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$$a + aq + aq^2 = 11$$

$$a \times aq \times aq^2 = 48 \rightarrow a^3 q^3 = 48 \rightarrow aq = 8 \rightarrow a = \frac{8}{q}$$

$$\frac{8}{q} (1 + q + q^2) = 11 \rightarrow 8 + 8q + 8q^2 = 11q \rightarrow 8 - 11q + 8q^2 = 0 \rightarrow 8q^2 - 11q + 8 = 0 \rightarrow (q - 1)(q - 1) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow aq = \frac{1}{8} \checkmark$$

$$\frac{19}{8} = 8 \quad \text{O O I}$$

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$$x^2 + 8, 1x, x^2 - 2 \rightarrow x^2 + 8(x^2 - 2) \rightarrow x^2 + 8x^2 - 16 \rightarrow 9x^2 - 16 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 16 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 4x^2 - 16 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow (x^2 - 8)(x^2 + 2) = 0 \rightarrow x = \sqrt{8} \quad x = 2 \checkmark$$

$$a \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \rightarrow \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{2} \quad q = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a \left(\frac{q^n - 1}{q - 1} \right) \rightarrow 1 \left(\frac{\frac{1}{2^n} - 1}{\frac{1}{2} - 1} \right) \rightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{2^n} - 1}{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1 \left(\frac{-\frac{1}{2^n} + 1}{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) \rightarrow \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2^n}}{\frac{1}{2}} \times 1 \rightarrow \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2^n}}{\frac{1}{2}} \checkmark$$

a = 256

$$1 + q + q^2 + q^3 + q^4 = \frac{121}{11} \quad \int a(1 + q + q^2 + q^3 + q^4) \rightarrow \sum \omega = a + aq + aq^2 + aq^3 + aq^4$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{121}{11} \times 256 = 2816 \checkmark$$

$$d \cdot \frac{b-a}{n+1} \rightarrow \frac{48-1}{4} = 10, 0$$

$$a + (n-1)d \Rightarrow 1 + 11 \cdot 10 = 111, 0 \quad A$$

$$q^{n+1} \cdot \frac{b}{a} \rightarrow q^4 = 48 \rightarrow q = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$aq^{n-1} = 7 \quad aq^4 = 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \quad B$$

$$2r_1 \omega + 1 = 50, 0 \checkmark$$

$$2r_1 \omega - 1 = 25, 0 \checkmark$$

$$-25, -\frac{10}{4}, \dots$$

$$-25, 10 \omega - (-25) = d \rightarrow d = 35 \omega$$

$$0 + (n-1)d \rightarrow -25 \left(100 \times \frac{1}{4} \right) = -25 \times 25 = -625$$

$$aq^v = 1 \quad \frac{1}{121} = q^v \rightarrow q = \frac{1}{11} \checkmark$$

$$(a+rd)^r = (a+rd)(a+rd) \rightarrow a^r + r a^{r-1} r d + r a d^{r-1} = a^r + r a d + r a d + r a d^{r-1} \rightarrow r a d + r a d^{r-1} = 0$$

$$L \rightarrow a d + r a d^{r-1} = 0 \rightarrow d(a + r a d) = 0 \rightarrow d = 0$$

$$d = a$$

$$a+d, a+rd, a+vd$$

$$b = \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

$$(a+rd)^r = (a+rd)(a+vd) \rightarrow -rad + rd^r = 0 \rightarrow d(-a+d) = 0 \rightarrow d = 0 \text{ or } d = a$$

$$b q^q$$

$$a+d = ra \rightarrow ra = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \quad a = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$q = \frac{b_r}{b_i} = \frac{a_\epsilon}{a_r} \rightarrow \frac{a+rd}{ra} \rightarrow \frac{\frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{1}{\lambda}}{\frac{1}{\lambda}} = r$$

$$b q^q = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \times r^q = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$r b_r, r b_\epsilon, b_\epsilon$$

$$r b_q, r b_q^r, b_q^r$$

$$r(r b_q^r) = r b_q + b_q^r \rightarrow r b_q^r = r b_q + b_q^r \rightarrow q^r - \epsilon q^r + r q = 0 \rightarrow q(q^r - \epsilon q + r) = 0 \rightarrow q(q-r)(q-1) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow q = 0 \text{ or } q = 1 \text{ or } q = r$$

$$r, \frac{v}{\epsilon} \rightarrow r, 1, v \rightarrow d = -r a$$

$$a = r$$

$$a+rd, a+vd, a+rd \rightarrow a+rd+b, a+vd+b, a+rd+b$$

$$\frac{(a+vd+b)^r}{a, r, v} = \frac{(a+rd+b)(a+vd+b)}{1, r, v}$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{b}{r} = b^r, b-1, r a + \frac{b}{\epsilon} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{b}{r} = -1, r a + \frac{b}{\epsilon} \rightarrow \frac{b}{\epsilon} = \frac{-a}{\epsilon} - \frac{1}{\lambda} \rightarrow \frac{b}{\epsilon} = \frac{-10-1}{\lambda} \rightarrow \frac{b}{\epsilon} = \frac{-11}{\lambda}$$

$$11b = -11 \rightarrow b = -1, a, v$$

$$a_\epsilon = -1, r a$$

$$a_{1r} = -1 - a, v = -1, v$$

$$\frac{a q^r}{a q^r} + q^q = \frac{-1, v}{-1, v} = 1, v$$

$$a + a q^r + a q^q = v r \rightarrow a(1 + q^r + q^q) = v r$$

$$b + b + d + b + q d = r b + 1 \cdot d = v r$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} d &= a q^r - a \rightarrow a(q^r - 1) \\ q d &= a q^q - a \rightarrow a(q^q - 1) \end{aligned} \right\} q q^r - q = q^q - 1 \rightarrow q^r - q q^q + 1 = 0 \rightarrow (q^r - 1)(q^q - 1) = 0 \rightarrow q^r = 1 \rightarrow \pm \sqrt{\lambda}$$

$$q^q = 1 \rightarrow q = \pm 1$$

$$d = a(d^r - 1) = a(1 - 1) \rightarrow v a = d \rightarrow (1 \times 1) - 1 = 0$$

$$q = 1 \rightarrow d = 0$$

$$q^q$$

$$a_2 - a_1 = d \rightarrow \frac{5}{k} - 2 = -\frac{1}{k} \rightarrow d = -\frac{1}{k}$$

$$a_n = 2 + (n-1) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{k}\right) \rightarrow a_n = \frac{2-n}{k} \rightarrow a_n = -\frac{n}{k} + \frac{2}{k}$$

$$\sum a_k = \frac{5}{k} \quad (n=5)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_1 = \frac{1}{k} \quad (n=1) \\ a_{13} = -1 \quad (n=13) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_{13} = -1 \quad (n=13) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left(\frac{2}{k} + x\right)(-1+x) = \left(\frac{1}{k} + x\right)^2 \\ -\frac{2}{k} + \frac{x}{k} + x^2 = x^2 + \frac{1}{k}x + \frac{1}{k^2} \\ \frac{x}{k} = -\frac{21}{14} \rightarrow x = -\frac{21}{k} = 2.5 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{حاصل ذبذب} \rightarrow (-2, -5, -4, 2.5) \rightarrow q = \frac{a_2}{a_1} = \frac{-5}{-2} = \frac{5}{2}$$