

سلسلة

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

$$a = 4$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$a_1 = 2\varepsilon^2$$

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

$$\text{Arithmetic, } \frac{481}{101} = 10,8$$

(3)

$$a_8 = a + (n-1)d = 1 + 7 \times 10,8 = 76,6$$

$$\text{Geometric, } q^{n+1} = a_8 \rightarrow q = \pm 4$$

$$a_8 = aq^7 = 1 \times \pm 4^7 = 1 \text{ or } -1$$

$$A+B = 80,8 \text{ or } A+B = 76,6$$

$$\text{Arithmetic, } -12, -\frac{90}{8}, \dots$$

$$\text{Geometric, } 128, a_7, \dots$$

(4)

$$\text{Arithmetic, } a_{10} = a_n$$

$$a + (n-1)d = -12 + 100 \times \frac{1}{8} = 1$$

$$a_n = 128 \times q^v = 1 \rightarrow q^v = \frac{1}{128}$$

$$q = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a_p = a + 7d = a$$

(5)

$$a_v = a + 4d = aq$$

$$a_4 = a + 1d = aq^2$$

$$(a + 4d)^2 = (a + 1d)(a + 7d) \rightarrow a = 1 \cdot d$$

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

$$a_p = a + d = a$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$q = \varepsilon$$

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

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} a_\varepsilon &= \varepsilon + \varepsilon a = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} = 1/\varepsilon + d \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} a_\Lambda &= \varepsilon + \Lambda a = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} = 1/\varepsilon + d \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} a_{\Lambda^2} &= \varepsilon + \Lambda^2 a = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} = -1 + d \end{aligned} \right.$$

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

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

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

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

(12)

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

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

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

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

$$\alpha (1 + 4\epsilon \Psi \epsilon) = V^\mu$$

$$\alpha = 1$$

$\approx$

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

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

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