

قسم دقت A

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عبارت سمارت

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$$a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = 21$$

$$\frac{f}{9} + f + (9 - 21)$$

$$d = f \cdot \frac{1}{f}$$

$$a_1 \times a_2 \times a_3 = 9f$$

$$a_2^2 = 9f$$

$$a_2 = f$$

$$\frac{1}{f} + d = \frac{1}{f}$$

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$$a_2^2 = a_1 \times a_3$$

$$(2x)^2 = (x^2 + f)(x^2 - f) \Rightarrow (x^2 - x^2 + 2x^2 - f) = 1$$

$$x = -f \Rightarrow a_1 = 1, a_2 = -f, a_3 = f - f = -\frac{1}{f} \times$$

$$x = f \Rightarrow a_1 = 1, a_2 = f, a_3 = f - f = \frac{1}{f} \checkmark$$

$$x^2 - 2x^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{(x-f)(x+f)}{f} = x^2 - 2x^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = -2x$$

فصل ۲

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$$a_1 + (a_1 d) + (a_1 d^2) + (a_1 d^3) + (a_1 d^4) = 2f^2 + 2f^2 d + 2f^2 d^2 + 2f^2 d^3 + 2f^2 d^4 = 2f^2 (1 + d + d^2 + d^3 + d^4) = 3f^2$$

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$$\frac{9f + 1}{f} = 2f, 0 = A$$

$$\sqrt{9f + 1} = A - B$$

$$A + B = 2f, 0 + 1 = f, 0$$

$$2f, 0 - 1 = 2f, 1$$

$$d = \frac{-9f}{f} + 2f = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$a_{101} = a_1 + 100d = -2f + \frac{100}{f} = 1$$

$$T_n = 12n \times f = 1$$

$$f = \frac{1}{12n} \Rightarrow r = \frac{1}{f}$$

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$$(a_v)^2 = a_3 \times a_1$$

$$(a_1 + 4d)^2 = (a_1 + 2d)(a_1 + 6d)$$

$$a_1^2 + 8a_1 d + 16d^2 = a_1^2 + 8a_1 d + 12d^2 + 12a_1 d + 36d^2$$

$$16d^2 + 12a_1 d = 0$$

د = ۰ قسم ریشه و تنها جواب قابل قبول چون تلفات صاف

$$d = \frac{-a}{10}$$

$$f d (10d + a) = 0 \Rightarrow f d = 0 \Rightarrow d = 0$$

$$10d + a = 0 \Rightarrow 10d = -a$$

$$(a+d)(a+vd) = (a+vd)^2 \rightarrow a^2 + vd^2 + \Lambda ad = a^2 + vd^2 + \Lambda ad$$

$$\Lambda ad = vd^2 \rightarrow a = d$$

$$\gamma_a, \epsilon_a, \Lambda_a \rightarrow r = \frac{\epsilon_a}{\gamma_a} = r = a_{10} = a_1 r^q = \frac{1}{f} r^q = r^{-r} r^q = r^v = r \Lambda$$

$$\gamma_{ar}, \gamma_{ar}, a_f \rightarrow r \gamma^q - r a q - q r^q - r q r^r - q r^q - (q r^v + r q a) = 0$$

$$\frac{aq(q^r - f q + r)}{0} = (q-r)(q-1) = 0$$

(3) ✓ 1 x
= 1 x 1 x

$$d = \frac{v}{f} = \frac{\Lambda}{f} = -\frac{1}{f}$$

$$a_f = \frac{a}{f}$$

$$a_\Lambda = r - \frac{v}{f} = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$a_{1r} = r - \frac{1r}{f} = -1$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{f} + x}{\frac{a}{f} + x} = \frac{-1 + x}{\frac{1}{f} + x}$$

$$(1+x)^r = 1+x^r - r_0 + f x = \{x \dots - r_1 - x \dots - \frac{r_1}{f}$$

$$x = -\frac{r_1}{f} = -\frac{1r}{f}, -\frac{r_0}{f}, -\frac{r_0}{f} \rightarrow r = \frac{-r_0}{\frac{-1r}{f}} = \frac{-r_0}{f} = r = r = \frac{a}{f}$$

$$a_1 + a_f + a_v = v^r = a_1 + a_f r^r + a_v r^r = v^r = a(1+r r^r + r^r) = v^r$$

$$a_1 = r_1, a_r = r_1 \rightarrow a_1 + d, a_v = r_{10} = a + qd$$

$$a r^r = a_1 + q(a(r^r - 1)) =$$

$$a(a r^r - 1) - r^r = a r^r - \Lambda \rightarrow r^r - a r^r + \Lambda = 0 \rightarrow (r^r - 1)(\frac{r^r - \Lambda}{r^r - 1}) = 0$$

$r^r = 1$ $r^r = \Lambda$

$$r^r = 1 \rightarrow r = 1, r^r = \Lambda \rightarrow r = r$$

$$d = a(r^r - 1) \rightarrow d = a(\Lambda - 1) = d = \Lambda a_1$$

$$a_1 + a_1 r^r + a_1 r^r = v^r = a + \Lambda a + f \epsilon a = v^r a = v^r$$

$$a = 1 - d = (1) = v$$

$$\frac{1}{f}$$

$$v = 1 \rightarrow d = 0$$