

$$a + aq + aq^2 = 21$$

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

$$a + aq + aq^2 \rightarrow a(1 + q + q^2) \xrightarrow{\times} \frac{8}{q}(1 + q + q^2) = 21 \rightarrow 8(1 + q + q^2) = 21q \rightarrow 8 + 8q + 8q^2 = 21q$$

$$8q^2 - 13q + 8 = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = \sqrt{13^2 - 4 \times 8 \times 8} = 17 \rightarrow q = \frac{13 \pm 17}{16}$$

در صورت سوال گفته شده q عددی غیر صحیح است

$q = \frac{8}{1}$ $\times$
 $q = \frac{1}{8}$

$$x^2 - 2, 2x, x^2 + 4$$

$$(2x)^2 = (x^2 - 2)(x^2 + 4) \rightarrow 4x^2 = x^4 + 4x^2 - 2x^2 - 8 \rightarrow x^4 - 2x^2 - 8$$

$$x^2 = y \rightarrow y^2 - 2y - 8$$

$$(y + 2)(y - 4) \begin{cases} y = 4 \\ y = -2 \end{cases} \rightarrow x^2 = 4 \rightarrow x = \pm 2 \rightarrow x = 2$$

$$x^2 - 2, 2x, x^2 + 4 \xrightarrow{x=2} 2, 4, 8 \rightarrow a_1 = 8, q = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow S_V = 1 \left(\left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^V - 1 \right) = \frac{127}{1}$$

$$1 + q + q^2 + q^3 + q^4 = \frac{121}{11}$$

$$a_1 = 2 \times 10^3$$

$$S_{\infty} = ? \rightarrow a_1(1 + q + q^2 + q^3 + q^4) = \frac{243}{10^3}$$

$$d = \frac{94-1}{4} = \frac{93}{4} = 23.25 \rightarrow 1, 11, 25, 37, 51, 65, 79, 93 \rightarrow a_1 = 23, \omega = 4 \rightarrow A$$

$$q = \left(\frac{94}{1} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} = 2 \rightarrow 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64 \rightarrow a_1 = 1, \omega = 6 \rightarrow B$$

$$A + B = 23 \times 6 + 1 = 139$$

$$r^4 \leq 48 \rightarrow r \leq 2$$

$$\forall r \leq 2 \rightarrow ar = 1 \times (-2)^r = -1 \rightarrow -1 + 32 \times 5 = 159$$

$$a_n = -240 - \frac{9\omega}{2}, \dots$$

$$d = \frac{-9\omega}{2} - (-240) = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow a_{1,1} = -240 + (1 \times \frac{1}{2}) = -239.5$$

$$a_{1,1} = b_1 \rightarrow b_1 = 1 \rightarrow b_n = b_1 q^{n-1} \rightarrow 1 = 128(q^{n-1})$$

$$\rightarrow q^{n-1} = \frac{1}{128} \rightarrow q = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(a+4d)^r = (a+rd)(a+1d) \rightarrow a^{r+1} + rad + 4d^r = a^{r+1} + rad + 4d^r \rightarrow 1rad + 4d^r = 1ad + 4d^r$$

$\rightarrow \gamma d + d^2 = 0 \rightarrow \gamma d(a + d) = 0$

$$\star a_{\mu} = a + \gamma(-\frac{a}{T_1}) = \frac{\varepsilon a}{\omega}$$

$$a_v = a + y \left(\frac{-dv}{v} \right) = \frac{v a}{\omega}$$

$$a_{\lambda} = a + \lambda \left(-\frac{a}{\lambda} \right) = \frac{a}{\lambda}$$

$$\rightarrow q = \frac{a_v}{a_w} = \frac{\frac{p_d}{w}}{\frac{z \mu}{w}}$$

$$(a+rd)^r = (a+d)(a+vd) = a^2 + \underbrace{9d^2}_{nd} + \underbrace{9ad}_{vd(d+8a)}$$

$\Rightarrow \forall d \in D, \forall a \in A, d \in A \Rightarrow d \in A$
 $\forall d (d \in A \Rightarrow d \in A)$
 $d = a$
 $d = a$

$$\underline{a = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \quad d = \frac{1}{F} \quad \rightarrow \quad a_{10} = \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon}\right) \left(\frac{1}{F}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 121 \quad \checkmark}$$

$$r_{aq} = \frac{r_{aq} + aq}{r} \rightarrow r(aq) = \frac{r(aq) + aq}{r} \xrightarrow{\text{جدا کردن}} r_q = \frac{r_d + q}{r}$$

قسمت $a \neq 0$
 «طرفین (قسم بر a)»

$$\rightarrow 6q^2 = 3q + q^3 \rightarrow q^3 - 6q^2 + 3q = 0 \rightarrow q(q^2 - 6q + 3) = 0 \Rightarrow q(q-1)(q-3) = 0$$

$$2 \frac{5}{9}$$

$$a_n = 2 \cdot (n-1) \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{\omega}{2}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$a_{\text{B/W}} = -1$$

$$(\frac{1}{2} + x)^{-1} = (\frac{a}{2} + x)(1 + x) = \frac{1}{19} + \cancel{x} + \frac{1}{4}x = -\frac{a}{2} + \frac{a}{2}x - x + \cancel{x}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3}x - \frac{5}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}x = \frac{-21}{2} \rightarrow x = \frac{-21}{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\frac{70}{\text{ms}} \cdot \frac{\omega}{\text{rad}} - \frac{v_1}{\text{m}} = \frac{-14 - 2}{\text{s}} = a_{\text{cm}} \quad c_1 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{v_1}{\text{m}} = \frac{-14}{\text{s}} \cdot \omega \rightarrow q_1 = \frac{\omega}{-2} \quad \left[\frac{\text{A}}{\text{V}} \right]$$

حاصلات ۳ جدولی متدلی (مبندی) حسابی نیستند نه توانی از واسطه حسابی استفاده کن!

$$a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = v^m$$

$$\frac{a + aq^4}{r} = aq^w \xrightarrow{a \neq 0} q^w = \frac{1 + q^4}{r} \rightarrow rq^w = 1 + q^4 \rightarrow q^4 + b - rq^w = 0$$

$$\rightarrow (q^w - 1)^T = 0 \rightarrow d_1 = 1, \rightarrow a_1(1 + \frac{w}{2} + \frac{w}{2}) = v^w \rightarrow a_1 = \frac{v^w}{w} \rightarrow \underline{\underline{x = 0}}$$

$$100 - 100 = 0 \text{ rad}$$

$$a_{\infty} - a_1 = b_{\infty} - b_1 = d$$

$$a_{\infty} - a_1 = b_{\infty} - b_1 = qd$$

$$\frac{a(q^{\infty} - 1)}{a(q^4 - 1)} = \frac{d}{qd} \rightarrow q^{\infty} + 1 = q \rightarrow q = 2 \quad (1)$$

$$a + aq^{\infty} + aq^4 = a + 1a + 4a = 6a = 6a \rightarrow a = 1$$

$$a_{\infty} - a_1 = d \rightarrow (1 \times \infty) - 1 = \infty \rightarrow d = \infty$$