

19, 15 آفرین

Date:

Subject:

جسٹ شریف
نورنگا خاندانی کونڈنسنسٹ

$$\frac{a}{V} \times a \times aV = a^3 = 4\epsilon \Rightarrow a = \sqrt[3]{4\epsilon} \Rightarrow a = 4$$

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$$\frac{a}{V} + a + aV = 11 \Rightarrow \frac{4}{V} + 4 + 4V = 11 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{4}{V} + 4V = 1V\right) \times V$$

$$4 + 4V^2 = 1V \Rightarrow 4V^2 - 1V + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow (4V-1)(V-4) = 0$$

$$V = 4, \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \boxed{V = \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\frac{x^3 + \epsilon}{x^2} = \frac{Vx}{x^2 - V} \Rightarrow (Vx)^3 = (x^2 + \epsilon)(x^2 - V) \Rightarrow \epsilon x^3 = x^4 + Vx^2 - \Lambda$$

$$x^4 - Vx^2 - \Lambda = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = A \Rightarrow A^2 - VA - \Lambda = 0 \Rightarrow A = \frac{V \pm \sqrt{V^2 + 4\Lambda}}{2} \Rightarrow 4 + 4V = 44$$

$$A = \frac{V \pm 4}{2} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} 4 \\ -2 \end{matrix} \times 4 \Rightarrow A = x^2 = \epsilon \Rightarrow \boxed{x = \pm 2}$$

$$\Lambda, \frac{4}{V}, 2, 1, \frac{1}{V}, \frac{1}{\epsilon}, \frac{1}{\Lambda} \quad \ddot{0} \leftarrow x = 2$$

$$\Lambda, -\epsilon, 2, -1, \frac{1}{V}, -\frac{1}{\epsilon}, -\frac{1}{\Lambda} \quad \ddot{0} \leftarrow x = -2$$

$$\Lambda + \epsilon + 2 + \frac{1}{V} + \frac{1}{\epsilon} + \frac{1}{\Lambda} = 10, 1V8 \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{12V}{\Lambda}}$$

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$$a + aq + aq^2 + aq^3 + aq^4 = \frac{121}{\Lambda}$$

$$a(1 + q + q^2 + q^3 + q^4) = \frac{121}{\Lambda} \Rightarrow a = \frac{121}{\Lambda(1+q+q^2+q^3+q^4)}$$

$$a_1 = 1, a_v = 4\epsilon \quad \frac{4\epsilon - 1}{\omega + 1} = 10, 0$$

$$A = a_\epsilon = 1 + 3 \times 10, 0 = \boxed{32, 0}$$

$$4\epsilon = q^4 \Rightarrow q = \sqrt[4]{4\epsilon} \Rightarrow q = \oplus 2$$

$$B = a_q^3 \Rightarrow 1 \times \Lambda = \boxed{\Lambda} \quad A + B = 32, 0 + \Lambda = \boxed{50, 0}$$

$$a_{101} = a_1 + (100)d \Rightarrow -12 + 100\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) = \boxed{18}$$

$$\epsilon_k = a \times q^v = 1 \Rightarrow 128 \times q^v = 1 \Rightarrow q^v = \frac{1}{128} \Rightarrow \boxed{q = \frac{1}{2}}$$

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$$a_u, a_v, a_q \Rightarrow \frac{a_v}{a_u} = \frac{a_q}{a_v} \Rightarrow (a_v)^2 = a_u \cdot a_q$$

$$(a_1 + 4d)^2 = (a_1 + 2d)(a_1 + 16d)$$

$$10 \quad a_1^2 + 16ad + 16d^2 = a_1^2 + 10da_1 + 16d^2$$

$$16ad + 16d^2 = 0 \Rightarrow 16d(a_1 + d) = 0 \begin{cases} d = 0 \\ d = -a_1 \end{cases}$$

$$a_1 + 10d = 0 \Rightarrow d = -\frac{a_1}{10}$$

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$$\frac{a_\epsilon}{a_r} = \frac{a_1}{a_\epsilon} = r \Rightarrow (a_\epsilon)^2 = a_1 \cdot a_r \Rightarrow (a_1 + 2d)^2 = a_1 + 2d \times a_1 + d^2$$

$$a_1^2 + 4ad + 4d^2 = a_1^2 + 2a_1d + d^2 \Rightarrow 2d^2 = 2a_1d \Rightarrow d = a_1$$

$$20 \Rightarrow r = \frac{a_\epsilon}{a_r} = \frac{fa_1}{ra_1} \Rightarrow 2a_1 \times a_r = fa_1 \times a_r = r$$

$$b_1 = a_r = ra_1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\epsilon} = a_r = ra_1 \Rightarrow ra_1 = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow a_1 = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$b_{10} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \times (r)^9 = \boxed{128}$$

MAHAN

$$15 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} ra_r = ra_q \\ ra_r = ra_q^r \\ a_\epsilon = a_q^r \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} ra_q^r - ra_q = a_q^r - ra_q^r \\ \Rightarrow ra_q^r - ra_q - a_q^r = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_q^r - \epsilon a_q^r + ra_q = 0 \Rightarrow a_q(q^r - \epsilon q + r) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$20 \quad a_q(q-1)(q-r) = 0 \Rightarrow q = 0, 1, r$$

✓ دنباله غیر ثابت پس $q = r$

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Lima

$$a_{\frac{r}{\epsilon}} + x = a + r'd + x \quad a_{\Lambda} = a + v'd + x \quad a_{14} = a + 14d + x \quad -9$$

$$(a + v'd + x)^r = (a + r'd + x)(a + 14d + x) \quad a + x = A$$

$$(A + v'd)^r = (A + r'd)(A + 14d) \Rightarrow$$

$$A^r + r'9d^r + 14Ad = A^r + 14dA + r'4d^r \Rightarrow 14d^r = dA \Rightarrow$$

$$14d = A \Rightarrow 14d = a + x \Rightarrow 14x - \frac{1}{\epsilon} = r' + x$$

$$-\frac{14}{\epsilon} = r' + x \Rightarrow x = -0,10 \Rightarrow \frac{-14,10 + -1,10}{-14,10 + -0,10} = \frac{-\Delta}{-r'} = \boxed{\frac{\Delta}{r'}}$$

$$a + ar^r + ar^q = vr \Rightarrow a(1 + r^r + r^q) = vr \quad (1, \Delta) - 10$$

$$b_1 = a, \quad b_r = ar^r = b_1 + d', \quad b_{10} = ar^q = b_1 + 9d'$$

$$\begin{cases} ar^r = a + d' \Rightarrow d' = ar^r - a \\ ar^q = a + 9d' \Rightarrow 9d' = ar^q - a \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} ar^q - a = 9(ar^r - a) \\ r(r^q - 1) = 9r(r^r - 1) \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (r^r - 1)(r^r + 1) = 9(r^r - 1) \Rightarrow r^r + 1 = 9 \Rightarrow r^r = 8 \Rightarrow \boxed{r = 2}$$

$$d' = ar^r - a \Rightarrow 8a - a = Va \Rightarrow a(1 + 8 + 9) = vr$$

$$a(vr) = vr \quad \boxed{a = 1} \quad \boxed{d' = Va = V} \quad \text{parsian}$$

حجراتِ نزدماً متعاً نیز خستید چس مر توانند عیب بایند!

$$q=1 \rightarrow {}^3a = v^3 \rightarrow a = \frac{v^3}{3}$$

$$aq^q - a = d \xrightarrow{q=1} \frac{v^3}{3} - \frac{v^3}{3} = 0 \rightarrow d = 0$$