

$$\log a + b = 0 \rightsquigarrow b = -\log a$$

الخطوة ١ $a_{1w} = 10a + b \rightarrow 10a - 10a = b$

باستخدام هذا المعادلة

$$\begin{cases} a_1 + 3d = -1a \\ a_1 + 7d = -3a \end{cases}$$

$$4d = -4a \rightarrow d = -a$$

$$\frac{a \cdot a}{\frac{a}{k} \cdot a} = \boxed{\text{برابر ۴}}$$

$$d_1 = r_n$$

$$a_r = x$$

$$a_n = 4n - 1$$

$$a_r = \psi_{n-1}$$

$$a = \frac{r_2}{r_1} = \frac{a_1 + r_1}{r_1} = \frac{a_1}{r_1} + 1 = \frac{a_1}{r_1} + 1 = \epsilon_1 \cdot 1$$

{ چون

$$\Rightarrow d = a_n - a_{n-1} = (kn-1) - (n-1) = n-1$$

$$u_v - d_v = -n = n - 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{n = 1} \quad (4)$$

بنا به حسابی

$$d_w = a_{\{ - a_{w=)} (w_n - r) - (r_{n-1}) = n-1$$

$$d = -n \Rightarrow \left(d: -\frac{1}{r} \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{\epsilon}\right) = \frac{r \times \frac{1}{r} - \frac{r \times r}{1 \times r}}{r} = \frac{r}{r} - \frac{r}{r} = \left(-\frac{1}{r}\right) \Rightarrow \frac{a}{d} = \frac{-\frac{1}{r}}{-\frac{1}{r}} = \boxed{1}$$

$$a = \frac{v_d}{r}$$

$$\text{اور انبساطی} = \frac{a+c}{r} = b \Rightarrow \underline{rb = a+c} \Rightarrow \underline{c = rb - a}$$

$$q = \frac{a}{\frac{r}{c}}, \quad q = \frac{b}{\frac{a}{r}} \Rightarrow \frac{\frac{a}{r}}{\frac{c}{a}} = \frac{a}{r} \times \frac{c}{a} = \frac{c}{r} = q$$

$$\frac{x \cdot a}{c} = \frac{x \cdot b}{a} = \frac{a}{c} = \frac{b}{a} \Rightarrow a^r = b^c \xrightarrow[\text{c} = x \cdot b - a]{\text{c} \text{ vermindert}}$$

$-25^2 = 0 \xrightarrow{b \neq 0} \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2 + \frac{a}{b} - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow$ چوں جلد حاصل کریں
 ہنسے غریب

$$q = \frac{ya}{c} = \frac{y(-rb)}{rb} = \frac{-rb}{r} = -1 \rightarrow |y| - 1 = |x| = 2 \rightarrow y = \frac{a}{b} \checkmark \Rightarrow a = -rb, c = rb - a = \underline{rb}$$

$$y = ax + b \Rightarrow y - b = ax \quad | : a \quad | + b$$

$$a^T a b - r b^T = 0 \rightarrow a^T = b(r b - a) \begin{cases} \frac{a}{b} = 1 \text{ GGZ} \\ \frac{a}{b} = -r \end{cases} \rightarrow a = -r b, \Rightarrow c = \epsilon b$$

$$\frac{a_9}{a_4} = ? \quad \frac{a_9^1}{a_4^1} \quad \frac{a(-r)^1}{a(-r)^0} = (-r)^1 = -r \quad \rightarrow \frac{a}{s} = -r \quad \rightarrow a = -rb, \Rightarrow C = \epsilon b$$

$$\frac{a_q}{(a_r)^r} + \frac{a_r}{(a_r)^r} = r \Rightarrow \frac{a_q \omega q^r}{a_r^r} + \frac{a_r q}{a_r^r} \Rightarrow \frac{a^r + q a}{a^r} = r \Rightarrow q^r + q a = r a^r$$

$$\frac{q(q+a)}{r} = \frac{ra^r}{r} \Rightarrow a^r = \frac{q(q+a)}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{q^r + qa}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{q}{ra} + \frac{a}{ra} = \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{q}{a} + 1 \right) \Rightarrow \frac{q(q+a)}{raq} = \frac{q+a}{ra}$$

$$a_w^r = a_\varepsilon, \quad a_\varepsilon = a, \quad a_r = 1, \quad a_1 = \frac{1}{\mu}$$

$$a_\mu = \gamma V \rightarrow a_\mu = \mu$$

$$\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{u} = \frac{u-r}{r} = \boxed{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$a_1 \xrightarrow{x \mu} a_2 \xrightarrow{x \mu} a_3 \xrightarrow{x \mu} a_4 \xrightarrow{x \mu} a_5 \Rightarrow a_1 = \frac{1}{\mu}$

تکلیف ۲، ص ۷۷

ماتریسهای سه سطره

$\{1\}, \{2, 3, 4\}, \dots$

(۱)

جدول
آفرینسته $= n^2$

جدول
دسته $= (n-1)^2 + 1$

(۵) ✓

جدول
آفرینسته $= (9-1)^2 + 1 = 49$
جدول
دسته $= 9^2 = 81$

اسطوخودوسایی بین دو جدول اول و آخر دسته نهیم $= \frac{81 + 49}{2} = 65$

بزرگترین $\times \frac{1}{3} =$ کوچکترین $\Rightarrow$ در هر دسته

(۲)

اگر کوچکتر $= 9$ ، و بزرگتر $= 27$ (تفاوت ۱۸)

دسته ها $= \{1, 2, 3\}, \{4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12\}, \{13, \dots, 36\}, \dots$

دسته $h = a_1 = 1$ ، $a_{n+1} = 3a_n + 1$
میانگین $= \frac{a_n + 3a_n}{2} = 2a_n$

$b_n = 3a_n$ آفرینسته $a = \frac{1}{3}b$ $\Rightarrow b = 3a$

چون فرق بین کوچکترین و بزرگترین عدد حسابی است:

حسابی سه اولین عدد در دسته پنج می شود $\Rightarrow a_n = 171$ ، 13 ، 4 ، 1
میانگین $= 2a_n \Rightarrow 2 \times 171 = 342$

$a_n = \begin{cases} 3^k & ; h=3k \rightarrow n=0, 3, 6, \dots \\ -2k+5 & ; 3k+1 \rightarrow n=1, 4, 7, \dots \\ \left\lfloor \frac{n}{3} \right\rfloor a & ; h=3k+2 \rightarrow n=2, 5, 8, 11 \\ & x=3k+2 \rightarrow k=0 \end{cases}$

$a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5, a_6, a_7, a_8, a_9$
 $1+4+1+5+1+6+1+7+1+8+1+9 = 19$
 $\Rightarrow 4a+3a=19 \Rightarrow a=-2$

$a_7 + a_8 + a_9 + \dots + a_{18} \rightarrow$ در دسته ۳ است
 $10a + (1+1+2+2+\dots+2) = 10a + 18 \Rightarrow 10(-2) + 18 = -2$

(۴) ✓

$a_0 = 14$ ، $a_9 = 17/2 = 8.5$ $\Rightarrow a_n = an^2 + bn + c$

(۳)

$\frac{a_{10}}{a_1} = ?$ $a = \frac{1}{50} \times -14 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{50}$

$\begin{cases} a_0 \Rightarrow 25a + 0b + c = 14 \\ a_9 \Rightarrow 81a + 9b + c = 8.5 \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} -a + 0b + c = 14 \\ 9a - \frac{1}{50} + 9b + c = 8.5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -a + 0b + c = 14 \\ 9a - \frac{1}{50} + 9b + c = 8.5 \end{cases}$

(۵) ✓

$\begin{cases} 0b + c = 14 + a \\ 9b + c = 8.5 + 9a \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0b + c = 14 \\ 9b + c = 8.5 + 9a \end{cases}$
 $-b = -14 \Rightarrow b = 14$

$c = 14$

$a_{10} = -\frac{1}{50} \times (10 \times 10) + 14 - 1 = 14$

$\frac{a_{10}}{a_1} = \frac{14}{-14} = -1$

$a_n = -\frac{1}{50}n^2 + 14n - 1$

$a_1 = -\frac{1}{50}(1) + 14 - 1 = 12.8$

$$4(a+d)^2 = 4a(a+rd) + 4d(a+d) \quad -4$$

$$4ar+ad = 4d^2 =$$

$$a = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{-d \pm \sqrt{4ad^2}}{4}$$

$$a = -rd \rightarrow \frac{a}{d} = \frac{-rd}{d} = -1$$

$$a = \frac{-rd}{r}$$

$$\frac{a}{d} = -1$$

$$a, b, c \text{ Cyclic } br = ac \quad - \wedge$$

$$r, b, r, a, c \text{ Cyclic } r, a, b \rightarrow r, a, a, b, r \text{ Cyclic } \frac{r, a, b + a, b, r}{r} = r, a$$

$$r, a, b + a, b, r = r, a \frac{b}{a} \rightarrow$$

$$b = 1 \times$$

$$b = -1 \times$$

$$\frac{a}{a} = b^2 = -1$$

$$\frac{a}{a^2 b^2} + \frac{a}{a^2} = 1$$

-9

$$\frac{b}{a^2} + \frac{b}{a} = 1 \quad \frac{b}{a} = t \quad t^2 + t - 1 = 0$$

$$t = -1 \rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = -1$$

$$t = 1 \rightarrow \frac{a}{b} = 1$$