

مربع کامل دهمه ۱۸: ۴۸ - اربعین عدد در دهمه ۱۹: ۴۵

$$\frac{11 + 4a}{x}, \sqrt{13}$$

$$\text{مجموع} = \frac{393 + 121}{2} = 257$$

$$\text{معدل} = \frac{\Sigma}{\text{عدد}} \Rightarrow \frac{144 + 121}{2} \times 100 = \frac{\Sigma \text{ك} \times 100}{2} = 132.5$$

$$s_1 = 19 \rightarrow a_1 \left(\frac{1 - q^1}{1 - q} \right) = 19$$
$$a^r + b^r + c = 0 \quad \begin{cases} 12a + 2b + c = 1r \\ 4a + 6b + c = 14r \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 12a + 2b = 1r \\ 12a + 6b = 14r \end{cases}$$

$a_n = -\frac{1}{n} a_{n-1} + \epsilon_{n-1}$

$a_1 = -\frac{1}{1} + \epsilon_{-1} = \frac{18}{1}$

$a_2 = -\frac{18}{2} + \epsilon_1 = 1\epsilon$

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

$a_n = -\frac{18}{2} + \epsilon + C = 18$

$C = -1$

$\frac{a_2}{a_1} = 18 \times \frac{1}{18} - \epsilon$

ϵ برابر

$$\begin{aligned} a + v'd &= v'a' + b \\ a + v'd &= v'a' + b \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} Ed &= \omega a' \\ d &= \frac{\omega}{v} a' \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

$$1 \cdot a' + b = 0 \rightarrow b = -1 \cdot a$$

$$a_1 x = 12a' + b = 12a' - 1 \cdot a' = 11a' \xrightarrow{\text{Divide}} 11a' = 11a'$$

جلد ۱۵، ۴، برابر
قد نسبت (ذات) ۴ صافی است

$$4a_r = \omega_r a + \kappa_r a \rightarrow 4(a, d)^r = \omega(a, d)a + \kappa(a, d)a$$

$$4a^2 + 4d^2 + 16ad = 2a^2 + 1 \cdot ad + 8a^2 + 8ad \rightarrow -2a^2 + 4d^2 - ad = 0 \quad \underline{x=}$$

$$\begin{matrix} (r a - r d) & (a + r d) \\ a = \frac{r}{k} d & a = -r d \end{matrix}$$

$$b, \frac{a}{x}, \frac{c}{x} \quad \text{wie}$$

صافی a, b, c

$$\vee b: a+c \Rightarrow b = \frac{a+c}{2}$$

$$\frac{bc}{\varepsilon} = \frac{a^r}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow bc = a^r$$

$$\left(\frac{a \cdot c}{r}\right)c = a^r$$

$$ac + c^T = ra^T \Rightarrow ra^T - ac - c^T = 0$$

$$(a+c)(a+c)$$

$$r_a = -c \quad a = c$$

$$q = \frac{\frac{1}{2}c}{\frac{1}{2}a} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}c \cdot (-x^2)}{\frac{1}{2}a \cdot x} = -1 \xrightarrow{x^2} (-2)$$

$$\frac{aq}{aq} = ?$$

$$\frac{aq^4}{aq^4} = q^r = \boxed{-4\epsilon}$$

مسألة r, b, r, a, c

$$r, b, c = \epsilon a$$

$$c = \epsilon a - r, b$$

سؤال ١٠: a, b, c متساويين

$$b^r = ac$$

$$\hookrightarrow b^r = a(\epsilon a - r, b)$$

$$b^r = \epsilon a^r - r, ab$$

$$\epsilon a^r - b^r - r, ab = 0$$

$$(\epsilon a + b)(a - b) = 0$$

$$\epsilon a = -b \quad a, b$$

$$b = -\epsilon a \quad \text{نفسه}$$

$$q = \frac{b}{a} = \frac{-\epsilon a}{a} = \boxed{-\epsilon = q}$$

$$\frac{aq}{(ar)^r} + \frac{ar}{(a)^r} = r \Rightarrow \frac{aq^4}{a^r q^r} + \frac{aq}{a^r} = r \Rightarrow \frac{q^r}{a^r} + \frac{q}{a} = r$$

سؤال ٩:

$$\Rightarrow q^r + aq = ra^r \Rightarrow ra^r - q^r - aq = 0 \Rightarrow (ra + q)(a - q)$$

$$q = -ra \quad a = q$$

$$\frac{a^r}{ar} = \frac{a^r}{aq} = \frac{a}{q} \xrightarrow{ra = -q} \left(\frac{1}{-r}\right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{a=q} \textcircled{1}$$

سؤال ١٠:

$$ar = \sqrt{a\epsilon} = aq^r = \sqrt{a} q^r \Rightarrow ar^2 = aq^r \Rightarrow aq = 1 \xRightarrow{aq^r = rv} q^r = rv \Rightarrow q = r$$

$$aa = rv \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r} = \left(\frac{1}{q}\right)$$