

۱۹، ۲۵ آفرین

نورالله شریع زاهدان

$$\frac{x}{r} \cdot x \cdot x r = y f \rightarrow x = f \quad \frac{f}{r} + f + f r = 21$$

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$$\frac{f + f r + f r^2}{r} = 21 \rightarrow f + f r + f r^2 = 21 r \rightarrow f r^2 - 17 r + f = 0 \rightarrow r^2 - 17 r + 17 = 0$$

$$(r-17)(r-1) \rightarrow r = \frac{17}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{289-68}}{2} \rightarrow \frac{f}{r} + f + f r = 17 \pm 17 = 21 \checkmark \quad r = 4$$

۷ عددی غیر صحیح است پس
عنه قابل قبول است!

$$x^2 + x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow (x-1)^2 = 0 \rightarrow x = 1$$

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$$a + ar + ar^2 + ar^3 + ar^4 = ? \quad \frac{a}{r^4} (1 + r + r^2 + r^3 + r^4) = \frac{121}{11} a r^4$$

$$d = \frac{b-a}{n+1} \rightarrow \frac{41}{5} = 10.2 \rightarrow 1, 11, 21, 31, 41$$

$$r^{n+1} \rightarrow B = r^{n+1} \quad r^4 = 9 \rightarrow r = \pm 3$$

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$$-2 \pm \frac{-90 \pm \sqrt{8100 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 180}}{2} = \frac{-90 \pm 90}{2} = 0$$

$$a_n = -2 + (n-1) \cdot 1 \Rightarrow a_{11} = 1 \rightarrow 11 \cdot 1 = 11$$

$$(a+rd)^2 = (a+rd)(a+rd) = a^2 + 2ard + r^2d^2 = a^2 + 2ard + r^2d^2$$

$$r \cdot d^2 + 2ard = 0 \rightarrow d(r \cdot d + 2a) = 0 \rightarrow d = 0 \text{ or } d = -\frac{2a}{r}$$

$$d = \frac{ra}{r^2} = \frac{a}{r} \rightarrow \frac{100}{1} = 100$$

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$$a \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} = -\frac{1}{1} \rightarrow a = -1$$

$$(a+rd)^r = (a+d)(a+rd) \rightarrow ar^r + rd^r + rad = ar + vad + ad + rd^r \quad -v$$

$$rd^r - rad = 0 \rightarrow d(rd - ra) = 0 \begin{cases} d=0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow \text{Cik} \\ d=a \xrightarrow{a=\frac{1}{2}} d=\frac{1}{r} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} > \frac{1}{\varepsilon} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\varepsilon} < \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} > r, r$$

$$a_{10} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \cdot r^9 = r^9 \cdot \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \quad a_{10} > \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \quad \checkmark$$

$$r^r ar, r^r ar^r, ar^r \rightarrow \varepsilon ar^r = r^r ar + ar^r \rightarrow far^r = ar(r^r + r^r) \quad (1)$$

$$\rightarrow fr = r + r^r \rightarrow r^r - fr + r^r = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{r-1}{x} \right) \left(\frac{r-1}{r} \right) \quad \checkmark$$

$$x > \frac{1}{\varepsilon} > \dots \quad a = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \quad a_n = r + (n-1) \left(-\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right) = r - \frac{n-1}{\varepsilon} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} = r - \frac{n-2}{\varepsilon} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \quad (9)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a_{\varepsilon} &= a + rd = a + \frac{r}{\varepsilon} \sim \frac{1}{\varepsilon} - \frac{r}{\varepsilon} \\ a_n &= \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \\ a_{11} &= -1 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} + x \right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} + x \right) (1+x)$$

$$\frac{1}{14} + x^2 + \frac{1}{r} x = \frac{10}{\varepsilon} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} x - x + x^2 \rightarrow \frac{r14}{14} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} x \quad x = -\frac{11}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\frac{\frac{10}{\varepsilon} + x}{-1} = \frac{\frac{1}{\varepsilon} + x}{-1} \quad -1+x \quad d = \frac{10}{\varepsilon} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \quad \checkmark$$

$$a + ar^r + ar^r = vr^r \quad a(1+r^r+r^r) = vr^r \quad (10)$$

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

$$\frac{rd}{a} = \frac{(r^r - 1)(r^r - 1)}{r^r - 1} = \frac{rd}{a} \rightarrow r^r + 1 \rightarrow r^r = 1 \quad r = r$$

$$\Rightarrow a(1+r^r+r^r) = vr^r \quad a < 1 \quad ar^r = 1 \times r^r = r^r = r + rd$$

$$1 + rd = r^r \Rightarrow d = r^r - 1$$

حاصلات نزدماً متغیر خستند پس مرآتند عیب باشند!

$$q = 1 \rightarrow ra = vr^r \rightarrow a = \frac{vr^r}{r}$$

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