

$$\frac{a}{d} + a + ad = 11 \quad a \times \frac{a}{d} \times ad = a^2 = 4\varepsilon \rightarrow a = \varepsilon \quad -1$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{q} + r + \varepsilon q = 21 \xrightarrow{\times q} r + rq + \varepsilon q^2 = 21q \rightarrow \varepsilon q^2 - 14q + \varepsilon = 0$$

$$\varepsilon q^2 - 14q + \varepsilon = 0 \rightarrow q^2 - 14q + 14 = (q-14)(q-1)$$

$$q = \frac{14}{\varepsilon} \quad \left[q = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right]$$

$$x^2 - 2, 2x, x^2 + \varepsilon \rightarrow (2x)^2 = (x^2 + \varepsilon)(x^2 - \varepsilon) \quad -2$$

$$x^2 = x^2 - 1 + 2x^2 \Rightarrow 2x^2 = x^2 - 1 \Rightarrow x^2 - 2x^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$(x^2 - \varepsilon)(x^2 + \varepsilon) = 0 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x^2 = -2 \\ x^2 = \varepsilon \end{array} \right. \quad \text{or } x^2 = -2 \quad \text{or } x^2 = \varepsilon$$

$$S = 1 \left(\frac{(\frac{1}{r})^n - 1}{\frac{1}{r} - 1} \right) = 1 \times \frac{1}{\frac{1}{12} - 1} = 1 \times \left(-\frac{12}{11} \times -2 \right) = 12 \times \frac{12}{11} = \frac{144}{11}$$

$$1 + q + q^2 + q^3 + q^4 = \frac{121}{11} \quad a_1 = 121 \quad -3$$

$$a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 = 9 \quad 121 + 121q + 121q^2 + 121q^3 + 121q^4 = 9 \times \frac{121}{11} = 1089$$

$$d = \frac{4\varepsilon - 1}{\omega + 1} = 1015 \rightarrow \omega + 1 = 1015 \rightarrow \omega = 1014 \quad -4$$

$$q = \frac{4\varepsilon}{1} = q^{\omega+1} = q^{1015} = q^{2+1013} \rightarrow \omega = 1013 \rightarrow A \rightarrow A+B = 1015 \rightarrow A+B = 1015$$

$$-r\varepsilon, -\frac{q\varepsilon}{\varepsilon}, \dots \rightarrow -\frac{qv}{\varepsilon}, -\frac{q\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} \quad -3$$

$$d_1 = -\frac{qv}{\varepsilon} \quad p_1 = -\frac{q\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow p_1 n_1 = -\frac{qv + n}{\varepsilon} \rightarrow 1.1 \cdot d_2 = -\frac{qv + 1.1}{\varepsilon} = \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} = 1$$

$$1r_1, \underbrace{q_1}_q, \dots, a_1 \rightarrow 1r_1 \times q^r = 1 \rightarrow q = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$a+rd, a+rd^r, a+rd \rightarrow (a+rd)^r = (a+rd)(a+rd) \quad -4$$

$$a^r + r^2 d^r + 1rd = a^r + r^2 d^r + 1ad \rightarrow r \cdot d^r = -rad$$

$$a_q = -rd, a_v = -\varepsilon d, a_p = a+rd = -rd \rightarrow a_z = -1 \cdot d$$

$\hookrightarrow d = -\frac{q}{1.}$

$$a+d, a+rd, a+vd \rightarrow (a+rd)^r = (a+vd)(a+d) \quad -5$$

$$= a^r + r^2 d^r + 1ad = a^r + 1ad + vd^r$$

$$rd^r = rad$$

$$a=d = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$raq, raq^r, aq^r \quad raq^r = aq^r + raq \quad -6$$

$$aq(raq) = aq(q^r + r)$$

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

$$(q-r)(q-1) = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow q=r$$

$\hookrightarrow q=1$ غير ممكن $\rightarrow$ صواب غير ممكن

$$r, \frac{v}{f}, \dots$$

$$a_{\varepsilon} = a_1 + r d$$

$$a_{\wedge} = a_1 + v d$$

$$a_{1r} = a_1 + 1 r d$$

-9

$$r - \frac{r}{f} = \frac{a}{f}$$

$$r - \frac{v}{\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$r - r = -1$$

$$-1 + n, \frac{1}{\varepsilon} + n, \frac{\delta}{\varepsilon} + n$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} + n\right)^r = \left(\frac{\delta}{\varepsilon} + n\right)(-1 + n)$$

$$\frac{-\varepsilon - r1}{\varepsilon}, \frac{1 + -r1}{\varepsilon}, \frac{a - r1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\frac{1}{14} + n^r + \frac{1}{r} n = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} n + n^r - \frac{a}{\varepsilon}$$

$$-\frac{r a}{\varepsilon}, -\frac{r \cdot}{\varepsilon}, -\frac{19}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} n + \frac{1}{14} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} n - \frac{a}{\varepsilon}$$

$$-\varepsilon, -a, -\frac{r a}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\frac{1}{\varepsilon} n = -\frac{1}{14} - \frac{a}{\varepsilon} = \frac{-1 - r \cdot}{14} = -\frac{r1}{14}$$

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

$$n = -\frac{r1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$a_1 + a_f + a_v = v r$$

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

-10

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$a(1 + d^r + d^q) = v r$$

$$a = 1$$

$$r + r^r + 1 = v r \rightarrow d = r$$

(مساوي)

$$a_1 = 1$$

$$a_r = r$$

$$a_{1.} = 4\varepsilon$$

$$d = \frac{a_r - a_1}{r - 1} = \textcircled{r}$$