

$$y = dn + b \quad \begin{matrix} \text{خطی} \\ a_1 = a_1 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{خطی} \\ a_1 = a_1 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{خطی} \\ a_1 = a_1 \end{matrix} \quad (5)$$

$$a_n = dn + c$$

$$y = a_1(a(n-1)d) \rightarrow a_1 + d - a_1 + d = \underline{2d}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_n - a_1 = \epsilon d \\ a_n - a_1 = \omega d \end{cases} \rightarrow \underline{d = \frac{\epsilon}{\omega} d}$$

$$\boxed{c = -nd} \leftarrow \text{لا } \frac{\epsilon}{\omega} d = -c$$

$$a_{10} = ? d \rightarrow a_{10} = 10a_1 \rightarrow \text{لا } \frac{\epsilon}{\omega} d - nd = \boxed{\epsilon d}$$

? (6)

$$a, b, c \rightarrow \text{مقادیر صحیح} / b, \frac{a}{c}, \frac{c}{\epsilon} \rightarrow \text{مقدور}$$

(7)

$$b = \frac{a+c}{2} \rightarrow a = 2b - c$$

$$\frac{a^2}{\epsilon} = \frac{bc}{\epsilon} \rightarrow a^2 = bc \rightarrow (2b - c)^2 = bc$$

$$\epsilon b^2 - \epsilon bc + c^2 - bc - bc = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} b = c \\ \epsilon b = c \end{matrix} \right\} (b-c)(\epsilon b - c) = 0 \rightarrow \epsilon b^2 - \omega bca + c^2 = 0$$

$$\underline{b = \frac{c}{\epsilon}} \rightarrow \frac{c}{\epsilon} \cdot c = a^2 \rightarrow \underline{a = \pm \frac{c}{\sqrt{\epsilon}}}$$

$$\frac{c}{\epsilon} \rightarrow \frac{c}{\epsilon} + \frac{c}{\epsilon} + \frac{c}{\epsilon} \rightarrow \frac{c}{\epsilon}$$

$$\frac{c}{\epsilon} = \frac{-2}{\epsilon} \rightarrow a = -1 \rightarrow \frac{c}{\epsilon} + \frac{c}{\epsilon} + \frac{c}{\epsilon} = -\frac{c}{\epsilon}$$

$$a, b, c \rightarrow \text{مقایسه در دنباله} \rightarrow b^2 = ac \rightarrow a = \frac{b^2}{c}$$

$$b, c, a \rightarrow \text{حاصل} \rightarrow ca = \frac{c^2 + cb}{c} \rightarrow ca = c + b$$

$$\varepsilon b^2 = c^2 + cb \quad \leftarrow \frac{c^2 + cb}{c} \quad \leftarrow a = \frac{c^2 + cb}{c}$$

$$\varepsilon b^2 - c^2 - cb = 0$$

$$(b-c)(\varepsilon bac) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} b=c \\ \varepsilon b = -c \rightarrow b = -\frac{c}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow \frac{c^2}{c^2} = ac \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{a_4}{a_4} = a^2 \rightarrow (\varepsilon) = \boxed{\varepsilon \varepsilon} \quad \frac{c^2}{c^2} \rightarrow \frac{c^2}{c^2} = ac \quad \leftarrow a = \frac{c^2}{c^2}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \varepsilon & \varepsilon \\ \times & \times \end{matrix} \rightarrow a = \varepsilon$$

$$\frac{a^4}{(a)^4} + \frac{a^2}{(a)^2} = 2 \rightarrow \frac{a^4}{(a)^4} + \frac{a^2}{(a)^2} = 2$$

$$\frac{a^2}{a^2} = ?$$

$$\frac{a^2}{a^2} + \frac{a^2}{a^2} = 2 \rightarrow \frac{a^2 + a^2}{a^2} = \frac{2}{1}$$

$$a^2 + a^2 = 2a^2$$

$$2a^2 - a^2 - a^2 = 0 \rightarrow (a - a)(a - a)$$

$$\leftarrow a = -a \quad \leftarrow a = a$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} = \frac{a^2}{a^2 - a^2}$$

$$1 = \frac{a^2}{a^2 - a^2}$$

$$\boxed{-\frac{1}{2} \text{ و } 1}$$

$$a_2 = \sqrt{a_1} \rightarrow a_4 = \sqrt{a_2} \rightarrow a^2 q^2 = a q^2 \rightarrow \frac{a^2 q^2}{a q^2} = 1$$

$$a_0 = \sqrt{v} \rightarrow a_4 = \sqrt{v} \rightarrow \frac{a^2}{a} = \sqrt{v} \rightarrow q^2 = \sqrt{v} \rightarrow \underline{q = v}$$

$$\frac{1}{c} - a_1 = ?$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{1}{c} - \frac{1}{c} = \frac{c-c}{c} = \boxed{\frac{1}{c}}$$