

$$t_1 + t_r + t_p = 21 \rightarrow \frac{t_r}{q} + t_r + t_r q = 21 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{r}{q} + r + r q = 21 \right)$$

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$$\underbrace{t_1 \quad t_r \quad t_p}_{t_r} = 21 \rightarrow t_r^3 = 21 \rightarrow t_r = 3$$

$$r + r q + r q^2 = 21 q$$

$$r q^2 - 17 q + r = 0 \rightarrow q = \frac{17 \pm \sqrt{125}}{2}$$

چون مساوی $\sqrt{q^2 = 4}$ صورت سوال گفته است q عددی غیر صحیح است! $\times q = \frac{1}{r}$

$$q = \frac{17 \pm 15}{2}$$

$$r x^2 = (x^2 - 2)(x^2 + 2)$$

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

$$r x^2 = x^4 + 2x^2 - 1$$

$$\textcircled{1} x=2 \rightarrow 1, 4, 2 \rightarrow q = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$0 = x^4 - 2x^2 - 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} x=3 \rightarrow 1, -8, 2 \rightarrow \text{نقطه چون دنباله تدریج نیست}$$

$$0 = (x^2 - 4)(x^2 + 2)$$

$$0 = \underbrace{(x+2)}_{x=2} \underbrace{(x-2)}_{x=2} (x^2 + 2)$$

$$S_V = t_1 \left(\frac{q^V - 1}{q - 1} \right) \rightarrow S_V = 1 \left(\frac{\frac{1}{17} - 1}{\frac{1}{17} - 1} \right) = \frac{-17}{-1} \times 1 = \frac{17}{1} \times 1 = 17$$

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

$$t_1 + t_r + t_p + t_s + t_a$$

$$r 4r + r 4r q + r 4r q^2 + r 4r q^3 + r 4r q^4 = r 4r (1 + q + q^2 + q^3 + q^4)$$

$$= 4r^2 \times \frac{121}{11} = 121 \times 2 = 242$$

$$1, -, -, A, -, -, 24$$

$$\frac{24-1}{4} = \frac{23}{4} = d \rightarrow A = t_p = 1 + 4 \times \frac{23}{4} = 24$$

$$1, -, -, B, -, -, 44$$

$$44 = r^6 \rightarrow r = 2 \rightarrow B = a_4 = 1 \times 2^4 = 16$$

$$i \neq r_2 - 2 \rightarrow a_4 = 1 \times (-2)^4 = 16 \rightarrow -1 + 16 = 15$$

$$- 24, - \frac{90}{4}, \dots$$

$$a_{101} = a_1 + 100d = 24 + 100 \times \frac{1}{4} = 24 + 25 = 49$$

$$128, a_2, \dots$$

$$a_n = 128 r^V = 49 \rightarrow r^V = \frac{1}{128} \rightarrow r = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$t_r, t_v, t_q$$

$$t_1 + r d, t_1 + 4d, t_1 + 11d \rightarrow t_1^r + r y d^r + 12 t_1 d = t_1^r + 12 d + 12 d^r$$

$$r_0 d^r + 12 t_1 d = 0$$

$$\boxed{\frac{d}{1}} \left(\frac{r_0 d + 12 t_1}{r_0 d + 12 t_1} \right) = 0$$

$$\boxed{d = -\frac{t_1}{12}}$$

$$t_r, t_s, t_n$$

$$t_1 + d, t_1 + r d, t_1 + v d \rightarrow t_1^r + q d^r + 4 t_1 d = t_1^r + 12 d + v d^r$$

$$r d^r - 2 t_1 d = 0$$

$$r d (d - t_1) = 0 \rightarrow d = 0 \text{ یا } d = t_1$$

$$a_{11} = a_1 r^9 \rightarrow \frac{1}{r^9} \times r^9 = 1 \rightarrow 128$$

$$3t_1, 2t_2, t_3$$

1, 50 -1

$$r(t_1), r(t_2), t_1, t_2$$

$$4t_1, 2t_2 = 3t_1, 2t_2 + t_1, t_2$$

$$0 = t_1, 2t_2 - 3t_1, 2t_2 + t_1, t_2$$

$$0 = t_1, 2t_2 (2t_2 - 3t_1 + t_1) \rightarrow 2t_2^2 - 4t_1t_2 + t_1^2 = 0$$

لر t_1 و t_2 صفر باشند
چون دنباله غیر ثابت

$$(2t_2 - t_1)(t_2 - t_1) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} 2t_2 - t_1 = 0 \\ t_2 - t_1 = 0 \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} t_2 = \frac{1}{2}t_1 \\ t_2 = t_1 \end{matrix}$$

!!! (دنباله غیر ثابت) عدد 50

$$2, \frac{1}{2}, \dots \quad d = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \begin{matrix} a_1 = 2 + (-\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{3}{2} \\ a_2 = 2 + (-\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{3}{2} \\ a_3 = 2 + (-\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{3}{2} \end{matrix}$$

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$$\frac{1}{2} + x, \frac{1}{2} + x, -1 + x \xrightarrow{\text{رابطه}} -1 + x, \frac{1}{2} + x, \frac{3}{2} + x$$

$$\begin{cases} 1) -1 + x \\ 2) \frac{1}{2} + x = -1 + x + r \\ 3) \frac{3}{2} + x = \frac{1}{2} + x + r \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 = \frac{1}{2} + r \\ 1 = \frac{1}{2} + r \end{cases} \rightarrow r = \frac{1}{2}$$

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رشته اول:

$$(\frac{1}{2} + x)^2 = (-1 + x)(\frac{3}{2} + x)$$

رشته دوم: (در صورت تبدیل نشدن رشته اول)

$$\frac{1}{4} + x + \frac{x}{2} = x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = -1 = \frac{-1}{1} \rightarrow r = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{x - x}{2} = \frac{-\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{2}} = -1$$

$$\frac{x}{2} = \frac{-1}{1} \rightarrow x = -2$$

$$t_1 + t_2 + t_3 = \sqrt{r} \rightarrow t_1^2 = t_2, t_1 \rightarrow t_1 + t_2 = \sqrt{r}$$

a_1, a_2, a_3

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$$a_1, a_1 + d, a_1 + 2d \rightarrow \frac{d}{\sqrt{r}} + \frac{d}{\sqrt{r}} + d + \frac{d}{\sqrt{r}} + 2d = \sqrt{r} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{r}d}{\sqrt{r}} = \sqrt{r} \Rightarrow d = \sqrt{r}$$

$$a_1^2 + d^2 + 2a_1d = a_1^2 + 2a_1d$$

$$d^2 + 2a_1d = 0 \rightarrow d(d + 2a_1) = 0$$

$$d \neq 0 \rightarrow d = -2a_1$$

مجموع $\sqrt{r}$ نمی شود

$$a_1 = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{2}$$

مجموع $\sqrt{r}$ است

$$a_1 = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{r}}{2}, d = 0$$