

$\frac{a}{q} + a + aq = 21$ $\frac{a}{q} \times a \times aq = 64 \rightarrow a^3 = 64 \rightarrow a = 4$ $\frac{4}{q} + 4 + 4q = 21$ $4\left(\frac{4}{q} + 4q = 17\right) \rightarrow 4 + 16q^2 = 17q \rightarrow 16q^2 - 17q + 4 = 0$	$\frac{a}{q} \times a \times aq = 64 \rightarrow a^3 = 64 \rightarrow a = 4$ چون هر دو سه نباشد $q = \frac{1}{4}$	$q^2 - 17q + 16 = (q-16)(q-1)$ پس $q = 16$ یا $q = 1$ پس $q = 16$ و $q = 1$	۱
واضح می شود $(2n)^2 = (2^2 - 2)(2^2 + 2)$ $4n^2 = 2^4 - 2n^2 + 4n^2 - 1$ $2n^2 - 2n^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (2n^2 - 4)(2n^2 + 2) = 0$ $2n^2 = 4$ یا $2n^2 = -2$ $n^2 = 2$ یا $n^2 = -1$ پس $n = \pm \sqrt{2}$ یا $n = \pm i$	$2n^2 - 2n^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (2n^2 - 4)(2n^2 + 2) = 0$ $2n^2 = 4$ یا $2n^2 = -2$ $n^2 = 2$ یا $n^2 = -1$ پس $n = \pm \sqrt{2}$ یا $n = \pm i$	پس $n = \pm \sqrt{2}$ یا $n = \pm i$	۲
$S_0 = a + aq + aq^2 + aq^3 + aq^4 = \frac{a(1 - q^5)}{1 - q}$ پس $S_0 = \frac{a(1 - q^5)}{1 - q}$	$S_0 = \frac{a(1 - q^5)}{1 - q}$ پس $S_0 = \frac{a(1 - q^5)}{1 - q}$	پس $S_0 = \frac{a(1 - q^5)}{1 - q}$	۳
صبر $1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 64$ پس $64 = 2^6$ پس $64 = 2^6$ پس $64 = 2^6$	صبر $1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 64$ پس $64 = 2^6$ پس $64 = 2^6$ پس $64 = 2^6$	صبر $1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 64$ پس $64 = 2^6$ پس $64 = 2^6$ پس $64 = 2^6$	۴
$-\frac{90}{x} - \frac{(-24)}{\frac{45}{x}} = \frac{1}{x} = d$ پس $d = \frac{1}{x}$	$-\frac{90}{x} - \frac{(-24)}{\frac{45}{x}} = \frac{1}{x} = d$ پس $d = \frac{1}{x}$	$a_{1,1} = -24 + \frac{45}{x} = 1$ پس $a_{1,1} = -24 + \frac{45}{x} = 1$	۵

$$a_r \quad a_v \quad a_q$$

$$a_1 + r d \quad a_1 + \epsilon d \quad a_1 + \lambda d$$

$$r d = r_0 d$$

$$a_1 = -1.01$$

$$d = \frac{-a_1}{1.0}$$

$$(a_1 + r d)(a_1 + \epsilon d) = (a_1 + \lambda d)^2$$

$$a_1^2 + 1.9 a_1 d + 1.01 d^2 = a_1^2 + 1.9 a_1 d + 1.01 d^2$$

$$0 = r d^2 + \epsilon d^2$$

$$(a_1 + r d)(a_1 + \epsilon d) = (a_1 + \lambda d)^2$$

$$a_r \quad a_\epsilon \quad a_\lambda$$

$$a_1 + r d \quad a_1 + \epsilon d \quad a_1 + \lambda d$$

$$r d = \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

$$\epsilon d$$

$$q = r$$

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon}, \frac{1}{r}, 1, \dots$$

$$\epsilon_1 = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \lambda = r q$$

$$\boxed{1 \leq \lambda}$$

$$r d = r_0 d \rightarrow d = 0$$

$$a_1 = d$$

$$r a_r, r a_\epsilon, a_q$$

$$r a_1, q \quad r a q^r \quad a q^r$$

$$r a q^r = a q^r + r a q$$

$$\epsilon q = q^r + r q \rightarrow q^r - \epsilon q + r = 0$$

$$q = 1 \times \dots$$

$$\boxed{q = r}$$

$$r, \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

$$-\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2 = \frac{r_0}{\epsilon} a_\epsilon = r + r_\epsilon - \frac{1}{\epsilon} = \frac{\Delta}{\epsilon}$$

$$a_\epsilon = (r + r_\epsilon - \frac{1}{\epsilon}) = \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

$$q = \frac{\Delta}{\epsilon}$$

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon} n = \frac{r_1}{\epsilon}$$

$$n = \frac{r_1}{\epsilon}$$

$$\frac{\Delta}{\epsilon} + n, \frac{1}{\epsilon} + n, -1 + n$$

$$\left(\frac{\Delta}{\epsilon} + n\right)(-1) = \left(n + \frac{1}{\epsilon}\right)^2$$

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon} + \frac{1}{\epsilon} n - \frac{\Delta}{\epsilon} = q^r + \frac{1}{\epsilon} n + \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

$$a + a q^r + a q^s = v r$$

$$= a + \lambda a + \epsilon a = v r \rightarrow v r a = v r$$

$$\rightarrow a = 1$$

$$a_\epsilon - a_1 = b_r - b_1 = d$$

$$a_v - a_1 = b_{10} - b_1 = 9d$$

$$a_1 = b_1$$

$$a_\epsilon = b_r$$

$$a_v = b_{10}$$

$$d = b_r - b_1 = v$$

$$w b q = 1 \rightarrow v a = v r$$

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

$$\frac{q(q^r - 1)}{q^r - 1} = \frac{d}{q} = \frac{1}{q} \rightarrow q^r + 1 = 1 \quad q^r = 1 \quad q = r$$

$$d = \frac{v r}{r} - \frac{v r}{r} = 0$$

$$q^r \neq 1 \rightarrow q \neq 1$$