

$n_p = 11$ آخری

$n_{\text{آخرین}} = n_k = 11$

اولی = 4a

$$\frac{1 \cdot 9 \cdot 2 \cdot 10 \cdot 11}{1 \cdot (-1) \cdot \pi \cdot 1 \cdot 10 \cdot 11} = 1$$

کستی بوعلى

$$an^p - p n + p \rightarrow n=9 \rightarrow 11-11+p=9$$

$$b = \frac{a+c}{p} = \frac{4d+11}{p} = \underline{\underline{v_1}}$$

⑤ ✓

MCN: $19, \varepsilon, 13, \varepsilon, 11$
 $\underbrace{+10}_{x^{10}}, \underbrace{+9}_{x^{10}}, \underbrace{+11}_{x^{10}}, \underbrace{+11}_{x^{10}}$

اولین عدد در دسته ۹ = ۱۴۱

$$\text{تخفیف} = 121 \times 3 = 363$$

$$\text{slab } \mu_{\text{slab}} = \frac{\mu_{\text{c}} \mu_{\text{p}} + |\mu|}{\mu} = 1.47$$

Q ✓

$$a_n = \begin{cases} \mu_k & ; n = \mu_k \\ -\mu_k + \varepsilon & ; n = \mu_k + 1 \\ \left\lceil \frac{n}{k+1} \right\rceil + a & ; n = \mu_k + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} a_0 = 1 & a_1 = \varepsilon & a_p = 1 + a \\ a_p = p & a_g = p & a_d = 1 + a \\ a_y = f & a_v = 0 & a_\Lambda = p + a \end{array}$$

$$P = \cancel{P_0} + P \rightarrow K = 0$$

log 5% $| + \varepsilon + a + r + r + | + a + \varepsilon + r + a + 1 = 19 \leadsto$
 $\cancel{r}a + \cancel{ra} = 19 \rightarrow \boxed{\alpha = -\frac{19}{2}}$

$a_r + a_a + a_1 + \dots + a_{rg} =$
 $-1 + (-1 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0) = -2$

$\log(1 + 1 + r + r + \dots + r) = \log a + 11$
 $\log(\cancel{-1}) + 11 = \cancel{-1} [1]$

$$a_p + a_w + a_L + \dots + a_{pq} =$$

$$\log_a(1 + 1 + p + p + \dots + p) = \log_a 11$$

$$n^V = \frac{1}{V_0} \times (-1 \epsilon) = -\frac{1}{0}$$

$$-\frac{1}{a}n^r + bn + C \rightarrow n=d \rightarrow -\frac{1}{a}(r d) + db + C = 1 \varepsilon$$

$$a_{10} = -\frac{1}{a} (P_1 \omega) + \cancel{q_0} = 1 \text{ E}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{-1}{\omega} (1) + \sum_{\ell=1}^{\infty} = -1.11$$

$$\frac{a_1 a}{a_1} = \overline{a} \rightarrow \frac{1 \varepsilon}{\mu \lambda}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= -\frac{1}{\theta} n^p + \varepsilon n - 1 \\ \textcircled{=}& \left\{ \begin{aligned} -a + a b + c &= 1\varepsilon \\ -911 + vb + c &= 1v \end{aligned} \right. \\ &\underline{-911 + vb + c = 1v} \\ &- \varepsilon 11 + vb = 1v \\ &\quad \xrightarrow{vb = 1 +} \\ &\quad \underline{b = \varepsilon} \\ &\quad \underline{c = -1} \end{aligned}$$



$$a_1 + \cancel{pd} = \cancel{pa} + b \rightarrow -1a \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_1 + \cancel{pd} = \cancel{pa} + \cancel{b} \rightarrow -1a \\ -10a \end{array} \right.$$

$$10a + b = 0$$

$$b = -10a$$

$$a_10 = 10a + b \rightarrow 10a - 10a = 0a$$

$$\frac{da}{da} = 1$$

~~المعادلة~~

$$a_1 + \cancel{pd} = -1a$$

$$a_1 + \cancel{pd} = -1a$$

$$\epsilon d = 0a$$

$$d = \frac{0}{\epsilon} a$$

(2) ✓

$$q(a+d)^p = d(a+pd)(a) + p(a+d)(a)$$

$$4a_p^p + 0a_p a_1 + 10a_p$$

6

$$9a^p + 4d^p + 10d^p = 0a^p + 10d^p + 10a^p + 10d^p$$

os j's bi

0

$$4(a+d)^p = 0a(a+pd) + 10a(a+d)$$

$$\rightarrow 4a^p + 4d^p = 0a^p + 0ad + 10a^p + 10ad$$

$$\rightarrow a = \frac{-d \pm \sqrt{d^2}}{\epsilon}$$

$$a = -\frac{pd}{\epsilon}$$

$$a = \frac{pd}{\epsilon}$$

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$$\frac{a+c}{p} = b$$

$$a = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2}}{2a}$$

$$C = a + pd$$

$$a = -pd \rightarrow \frac{a}{d} = \frac{a+pd}{d} = 1$$

$$\frac{C}{p} \geq \frac{a}{p} \geq b$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{p}\right)^p = \frac{C}{p} \times b$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{p}\right)^p = \left(\frac{a+pd}{\epsilon}\right)(a+d)$$

$$a^p = (a+pd)(a+d) \rightarrow a^p = a^p + pad + pd^p \rightarrow pad + pd^p = 0 \rightarrow d(pd + d^p)$$

d ≠ 0

$$pa + pd = 0 \rightarrow d = -\frac{pa}{p}$$

$$r = \frac{a}{p} = \frac{a}{\frac{C}{\epsilon}(a+pd)} = \frac{pa}{a+pd}$$

$$d = -\frac{pa}{p}$$

$$q = \frac{pa}{a+p(-\frac{pa}{p})} = \frac{pa}{a-pa} = -1$$

(1, 10)

$$y^2 = -x$$

$$b = ar, c = ar^p \rightarrow \mu b - \nu a = c - \mu b \rightarrow \mu(ar) - \nu a = ar^p - \mu(ar)$$

$$a\mu r + \nu a b - \epsilon a = 0 \xrightarrow{\div a} \mu r + \nu b - \epsilon = 0 \rightarrow \mu = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\mu ar - \nu a = ar^p - \mu ar \rightarrow a(r^p - \mu r + \nu) = 0 \rightarrow r^p - \mu r + \nu = 0$$

$$\frac{a\mu}{a\mu} = \mu = 1 - \delta^p - \epsilon$$

$$r = \frac{\mu \pm \sqrt{\mu^2 - 1}}{\mu} = \mu \pm \sqrt{\nu}$$

$$\frac{a\mu}{a\mu} = \frac{ar^p}{ar^p} = r^p \rightarrow (\mu \pm \sqrt{\nu})^p$$

$$a, b, c \xrightarrow{\text{نحو}} a, a\mu, a\mu^r$$

$$\mu b, \nu a, c \xrightarrow{\text{نحو}} \nu a\mu, \nu a, a\mu^r \xrightarrow{\text{نحو}} \nu a\mu + a\mu^r = \nu a$$

$$ar = ar \quad a\mu = ar^0 \quad \frac{ar^0}{ar^p} = \nu \quad \frac{ar^0}{a^p r^p} = \frac{r^p}{a^p} \rightarrow \frac{ar}{a^p} = \frac{r}{a}$$

$$\frac{\nu^p}{a^p} + \frac{r}{a} = \nu \rightarrow r^p + ar = \nu a^p \rightarrow \frac{r^p}{a^p} = \frac{r}{a} = \nu \quad \left[\frac{r}{a} = k \right] \quad k^p + k = \nu$$

$$k^p + k - \nu = 0 \quad (k + \nu)(k - 1) = 0 \quad k = 1 \quad k = -\nu$$

$$\frac{r}{a} = 1 \rightarrow r = a \quad \left\{ \frac{r}{a} = -\nu \rightarrow r = -\nu \right\}$$

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

(1) ✓

$$a_\mu^p = a^p \quad a_\nu = 1$$

$$a_\epsilon = q \quad a_1 = \frac{1}{\mu}$$

$$a_\mu^p = \nu \rightarrow a_\nu = \nu \quad a_1 = \frac{1}{\mu} \quad \frac{1}{\nu} \cdot \frac{1}{\mu} = \frac{1}{q}$$

(2) ✓

$$a_1 \cdot a_\nu \cdot a_\mu \cdot a_\epsilon$$

$$\frac{1}{\mu} \cdot \frac{1}{\nu} \cdot \frac{1}{\mu} \cdot \frac{1}{q}$$