

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{1} \right\} \in \left\{ \frac{r}{r}, \frac{r}{r}, \frac{r}{r} \right\}, \left\{ \frac{\omega}{r}, \frac{a}{r}, \frac{v}{r}, \frac{\lambda}{r}, \frac{q}{r} \right\}, \left\{ \frac{1}{r}, \frac{11}{r}, \frac{12}{r}, \frac{13}{r}, \frac{14}{r}, \frac{15}{r}, \frac{16}{r}, \frac{17}{r} \right\}, \left\{ \frac{18}{r}, \frac{19}{r}, \frac{20}{r} \right\}, \left\{ \frac{21}{r}, \frac{22}{r}, \frac{23}{r} \right\} \in \text{---}$$

(1)

$$r^k \rightarrow \left\{ \frac{\lambda+1}{a}, \frac{q}{\lambda} \right\}$$

$$b = \frac{a+c}{r} \rightarrow \frac{11+40}{r} = \frac{144}{r} = \underline{12}$$

$$\{1, 3, 5\}, \{7, 9, 11\}, \{13, 15, 17\}, \{19, 21, 23\}, \{25, 27, 29\}, \{31, 33, 35\}$$

(2)

$$\frac{344 + 121}{r} = \frac{465}{r} = \underline{46.5}$$

$$r^k \rightarrow n = rk \rightarrow 0, r, 2r, \dots \quad a_0 = 1 \quad a_r = r \quad a_{2r} = r^2 \quad a_{3r} = r^3$$

(3)

$$-rk + r \rightarrow n = rk + 1 \rightarrow 1, r, 2r, \dots \quad a_1 = r \quad a_{2r} = r^2 \quad a_{3r} = r^3$$

$$\left(\frac{n}{k-r} \right) + a \rightarrow n = rk + r \rightarrow r, 2r, 3r, \dots \quad a_r = 1 + a \quad a_{2r} = 1 + a \quad a_{3r} = 1 + a$$

$$a_1 + a_{2r} + \dots + a_{10} = 19 \rightarrow 20 + 10a = 19 \rightarrow a = -1$$

$$a_r + \dots + a_{10} \rightarrow 10a + \underbrace{(1 + 1 + \dots + 1)}_n \rightarrow 10a + 10(-1) = -10$$

$$a_{10} = 19 \quad a_{10} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{10} (20) + 10b + c \rightarrow -2 + 10b + c = 19 \rightarrow 10b + c = 21$$

$$\frac{1}{10} \times 19 = \frac{1}{10} \rightarrow \frac{1}{10}$$

(4)

$$a_{10} = 19, r \quad a_{10} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{10} (19) + 10b + c = -1.9 + 10b + c = 19, r \rightarrow 10b + c = 20.9$$

$$-10b + c \rightarrow 10b = 20.9 - 19 \rightarrow 10b = 1.9 \rightarrow b = 0.19$$

$$-\frac{1}{10} a + 10a + 1 \quad \frac{a_{10}}{a_1} = \frac{19}{1} = \underline{19}$$

$$L_n = P_n + q$$

(5)

$$10P + q = 0 \rightarrow q = -10P$$

$$-10 \left(\frac{r}{10} d \right) = -1d$$

$$L_{10} = 10P + q \rightarrow 10 \left(\frac{r}{10} d \right) - 1d \rightarrow 1rd - 1d = \underline{rd}$$

$$a_{10} - a_1 = rd$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} L_{10} = a_{10} \\ L_1 = a_1 \end{array} \right\} L_{10} - L_1 = 9P$$

(1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 a(a+d)^T &= aa^T + ad^T + ra(a+d) = aa^T + raad + ad^T = aa^T + raad + ad^T = (aa^T + 1_0d) + ra^T + raad \\
 &= 1_0a^T + raad \rightarrow aa^T + raad + ad^T = 1_0a^T + raad \rightarrow ra^T + ad + ad^T = 0 \\
 \frac{a}{d} &\xrightarrow{r=1} \frac{ra^T}{d^T} + \frac{a}{d} - a = 0 \rightarrow \Delta = 1 + \epsilon \lambda + \sqrt{\epsilon} \eta \rightarrow \frac{-1+\sqrt{1-\epsilon}}{\epsilon} = \frac{a}{\epsilon} \\
 \frac{a}{d} &= \frac{a+rd}{d} = \frac{-r+r}{1} = 1 \quad \frac{a}{d} = \frac{a+rd}{d} = \frac{-r+r}{1} = 1, 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Gleichung: } b &= \frac{a+c}{r} \rightarrow a = rb - c \quad (rb - c)^T = bc \\
 \text{Gleichung: } \frac{a^T}{\epsilon} &= \frac{bc}{\epsilon} \rightarrow a^T = bc \quad (rb - c)^T = bc \\
 +b^T \cdot abc + c^T &= 0 \rightarrow (b-c)(b+c) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} b=c \\ b=-c \end{cases} \text{ GÜE} \\
 \text{Gleichung: } \frac{a+rb}{r} &\rightarrow b \rightarrow a = -rb \\
 \text{Gleichung: } b, -b, b &\rightarrow q = -1 \rightarrow rq = -r
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b &= cr^T \\
 a &= er^T \\
 ra &= \frac{c+rb}{r} \rightarrow ra = c + rb \rightarrow rcr^T = c + rcr \quad \frac{c}{r} \xrightarrow{r=1} rcr^T - rcr - 1 = 0 \\
 \Delta &= (-r)^T + r = 0 \\
 \frac{r+\omega}{\lambda} &= 1 \text{ GÜE} \quad \frac{r-\omega}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \\
 \frac{a}{a} &= r^T \rightarrow \left(\frac{-1}{\epsilon} \right)^T = \frac{1}{\epsilon}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{aq^T}{(aq)^T} + \frac{aq}{a^T} &= r \rightarrow \frac{q^T}{a^T} + \frac{aq}{a^T} = r \rightarrow ra^T = q^T + aq \rightarrow ra^T - aq - q^T = 0 \rightarrow (q-a)(q+ra) = 0 \\
 &\quad q=a \quad q=-ra \\
 \frac{a_r}{a_r} &= \frac{a_r}{-ra_r} \rightarrow 1 = \frac{1}{r}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 ar^T &= \sqrt{ar^T} \\
 ar^T &= ar^T \rightarrow ar = 1 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{r} \\
 a\omega &= ar^T \cdot r \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \cdot r = r^T = r \rightarrow r = 1 \\
 a &= \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{1} \\
 \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r} &= \frac{1}{a}
 \end{aligned}$$

(10)