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$$a_1 = \varepsilon_0$$

$$(1) \quad r_{d1} = 61 \rightarrow r_{d1} = r_1 \rightarrow d = 0$$

$$n = 25$$

$$C_n = V(n-1) + \varepsilon_0 = Vn + 33$$

$$Vn + 33 = 108 \rightarrow Vn = 108 \rightarrow n = \frac{108}{V} = 25$$

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$$1. \dots \text{و } Vn + 33 \leq 999 \rightarrow 966 \leq Vn \leq 999 \rightarrow 13, n \leq n \leq 142, \dots$$

$$n_{91} = 13, n$$

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$$13 \leq n \leq 142$$

$$142 - 13 = 129 \quad \text{تعداد}$$

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$$a_{10}, a_{11}, a_{12} \rightarrow a_{10} + a_{11} = 2a_{11} \rightarrow r^{10} + r^{11} - 2r^{11} = r \times r^{11}$$

$$\rightarrow r^{10} - r + r^{11} = \varepsilon \times r^{11} \rightarrow r^{11} - r \times r^{11} - \varepsilon = 0 \xrightarrow{a=r^{11}} a^2 - ra - \varepsilon = 0 \rightarrow (a-\varepsilon)(a+1)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} r^{10} - r \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} r^{11} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon \times r^{11} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow 1r + 1 + r = \varepsilon$$

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$$\begin{aligned} r^{10} - \varepsilon &= 0 & r^{11} - \varepsilon &= 0 \\ r^{10} &= \varepsilon & r^{11} &= \varepsilon \\ a &= r & a &= r \end{aligned}$$

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$$C_n = an + b$$

$$a_{n+1} + a_{n+2} + a_{n+3} = a(n+1) + b + a(n+2) + b + a(n+3) + b = 3an + 6a + 3b$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3an + 6a + 3b &= -3n + 12 \\ 3a &= -3 \\ a &= -1 \\ -12 + 6a + 3b &= 12 \\ -12 + 6(-1) + 3b &= 12 \\ -18 + 3b &= 12 \\ 3b &= 30 \\ b &= 10 \end{aligned}$$

$$a_1 + a_{10} = (-1 \times 1) + (-1 \times 10) = -11$$

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$$a_{10} - a_{11} = rd = 5 \rightarrow d = r, 5 = \frac{a}{r}$$

$$a_{10} + a_{12} = 2a_{11} = 28 \rightarrow a_{11} = \frac{28}{r}$$

$$a_{11} = a_{10} + 10d = \left(\frac{28}{r}\right) + 10 \times \frac{r}{r} = 38$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{div}_t \phi &\rightarrow a_1 + \dots - a_0 = \Delta a_\psi = \Delta a_1 + \Delta x \cdot d = \Delta a_1 + 1 \cdot d \\
 (\text{div}_t \phi &\rightarrow a_2 + \dots - a_1 = \Delta a_\lambda = \Delta a_1 + \Delta x \cdot d = \Delta a_1 + \Delta d \\
 \text{div}_t \phi &\rightarrow a_1 + 1 \cdot d = \frac{\Delta}{r} a_1 + \frac{\Delta}{r} d \\
 \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} a_1 &= \frac{\Delta}{r} d \rightarrow r a_1 = d
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{a_2}{a_1} = \frac{a_1 + r a_1}{a_1} = \mu$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \epsilon_n - \epsilon_{n-1} &= r d = 1 d \\
 \rightarrow d &= \omega
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\epsilon_1^r - \epsilon_0^r = (\epsilon_n - \epsilon_0) (b_1 + \epsilon_0) = \epsilon d (r \epsilon_0) = 1 d \epsilon_0$$

$$1 \times \omega = (\epsilon_0 \epsilon_0)$$

$$d = \frac{r \sqrt{r} - r + 1 \sqrt{r}}{1 \sqrt{r}} = \frac{1 \sqrt{r}}{\sqrt{r}} = \sqrt{r}$$

$$r(1 - \sqrt{r}) = r - 1 \sqrt{r}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_1 &= r \\
 \text{div}_t \phi &\rightarrow \epsilon_{n-1} \cdot \frac{\Delta}{r} = \frac{\Delta}{r} \\
 r + (\epsilon_{n-1} - r) d &= r \rightarrow d = \frac{r}{\epsilon_{n-1} - r} \\
 a_{n+1} &= 1 = a_1 + (n-1) d \\
 a_{\epsilon_{n-1}} - a_{n+1} &= r - 1 = r - 1 = (r - 1) \left(\frac{r}{\epsilon_{n-1} - r} \right) = \frac{r(r-1)}{\epsilon_{n-1} - r} = \frac{r}{\epsilon_{n-1} - r}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 n+1 + \epsilon &= r_1 + 1 \rightarrow r_2 + \epsilon = r_1 \rightarrow r_2 = 1 \rightarrow n = 1 \\
 a_n &= a_1 + (n-1) d \\
 a_1 &= a_1 + 1 d \\
 a_{\frac{r}{r}} &= a_1 + r d \\
 a_1 + 1 d &= r a_1 + r d \\
 -r a_1 &= r d \\
 r a_1 &= d \\
 a_r &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$