

دیانا دهن خواه

$$1^p = 1 \quad \text{آخرین عضو}$$

$$D_1 = \{1\}$$

$$2^p = 4$$

$$1+1=2$$

$$D_2 = \{1, 2, 4\}$$

$$3^p = 9$$

$$D_3 = \{1, 2, 4, \dots, 9\}$$

$$1+8=9$$

$$\max x = n^p$$

$$\min = (n-1)^p + 1$$

$$D_4 = 9^p = 81$$

$$(9-1)^p + 1 = 4^p + 1 = 17$$

$$\{17, 19, \dots, 81\}$$

$$\frac{81+17}{2} = \frac{98}{2} = 49$$

$$D_1 \Rightarrow K_1 = 1 \quad \min$$

$$3K_1 = 3 \times 1 = 3 \quad \max$$

$$K_p = 3K_{p-1} + 1$$

$$D_2 = 3K_1 + 1 = 3 \times 1 + 1 = 4$$

$$3 \times 4 = 12 \quad \{4, 5, \dots, 12\}$$

$$D_3 = 3K_2 + 1 = 3(4) + 1 = 13$$

$$13 \times 3 = 39$$

$$\{13, 14, \dots, 39\}$$

$$\frac{13+39}{2} = 26$$

$${}^3K+1 \rightarrow K=0 \rightarrow -r(0)+K=r$$

$${}^3K+2 \rightarrow K=0 \rightarrow \frac{r}{p}+\alpha=1+\alpha$$

$${}^3K \rightarrow K=1 \rightarrow r^1=r$$

$${}^3K+1 \rightarrow K=1 \rightarrow -r(1)+K=r$$

$${}^3K+2 \rightarrow K=1 \rightarrow \frac{\Delta}{r}+\alpha=1+\alpha$$

$${}^3K \rightarrow K=2 \rightarrow r^2=r$$

$${}^3K+1 \rightarrow K=2 \rightarrow -r(2)+K=0$$

$${}^3K+2 \rightarrow K=2 \rightarrow r+\alpha$$

$${}^3K \rightarrow K=3 \rightarrow r^3=1$$

$${}^3K+1 \rightarrow K=3 \rightarrow -r(3)+K=-r$$

$$S = r + (1+\alpha) + r + r + (1+\alpha) + r + 0 + (r+\alpha) + 1 + (-r)$$

$$\Rightarrow r + 3\alpha$$

$$S=19$$

$$r + 3\alpha = 19$$

$${}^3\alpha = -1$$

$$\alpha = \frac{-1}{r}$$

$$\alpha + \alpha + \alpha + \dots + \alpha = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} & r + \frac{r}{r} + r + 0 + \frac{\Delta}{r} + 1 + (-r) + \frac{\Delta}{r} \\ & + 1 + (-r) + \frac{\Delta}{r} + {}^3r + (-r) + \frac{\Delta}{r} \\ & + 4r + (-1) + 12 + (-1) + \frac{\Delta}{r} + r\Delta r \\ & + (-12) + \frac{\Delta}{r} + \Delta 12 + (-12) \Rightarrow \frac{r_{10}r}{r} \end{aligned}$$

$$a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d$$

$$a_1 = a \quad a_2 = a + d \quad a_3 = a + 2d \quad a_4 = a + 3d$$

$$4(a_1 + d)^2 = 3(a_1 + 2d)a + 2(a + d)a$$

$$4a^2 + 8ad + 4d^2 = 3a^2 + 6ad + 2a^2 + 2ad$$

$$4a^2 + 8ad + 4d^2 = 5a^2 + 8ad$$

$$4a^2 + 8ad - 5a^2 - 8ad = 0$$

$$-a^2 = 0$$

$$-a^2 + 8ad - 8ad = 0$$

$$-a^2 + 8ad - 8ad = 0$$

$$(4a - 5d)(a + 2d) = 0$$

$$4a - 5d = 0 \rightarrow \frac{4a}{5} = d \quad \text{①}$$

$$a_1 + 2d = 0$$

$$a_1 = -2d$$

$$\frac{a}{d} = -2$$

$$\frac{a_4}{d} = \frac{a_1 + 3d}{d} = \frac{a}{d} + 3$$

$$\text{① } \frac{4}{5} + 3 = \frac{a}{d} + 3$$

$$\text{② } -2 + 3 = 1$$

$$2b = a + c$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{r}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{c}{r}\right)(b) = 0$$

$$\frac{a^2}{r} - \frac{bc}{r} = 0 \Rightarrow a^2 = bc$$

$$r = \frac{a}{c} = \frac{2a}{c}$$

$$2r = \frac{2a}{c}$$

$$c = 2b - a$$

$$a^2 = b \cdot c$$

$$a^2 = b(2b - a) \rightarrow a^2 = 2b^2 - ab$$

$$2b^2 - ab - a^2 = 0$$

$$2b(b - a) + a(b - a) = 0$$

$$2b^2 - 2ab + ab - a^2 = 0$$

$$(2b + a)(b - a) = 0$$

$$2b(b - a) + a(b - a) = 0$$

$$b - a = 0 \Rightarrow b = a$$

$$2b + a = 0$$

$$a = -2b$$

$$C = r b - a n$$

۷. اراحه

$$C = r b - (-r b) = r b$$

$$\frac{a}{c} = \frac{-r b}{r b} = -\frac{1}{r} \quad r = \frac{r a}{c} = r a \left(-\frac{1}{r}\right) = -1$$

$$r r = r(-1) = -r$$

$$b^r = a C$$

$$r a - C = r b - r a$$

هندسی

$$r a - C = r b - r a$$

حسابی

$$r a - C = r b - r a$$

$$C = r a + r a - r b$$

$$C = r a - r b$$

$$b^r = a C$$

$$b^r = a (r a - r b)$$

$$b^r = r a^2 - r a b$$

$$r a^2 - r a b - b^r = 0$$

$$r a^2 - r a b + a b - b^r = 0$$

$$r a (a - b) + b (a - b) = 0$$

$$(r a + b) (a - b) = 0$$

$$a - b = 0 \quad a = b \quad \times$$

$$r a + b = 0$$

$$b = -r a$$

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

$$\frac{a_1}{a_4} = \frac{a_1 r^1}{a_1 r^4} \quad r^r = (-r)^r = -r^r$$

$$a_1 = a \quad a_n = a \cdot r^{n-1}$$

$$a_4 = a r^3$$

$$a_p = a r^p$$

$$\frac{a_4}{(a_1)^4} = \frac{a r^3}{(a r)^4} \Rightarrow \frac{r^p}{a^p}$$

$$\frac{a_p}{(a_1)^p} = \frac{a r^p}{(a r)^p} = \frac{r^p}{a^p}$$

$$\frac{r^p}{a^p} + \frac{r}{a} = r$$

$$\frac{a^p}{a^p} = \frac{a}{r} \rightarrow n = \frac{a}{r} \quad \frac{r}{a} = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\frac{r^p}{a^p} = \frac{1}{n^p} \rightarrow \frac{1}{n^p} + \frac{1}{n} = r$$

$$1 + n = r n^p$$

$$r n^p - n - 1 = 0 \rightarrow r n^p - r n + n + 1 = 0$$

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

$$a_n = an^p + bn + c$$

$$a_1 = 1f$$

$$a_1 = 1v, 1r$$

$$a = \frac{-1}{v} \cdot \frac{a}{\omega} = \frac{-1f}{v} = -0,1r$$

$$\frac{a|\omega}{a_1} = ?$$

$$a_{\omega} = -0,1r(\omega)^p + \omega b + c = -1f$$

$$-\omega + \omega b + c = 1f$$

$$\omega b + c = 1f$$

$$a_v = -0,1r(v)^p + vb + c = 1v, 1r$$

$$-0,1r + vb + c = 1v, 1r$$

$$vb + c = 2v$$

$$\begin{cases} \omega b + c = 1f \\ vb + c = 2v \end{cases}$$

$$vb = 1$$

$$b = 1f$$

$$\omega(f) + c = 1f$$

$$f + c = 1f$$

$$c = -1$$

$$a_n = -0,1rn^p + fn - 1$$

$$a_{1\omega} = -0,1r(1\omega)^p + f(1\omega) - 1 = 1f$$

$$a_1 = -0,1r(1)^p + f(1) - 1 = 1f, 1r$$

$$\frac{a_{1\omega}}{a_1} = \frac{1f}{1f, 1r} = \omega$$

$$a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d \quad \text{حسابی}$$

$$b_n = b_1 + (n-1)d \quad \text{خطی}$$

$$a_k = b_v \quad a_1 = b_v$$

$$b_1 = 0$$

$$a_k = a + (k-1)d$$

$$a_k = b_v \rightarrow a + (k-1)d = vn + q$$

$$a_1 = a + (1-1)d$$

$$a_1 = b_v \rightarrow a + vd = vn + q$$

$$b_v = vn + q$$

$$(a + vd) - (a + (k-1)d) = (vn + q) - (vn + q)$$

$$b_v = vn + q$$

$$\Rightarrow kd = \omega h$$

$$b_1 = 1 \cdot n + q = 0 \quad q = -1 \cdot n$$

$$h = \frac{f}{\omega} d$$

$$b_{1\omega} = 1\omega n + q \rightarrow 1\omega n - 1 \cdot n = \omega h$$

$$\omega \times \frac{f}{\omega} d = b_{1\omega} = f$$

ارتقاء

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

ادامه ۹:

$$n - 1 = 0$$

$$n = 1$$

$$p n + 1 = 0$$

$$n = -\frac{1}{p}$$

$$\frac{a^p}{a_p} = -1 \quad \checkmark \quad -\frac{1}{p}$$

$$a_p = \sqrt{a_p} \Rightarrow a r^p \sqrt{a r^p}$$

$$a_p = a r^p$$

$$(a r^p)^p = a r^p$$

$$a_p = a r^p$$

$$a^p r^{p^2} = a r^p \div a r^p$$

$$a r = 1$$

$$a_p = a r = 1$$

$$a = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow r = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$a_p = p v \quad a r^p = p v$$

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

$$a r^p = p v$$

$$a (r^p a r^1) = p v$$

$$a r^p (a) = p v$$

$$a r^p = a r^p (r) \rightarrow a r (r^p) = p v$$

$$a r = 1 \rightarrow 1 (r^p) = p v$$

$$r^p = p v$$

$$a r = 1$$

$$a \times r = 1$$

$$r a = 1$$

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

$$\frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{r^p - p}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \quad \boxed{r = p}$$

$a_0, a_3, a_4, a_9 \rightarrow$ ضابطه اول $(2)^k$

$a_1, a_5, a_7 \rightarrow$ ضابطه دوم $(-2k+2)$

$a_2, a_6, a_8 \rightarrow$ ضابطه سوم $\left[\frac{n}{k+2}\right] + a$

$a_0 = 2^0$ $a_0 = 1$	$a_3 = 2^1$ $a_3 = 2$	$a_4 = 2^2$ $a_4 = 4$	$a_9 = 2^3$ $a_9 = 8$
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$a_1 = -2(0) + 2$ $a_1 = 2$	$a_5 = -2(1) + 2$ $a_5 = 0$	$a_7 = -2(2) + 2$ $a_7 = -2$
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$$a_2 = \left[\frac{2}{2}\right] + a$$

$$a_2 = a + 1$$

$$a_6 = \left[\frac{6}{2}\right] + a$$

$$a_6 = a + 3$$

$$a_8 = \left[\frac{8}{2}\right] + a$$

$$a_8 = a + 4$$

$$S_{10} = 1 + 2 + a_2 + 2 + 2 + a_6 + 2 + 0 + a_8 + 8 = 19$$

$$a_2 + a_6 + a_8 = -2 \rightarrow 3a + 7 = -2 \rightarrow \boxed{a = -2}$$

مجموع صحبات $a_2 + a_6 + \dots$ از ضابطه سوم بدست می آید

$$a_n = \left[\frac{2k+2}{k+2}\right] + (-2)$$

$$a_n = \left[\frac{2k+2 + k-2}{k+2}\right] - 2 = \left[2 + \frac{k-2}{k+2}\right] - 2 = \boxed{\left[\frac{k+2}{k-2}\right]}$$

میاد بیرون

عبارت $\left[\frac{k+2}{k-2}\right]$ به ازای $k=0$ و $k=1$ برابر ۱- است دنباله ازای سیر صحابیر k برابر

$$S = a_2 + a_6 + a_8 + \dots + a_{24}$$

۰ است پس داریم:

$$S = (-1) + (-1) + 0 + \dots + 0 = \boxed{-2}$$