

1) $\epsilon = 1, \alpha, 12, 22$
 $+ \epsilon \quad + \nu \quad + 1$

$1^2 + 0, 2^2 + 1, 3^2 + 3, 4^2 + 4$
 $\frac{n \times n - 1}{2}$

$10^2 + \frac{10 \times 9}{2} = 155$

2) $\frac{1}{n(n-1)} - \frac{1}{n} = \frac{n \times n - 1}{2} = \alpha \alpha$

$n \times n - 1 = 110$ $n = 11$

3) $\frac{1}{n(n-1)} = \alpha, 9, 11 \rightarrow \epsilon n + 1$
 $\frac{1}{n(n-1)} = 0, \epsilon, 8$

$\epsilon \times 11 + 1 = 155$

$\epsilon \alpha + 1 \alpha = 110$

$0 + 10, \epsilon + 9, 1 + 11$
 $\alpha \quad 9 \quad 12 \quad 21$
 $+ 8 \quad + 8$

$11n - 3$

$11 - 3 = 8$

4) $\frac{1}{n(n-1)} = -1$

$\frac{1}{n(n-1)} = \frac{1}{n}$

$\frac{1}{n} + 1 = \frac{11}{n}$

5) $-27 - 21 = -48$

$- \alpha n + 22 = -48$

$- \alpha n = -70$

$n = 14$

6) $a - b - (a - b) = 12$

$2a = 12$
 $a = 6$

$a - b - a + b =$

$\alpha a =$
 $\alpha \times 6 = 12$

7) $-x + a + b = v$
 $\epsilon a + b = 10$

$2a = 1$
 $a = \frac{1}{2}$

$b = -1$

$\epsilon \cdot 1 = 12$
 $12 + 1 = 13$
 $12 - 1 = 11$

$11n - 1$

8)

$120 = \epsilon a - 2$
 $220 = 2a + 3$

$\frac{\epsilon a - 2}{2a + 3} < \frac{11}{2}$

$9a + 9 > 11a - 6$
 ~~$11a > 15$~~
 $11a > 15$
 $9a > 15$

$12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20$

9)

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 7 & 0 & 9 & 0 & 9 & 0 & 9 \\ + & 1 & 0 & + & 0 & - & 1 \\ \hline & & & & & & -1 \end{array}$$

$$a = 1/10$$

$$1/10 n^r + Bn = 9$$

$$-1/10 + B = 9$$

$$B = 91/10$$

$$\frac{10 \times 1/10 + 0 \times 91/10}{-1/10} = \frac{10}{-1/10}$$

1.)

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} -4 & 9 & -8 & 9 & 0 & 9 & \dots \\ + & 1 & + & 1 & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & +1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} c = 9 \\ a = 1 \\ b = -1 \end{array}$$

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$$n^r - n - 9$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 90 + 1 = 91 \\ 11 - 9 - 9 = 99 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} |1 - 11| = 10 \\ d = 10 \end{array}$$

$$10n - 11 = n^r - n - 9$$

$$10n = n^r - n - 9 + 11$$

$$n = 9$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 10 + b = 11 \\ b = 1 \end{array}$$