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$$\frac{-95}{F} - (-2F) = \frac{-95}{F} + \frac{2F}{1} = \frac{-95+2F}{F} = +\frac{1}{F} \rightarrow a_1 + 1 \cdot d \rightarrow -2F + 100 \times \left(\frac{1}{F}\right) = +1$$

$$a_1(a^V + 1) \rightarrow 11a + a^V = 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{11a} = \frac{1}{11a} \rightarrow r = \frac{1}{V}$$

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$$a_3 = a + 2d \quad a_5 = a + 4d \quad a_7 = a + 6d \quad \Rightarrow (a+2d)^2 = (a+4d)(a+6d)$$

$$a^2 + 4ad + 4d^2 = a^2 + 10ad + 6d^2 \rightarrow 4ad + 4d^2 = 10ad + 6d^2 \rightarrow 2d(a+2d) = 0$$

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در حالت دار ربع ۱. $a \neq 0, d = 0$ $\leftarrow$ در این حالت معادلات برابر میشوند
 $d = -a_1$ $\leftarrow$ $1d = -a$ $\leftarrow$ $a + 1d = 0$

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$$g_1 = \frac{1}{F} a_1 \quad k_1 = a_1 = a_1 d \quad k_2 = a_2 = a_2 d \quad k_3 = a_3 = a_3 d$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{a_1}{a_2} = r \rightarrow \frac{a_1 + 3d}{a_1 + d} = \frac{a_1 + 3d}{a_1 + d}$$

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$$(a_1 + 3d)(a_1 + 3d) = (a_1 + d)(a_1 + d) \rightarrow a_1^2 + 6a_1d + 9d^2 = a_1^2 + 2a_1d + d^2$$

$$4a_1d + 8d^2 = 0 \rightarrow 4d(a_1 + 2d) = 0 \rightarrow 4d(a_1 + 2d) = 0$$

دو راه دو حالت دار ربع ۱. سوال گفته متناظر پس فقط شرط ۲ مورد قبول است.

$$d - a_1 = 0 \rightarrow d = a_1 \quad k_1 = 2a_1 \quad k_2 = 5a_1 \rightarrow \frac{5a_1}{2a_1} = 2.5 = r \xrightarrow{n=1} a_1 r^1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{F} \times 128 = 2.5 \times 128$$

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$$B_1 = 3K_1 = 3K_1 r^2, B_2 = 2K_2 = 2K_1 r^2, B_3 = K_3 = K_1 r^3 \rightarrow A^2 A_1 = A^3 - A_2$$

$$2K_1 r^2 - 3K_1 r^2 = K_1 r^3 - 2K_1 r^2$$

$$K_1 r^2 (2 - 3) = K_1 r^2 (r^3 - 2) \rightarrow 2 - 3 = r^3 \rightarrow r^3 - 3 = 0 \rightarrow (r-3)(r^2+r+9) = 0$$

شرط در دنباله حسابی

چون گفته غیر ثابت $2=3$ مورد قبول است.

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$$\frac{1}{F} = 2 = \frac{1}{F} - \frac{1}{F} = -\frac{1}{F} = d, a_4 = 2 - \frac{3}{F} = \frac{2}{F}, a_8 = 2 - \frac{1}{F} = \frac{1}{F}, a_{12} = 2 - 3 = -1$$

$$b_1 = a_4 + k = \frac{2}{F} + k, b_2 = a_8 + k = \frac{1}{F} + k, b_3 = a_{12} + k = -1 + k$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{F} + k\right)^2 = \left(\frac{2}{F} + k\right) \times \left(-1 + k\right) \rightarrow \frac{1}{F^2} + \frac{2k}{F} + k^2 = -\frac{2}{F} + k - k^2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{F^2} + \frac{4k}{F} + 2k^2 = -\frac{2}{F} + k$$

$$b_1 = \frac{2}{F} + \left(-\frac{11}{F}\right) = -\frac{9}{F} \rightarrow \frac{b_1}{b_2} = \frac{-9}{-1} = \frac{9}{1} = r \Rightarrow K = \frac{-21}{F}$$

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$$a, a_f, q_v, a_1 + a_f + q_v = v\mu$$

$$a_1 = +1 \quad a_f = +v \quad , \quad a_v = +v_0$$

$$a_f - a_1 = \frac{q_v - a_f}{\Lambda} \rightarrow a_1(q_v - 1)$$

$$a_1 + a_1 q^v + a_1 q^f = a_1(1 + q^v + q^f) = a_1(\Lambda + 1 + v) = v\mu a_1 = v\mu$$

$$a_1 = 1$$

$$a_1 = +1 = 1 \quad a_f = +v = \Lambda$$

$$+v - +1 = \Lambda - 1 = v$$

$$q = 1$$

$$v\mu a = v\mu \rightarrow a = \frac{v\mu}{\mu}$$

$$d = a q^v - a$$

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

$$\frac{a_1 q^v (q^v - 1)}{\Lambda} = 1 = \frac{q^v}{\Lambda}$$

$$q = v \leftarrow q^v = 1$$

$$(1/\omega)^{-1}$$