

① ② ③ ④

1 3 11 22

11 + 2 3 + 5 11 + 10

→ $L_n = an^2 + bn + c \sim \frac{r}{2}n^2 + bn$

→ $n=1 \rightarrow \frac{r}{2} + b = 1 \rightarrow b = 1 - \frac{r}{2} \sim \frac{r}{2}n^2 - \frac{1}{2}n$

→ $n=10 \rightarrow \frac{r}{2} \times 10^2 - \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \sim 150 - 5 = 145$

n = ① ② ③

1 2 4

0 1 3

→ $\frac{n(n+1)}{2} =$ دنباله مثلثی

→ $\frac{n(n+1)}{2} - n \sim \frac{n^2 + n - 2n}{2} \sim \frac{n^2 - n}{2} \sim n^2 - n = 110 \rightarrow n^2 - n = 110$

$n(n-1) = 110$

$11 \times 10 = 110 \rightarrow n = 11$

n = ① ② ③

0 2 8

5 9 13

5 12 21

دنباله = 5, 9, 13, ...

→ $n+1 \xrightarrow{n=11} 44+1 = 45$

کلی = 5, 13, 21, ...

→ $n-2 \xrightarrow{n=11} 11-2 = 9$

مجموع این دو دنباله = $45 + 9 = 54$

$a_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \rightarrow a_1 = \frac{(-1)^1}{1} = -1$

$a_2 = \frac{1}{2}$ $a_3 = -\frac{1}{3}$ $a_4 = \frac{1}{4}$

$a_1 =$ کوچکترین جمله

$a_4 =$ بزرگترین جمله

→ $\frac{1}{4} - (-1) = \frac{5}{4}$

$n=3 \rightarrow b_r = (-3)^r - (7 \times 3) \rightarrow b_4 = -27 - 21 = -48$

$a_k = -5k + 22 \rightarrow -5k + 22 = -48$

$-5k = -70$

$k = \frac{70}{5} = 14$

$$a_{10} - a_v = 1r \quad \underline{a_{10} = a_v + 10r} \quad \cancel{a_v} + 10r - \cancel{a_v} = 1r \rightarrow d = r$$

$$a_4 - a_1 = ? \quad \underline{a_4 = a_1 + 3d} \quad \cancel{a_1} + 3d - \cancel{a_1} = \boxed{3r}$$

$$\textcircled{10} \quad \begin{array}{c} v \\ a_r \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \textcircled{11} \\ a_r \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 10 \\ a_r \end{array} \quad \sim d = \frac{10 - v}{r} = r$$

$$\text{فرض کنیم} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} r \\ a_r \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} 11 \\ a_r \end{array} \quad \sim b_n = 11n - 5$$

$$t_n = \frac{r}{\Delta}, \frac{4}{v}, \frac{10}{1}, \frac{16}{11}, \dots \sim t_n = \frac{tn - r}{rn + 11}$$

$$\frac{tn - r}{rn + 11} = \frac{r}{1} \rightarrow 4n + 4 = 11n - r \rightarrow \cancel{4n} + 4 = \cancel{11n} - 4n \rightarrow n = \frac{1r}{5} = 4, 5 \rightarrow n \leq 4$$

بنابراین $1 \leq n \leq 4$

$$t_n \textcircled{4} = 4, 9, 9, 4, 0, \dots \sim t_n = an^2 + bn + c \sim \frac{-r}{r}n^2 + \frac{v}{1}\Delta n \sim 3A + 5B$$

$$4 = -4 + rb + c \quad \underline{b = v/\Delta} \quad 4 = -4 + (r \cdot v/\Delta) + c \rightarrow c = 0$$

$$4 = \frac{-r}{1} + b + c$$

$$r = \frac{-4}{1} + b \sim b = v/\Delta$$

$$\left(\frac{r}{1} - \frac{r}{1} \right) + \left(\frac{5v}{1} - \frac{5v}{1} \right) = 3r$$

$$t_n \textcircled{4} = -4, -4, 0, \dots \sim t_n = an^2 + bn + c \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 + b - 4 = -4 \rightarrow b = -1 \\ t_n = n^2 - n - 4 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{array}{c} r_1 \\ a_1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} r_1 \\ a_r \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} r_1 \\ a_r \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} r_1 \\ a_r \end{array} \quad \rightarrow d = \frac{r_1 - r_1}{r} = 0$$

$$t_n = 0n + 11$$

$$\Rightarrow n^2 - n - 4 = 0n + 11$$

$$n^2 - 4n = 15$$

$$n(n - 4) = 15 \rightarrow 4 \times 3 = 15 \rightarrow n = 4$$

... برای مسئله