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$$r = r^*$$

12 10 12 12

$$\Delta = \Delta' \Rightarrow 4x+1 = 4\Delta \text{ (3)}$$

افزای ۸۱ => ۹۰

$$\frac{A_1 + q_2}{r} = v_2$$

سوال ۲

$$\vec{a} = \frac{\{|\vec{r}|, \dots, \vec{r}\}}{r} = \frac{|\vec{r}| - \vec{r}}{r} = \vec{r}$$

سوال ۳

$$a_n \begin{cases} a_1 = a+1 \\ a_2 = a+1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n = r \neq a \end{cases}$$

$$a_n \left[\frac{n}{K+r} \right] + a \rightsquigarrow S_n = \left[\frac{K-r}{K+r} \right]$$

$$-1, -1, \dots, -1$$

$$\begin{cases} t_a = 2a + b + c = 18 \\ t_v = 4a + v_b + c = 14,4 \end{cases} \quad 11a + b = 1,4$$

سوال 5

$$a = \frac{1}{v} (-t_a) = a = -\frac{1}{a} \quad 11a + b = 1,4$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$11x - \frac{1}{10} + b = 1,4 \quad b = 1$$

$$t_a = 18 \quad 2a(-\frac{1}{10}) + 4(a) + c = 18 \quad c = -1$$

$$\frac{a_{12}}{a_1} = \frac{18}{2,1} = \bar{a}$$

$$L_1 = 0 \Rightarrow 1 \cdot a + b = 0 \Rightarrow b = -1 \cdot a$$

سوال 6

$$L_n = a_n - 1 \cdot a = a(n-1)$$

$$A_8 = L_7 \Rightarrow a(7-1) = 11a$$

$$A_n = L_v = a(v-1) = -3a$$

$$A_n - A_8 = (11-8)a = 3a$$

$$-3a - (-11a) = 8a$$

$$da = 8d \Rightarrow d = \frac{8}{\epsilon} a \Rightarrow L_{10} = a(10-1) = 9a$$

$$\frac{L_{10}}{a} = \frac{9a}{\frac{8}{\epsilon} a} = \bar{f}$$



$$q(a_1 + d)^r = a(a_1 + rd)a + r(a_1 + d)a$$

سوال 2

$$qa_1^r + qd^r + qa_1d = \Lambda a_1^r + 1ra_1d$$

$$ra_1^r + a_1d - qd^r = 0$$

$$\frac{a_1^r}{d} = \frac{a_1 + rd}{d} = \frac{a_1}{d} + r$$

$$d \neq 0 \quad r \frac{a_1}{d} = \frac{a_1d}{dr} - \frac{qd^r}{dr} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r\left(\frac{a_1}{d}\right)^r + \left(\frac{a_1}{d}\right) - r = 0$$

$$0 = 1^r - r \times r - r = -r \Rightarrow v^r \quad \frac{-1 + -v}{\epsilon} \bar{\omega}$$

$$\frac{-r + v}{\epsilon} = \frac{r}{r} n_1 \quad \frac{-1 - v}{\epsilon} = -rn_r$$

$$\left(\frac{a_1}{d}\right)_1 = n_1 + r = \frac{r}{r} + r = \frac{r}{c}$$

$$\left(\frac{a_1}{d}\right)_c = n_r + r = 1$$

$$rb = a + c \quad \left(\frac{a}{r}\right)^r = \frac{c}{\epsilon} \times b = \frac{a^r}{\epsilon} - \frac{cb}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow a^r = cb \quad \text{سوال 3}$$

$$q = \frac{a}{\frac{r}{\epsilon}} = \frac{a}{r} \times \frac{\epsilon}{c} = \frac{ra}{c} \quad , \quad q = \frac{b}{\frac{q}{r}} = \frac{rb}{a}$$

$$\frac{ra}{c} = \frac{rb}{a} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{c} = \frac{b}{a} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} c = rb - a \\ a^r = (rb - a)b \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow a^r = rb^r - ab \Rightarrow a^r + ab - rb^r = 0 \quad b \neq 0$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^r + \left(\frac{a}{b}\right) - r = 0 \Rightarrow n^r + n - r = 0$$

• dot note

$$(n+r)(n-1) = 0$$

$$a = -rb \quad rb = c + -rb \Rightarrow c = \epsilon b$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = -r \quad \frac{a}{b} = 1$$

$$q = \frac{ra}{c} \quad q = \frac{-\epsilon b}{\epsilon b} = -1 \quad ra = r(-1) = -r \quad a = -rb$$

$$b = ar \quad c = ar^2$$

$$Y(r) = C + 3b \leadsto \epsilon a = C + 3b \quad \epsilon a = ar^2 + 3(ar) \quad \text{سوال 1}$$

$$\epsilon = r^2 + 3r \leadsto r^2 + 3r - \epsilon = 0 \leadsto (r+6)(r-1) = 0$$

$$\frac{t_9}{t_4} = r^3 \leadsto (-\epsilon)^3 = -4r \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} r=2 \\ r=-6 \end{array} \right\} \quad r = -\epsilon$$

$$\frac{a_1 r^2}{a_1 r^2} + \frac{r}{a_1} = r \quad \frac{r^2}{a_1} + \frac{r}{a_1} = r \quad \text{سوال 9}$$

$$r^2 + r a_1 = r a_1 r$$

$$r a_1 r - r a_1 - r^2 = 0 \quad a_1 = \frac{r \pm \sqrt{9r^2}}{\epsilon} \quad \begin{array}{l} |r| = r > 0 \rightarrow a_1 = -\frac{r}{\epsilon} \\ |r| = r < 0 \rightarrow a_1 = r \end{array}$$

$$\frac{a_1}{r} = -\frac{1}{r} \quad \frac{a_1}{r} = \frac{r}{r} = 1$$

$$a_r = \sqrt{a_\epsilon}, \quad a_\Delta = 2r \quad \text{سوال 1}$$

$$a_r = a_1 r^2, \quad a_\epsilon = a_1 r^3, \quad a_\Delta = a_1 r^4$$

$$a_1 r^2 = \sqrt{a_1 r^3} \Rightarrow a_1^2 r^4 = a_1 r^3$$

$$a_\Delta = 2r \quad a_1 r^4 = 2r \quad (a_1 r) r^3 = 2r \quad 1. r^3 = 2r$$

$$r^3 = 2r$$

$$a_1 \times r = 1 \quad a_1 \times r^3 = 1 \leadsto a_1 = \frac{1}{r} \quad r = 2$$

$$\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r^3} = \frac{1}{4}$$

