

لاریکس سلسلے کے رشتہ 3

① $1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, 95, \dots$

رشتہ 19م ← آخری = 9^2 ، آخری رشتہ قبل (94)

$$\rightarrow 95 = \text{سین اوس 19م رشتہ} \Rightarrow \frac{1+95}{2} = 48$$

② $1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, 11, 12, 13, \dots, 39, 40, \dots, 120$

$$, 121, \dots, 393 \Rightarrow \frac{393+121}{2} = 257$$

$$a_1 \rightarrow 3n+1 \rightarrow n=0 \Rightarrow 1$$

$$a_2 \rightarrow 3n+2 \rightarrow n=1 \Rightarrow 5$$

$$a_3 \rightarrow 3n+2 \rightarrow n=0 \Rightarrow 2$$

$$a_4 \rightarrow 3n \rightarrow n=2 \Rightarrow 6$$

$$a_5 \rightarrow 3n \rightarrow n=1 \Rightarrow 3$$

$$a_6 \rightarrow 3n+1 \rightarrow n=2 \Rightarrow 7$$

$$a_7 \rightarrow 3n+1 \rightarrow n=1 \Rightarrow 4$$

$$a_8 \rightarrow 3n+2 \rightarrow n=2 \Rightarrow 8$$

$$a_9 \rightarrow 3n \rightarrow n=3 \Rightarrow 9$$

$$(100\text{واں رشتہ}) a_{100} \rightarrow 3n \rightarrow n=0 \Rightarrow 0$$

$$1+5+2+7+4+9+0+3+8+6+0 = 48 \rightarrow 2a + 3a = 48$$

$$\rightarrow a = 16$$

$$+0+0+0+0+0 = 16$$

$$t_n = an^2 + bn + c \xrightarrow{a=\frac{1}{2}(-a_2)} a = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow t_n = -\frac{1}{2}n^2 + bn + c$$

$$a_2 = 14$$

$$t_2 = 14 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}(2^2) + b(2) + c = 14 \rightarrow 2b + c = 16$$

$$t_3 = 17 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}(3^2) + b(3) + c = 17 \rightarrow 3b + c = 20$$

$$t_n = -\frac{1}{2}n^2 + 5n - 1 \Rightarrow t_{10} = t_1 = 14 \div \frac{1}{2} = 28$$

$$\begin{cases} a_\varepsilon = b_r \\ a_1 + r d = b_1 + d' \\ a_n = b_v \\ a_1 + v d = b_1 + \omega d' \end{cases}$$

$$b_0 = 0 \quad \frac{b_1 a}{d} = \frac{b_1 + 1 \varepsilon d'}{d} \Rightarrow \frac{b_1 + \omega d'}{d} = \frac{\omega d'}{d} = ?$$

$$a_n - a_\varepsilon = b_v - b_r$$

$$r d = \omega d' \Rightarrow \frac{d'}{d} = \frac{\varepsilon}{\omega}$$

$$\omega \times \frac{\varepsilon}{\omega} = \varepsilon$$

$$a_r = a_1 \rightarrow a_1 r' = \underbrace{\omega(n+d)(n-d)}_{n r' - d r'} + \underbrace{r n(n-d)}_{r n r' - r d n}$$

(4)

$$\Rightarrow r n r' - r d n - \omega d r' = 0 \rightarrow n = \frac{r d + \sqrt{9 d r' + \varepsilon \omega d r'}}{\varepsilon} = \varepsilon d r' - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} d$$

$$a_\varepsilon = a_r + r d \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\varepsilon} d + r d = r d \rightarrow \frac{r d}{d} = r \\ -d + r d = d \rightarrow \frac{d}{d} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &C, b, \omega a \\ &\downarrow \\ &b = c + d \\ &a = c + r d \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{series} \rightarrow \frac{c}{\varepsilon}, \frac{a}{r}, b \xrightarrow{\text{series}} -\frac{1}{r} d, \frac{1}{\varepsilon} d, -\frac{1}{\varepsilon} d$$

(v)

$$\frac{c}{\varepsilon}, \frac{c+r d}{r}, c+d \xrightarrow{\text{series}}, (c+d)\left(\frac{c}{\varepsilon}\right) = \left(\frac{c+r d}{r}\right)^r$$

$$\frac{c^r}{\varepsilon} + \frac{d^r}{\varepsilon} = \frac{c^r + r d r' + \varepsilon c d}{r}$$

$$c^r + d^r = c^r + \varepsilon d r' + \varepsilon d c \rightarrow r d r' = + r c d \rightarrow c = \frac{\varepsilon}{r d}$$

$$|9 - 15 - 2| \text{ --- be}$$

$$\text{series } a, b, c$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ &\frac{b}{q} \quad b \quad b q \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{a}{q} = q^r - \varepsilon$$

$$\frac{a}{q} \quad L \quad \left(\frac{a}{q}\right)^r = \dots$$

$$-\varepsilon^r = -q \varepsilon$$

$$\text{series} \rightarrow c, r a, r b$$

(1)

$$\frac{b}{q}, r b q, r^2 b \rightarrow r b q - \frac{b}{q} = r^2 b - r b q$$

$$\varepsilon b q - \frac{b}{q} = r^2 b$$

$$\begin{aligned} &X1 \\ &06 \\ &-14 \end{aligned}$$

$$q = \frac{+r^2 b \pm \sqrt{9 b^2 + 4 b^2}}{2 b} = r b r'$$

Subo

$$r b q r' - b = r b q$$

$$r b q r' - r b q - b = 0$$

$$\frac{a_1 q^d}{(a_1 q)^r} + \frac{a_1 q}{(a_1)^r} = r \rightarrow \frac{q^r}{a_1^r} + \frac{a_1 q}{a_1^r} = r \quad (A)$$

$$a_1 q + q^r = r a_1^r \quad a_1 q + q^r - r a_1^r = 0 \quad \leftarrow$$

$$q = \frac{-a_1 \pm \sqrt{a_1^2 + 4a_1^r}}{r} \quad \begin{cases} a_1 \rightarrow a_r = a_1^r \\ -r a_1 \rightarrow a_r = -r a_1^r \end{cases}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{a_1^r}{a_1^r} = 1 \\ \frac{a_1^r}{-r a_1^r} = -\frac{1}{r} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$L_d = rV \rightarrow a q^d = rV \quad (1.2)$$

$$L_r = \sqrt{L_d} \rightarrow a q^r = \sqrt{a q^d} \xrightarrow{r a_1^r} a^r q^r = a q^r \rightarrow a q = 1 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{q}$$

$$q^d \times \frac{1}{q} = rV$$

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

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



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