \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \times 2^{18} = 128$$

$$ra_r = 3a, q, \quad ra_r = 3a, q^2, \quad a_2 = a, q^2 \Rightarrow 3a, q + a, q^2 = 3a, q^2 \Rightarrow 3a, q + a, q^2 = 3a, q^2$$

$$a + 2d + n$$

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

$$-\frac{2}{\epsilon} + n = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow \frac{n}{\epsilon} = \frac{3}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow n = 3$$

$$a + 2d + n$$

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

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon} - \frac{2}{\epsilon} = -\frac{1}{\epsilon} = -1 \Rightarrow n = 0$$

$$a + 2d + n$$

$$(3) \quad -1 + n$$

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}n = n^2 + \frac{1}{\epsilon}n - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow n = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a_1 + a_1 q^3 + a_1 q^4 = v^3 \xrightarrow{q=2} a_1 + 8a_1 + 16a_1 = v^3 a_1 = v^3 \rightarrow a_1 = 1 \quad (1)$$

$$d_2 = \frac{a_4 - a_1}{1} = a_1 q^3 - a_1 = a_1 (q^3 - 1) \rightarrow d_2 = a_1 (q^3 - 1) \rightarrow 1(8-1) = 7 \rightarrow \text{جواب}$$

$$4d = a_1 q^4 - a_1 = a_1 (q^4 - 1) \Rightarrow d = \frac{a_1 (q^4 - 1)}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{a_1 (q^4 - 1)}{4} = a_1 (q^3 - 1)$$

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