

٢٥

سلسلة

$$\frac{a}{q} \times a \times a q = 4\varepsilon \rightarrow a^3 = 4\varepsilon$$

$$a = 4$$

$$\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{q} + \varepsilon + \varepsilon q = 11\right) \times q$$

$$\rightarrow \varepsilon q + \varepsilon + \varepsilon q^2 \rightarrow \varepsilon q^2 - 11q + \varepsilon = 0$$

$$q = \frac{11 \pm \sqrt{121 - 4\varepsilon}}{2 \times \varepsilon}$$

$$< \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$q = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$m^2 + \varepsilon, \lambda m, m^2 - 2 \rightarrow (m)^2 (m^2 + \varepsilon) (m^2 - 2) \quad (2)$$

$$1, \varepsilon, 2 \rightarrow q = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$m^2 - 2m^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$S_V = a \left(\frac{q^n - 1}{q - 1} \right) \rightarrow 1 \left(\frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n - 1}{\frac{1}{2} - 1} \right) = 18, 18, 18$$

$$a^2 = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{\varepsilon + 32}}{2}$$

$$< \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a_1 = 2\varepsilon^2$$

$$S_0 = \underbrace{2\varepsilon^2}_a \underbrace{(1 + q + q^2 + q^3 + q^4)}_{\frac{121}{11}} \Rightarrow \boxed{12\varepsilon^2}$$

$$\text{Jarak}, \frac{481}{100} = 10,8$$

③

$$u_8 = a + (n-1)d = 1 + 3 \times 10,8 = 32,8$$

⑤

$$\text{Jarak}, q^{n+1} = 48 \rightarrow q = \pm 2$$

$$u_8 = aq^n = 1 \times \pm 2^7 = 1 \text{ or } -1$$

$$A+B = 80,8 \text{ or } A+B = 17,6$$

$$\text{Jarak} = -12, -\frac{90}{2}, \dots$$

$$\text{Jarak} = 121, 121^2, \dots$$

④

⑤

$$\text{Jarak } a_{101} = a_n \text{ Jarak}$$

$$a + (n-1)d = -12 + 100 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$a_n = 121 \times q^n = 1 \rightarrow q^n = \frac{1}{121}$$

$$q = \frac{1}{11}$$

$$a_p = a + p d = a$$

$$a_v = a + v d = a q$$

$$a_q = a + q d = a q^2$$

③

⑤

$$(a + qd)^2 = (a + d)(a + p d) \rightarrow a = 1 \cdot d$$

$$\boxed{d = \frac{-a}{10}} \text{ or } \boxed{d = 0} \rightarrow \text{interval (2)}$$

$$a_p = a + d = a$$

$$a_\varepsilon = a + \varepsilon d = aq$$

$$a_\Lambda = a + \Lambda d = aq^\Lambda$$

$$(a + \varepsilon d)^2 = (a + d)(a + \Lambda d) \rightarrow a = d$$

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

$$\frac{1}{\varepsilon}, \frac{1}{\Lambda}, 1, \varepsilon, \Lambda, 1q, \varepsilon^2, q\varepsilon, \Lambda^2$$

$$\varepsilon aq, aq^\varepsilon, aq^\Lambda$$

$$\varepsilon aq^\varepsilon = \frac{\varepsilon aq + aq^\Lambda}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\rightarrow q(q^\varepsilon - \varepsilon q + \Lambda) = 0$$

$$q = \Lambda$$

$$q = \frac{\varepsilon \pm \sqrt{1 - \varepsilon^2}}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_\varepsilon = \varepsilon + \varepsilon a = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} = 1, \varepsilon + d \\ a_\Lambda = \varepsilon + \Lambda a = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} = \varepsilon, \varepsilon + d \\ a_{\Lambda^2} = \varepsilon + \Lambda^2 a = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} = -1 + d \end{cases}$$

$$-\varepsilon, -\Lambda, -C, \varepsilon, \dots \quad q = 1, \varepsilon$$

$$(1/\varepsilon + d)^2 = (1/\varepsilon + d)(d - 1) \rightarrow d = 1/\varepsilon$$

$$\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \epsilon + \alpha_V = 1 + \alpha q^\mu + \alpha q^\nu = V^\mu$$

$$\alpha + \alpha \epsilon d + \alpha + 4d$$

(12)

5

$$\alpha q^\mu = ad$$

$$\alpha q^\nu = \alpha \epsilon d$$

$$\alpha q^\nu = \alpha (1 + 4(q^\mu - 1)) = \alpha (4q^\mu - 1)$$

$$q^\nu = 4q^\mu - 1 \quad \begin{matrix} q = 1 \\ q = 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\alpha (1 + \Lambda \epsilon \Psi \epsilon) = V^\mu$$

$$\alpha = 1$$

2

$$\frac{V^\mu}{\alpha} = \frac{V^\mu}{V^\mu}$$

$$d = \alpha q^\mu - \alpha^\mu$$

$$\frac{V^\mu}{\mu} - \frac{V^\mu}{\mu} = 0$$