

۱، ۷، ۱۳

a b c

①

$$b^2 = 4\varepsilon$$

$$b = \varepsilon$$

$$\therefore \frac{r}{q} + \varepsilon + 9\varepsilon = 11$$

$$\varepsilon q + \frac{\varepsilon}{q} = 17$$

$$\varepsilon q^2 - 17q + \varepsilon = 0$$

$$q = \frac{+1 \pm \sqrt{14}}{\varepsilon}$$

$$q \notin \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow q = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$(n^2 - r)(n^2 + \varepsilon) = (rm)^2 \quad \text{②}$$

$$n^2 + \varepsilon n^2 - r = \varepsilon n^2$$

$$n^2 - r n^2 - r = 0 \quad r, \varepsilon, r, -$$

$$(n^2 - \varepsilon)(n^2 + r) = 0$$

$$n^2 = \varepsilon \pm \sqrt{\varepsilon^2 - 4r\varepsilon}$$

$$\wedge \left(\frac{1}{r\varepsilon} - 1 \right) =$$

$$n = \pm r$$

$$-14 \left(\frac{1}{r\varepsilon} - 1 \right) = 14 - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} = \frac{14\varepsilon}{\varepsilon}$$



$$a + aq + aq^r + aq^r + aq^{\epsilon} = \quad (1)$$

$$a(1 + q + q^r + q^r + q^{\epsilon}) = \frac{r \epsilon r}{1 + r} = r \epsilon r$$

$$\frac{q \epsilon + 1}{r} + \sqrt{4 \epsilon} = r \epsilon + A = r \epsilon + 0 \quad (2)$$

$$A = \frac{q \epsilon + 1}{r}$$

$$B = \sqrt{4 \epsilon}$$

$$\frac{q \epsilon}{\epsilon} > -\frac{q \epsilon}{\epsilon} \quad d = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \quad (3)$$

$$t_n = \frac{n}{\epsilon} - \frac{q \epsilon}{\epsilon}$$

$$t_{101} = \frac{101}{\epsilon} - \frac{q \epsilon}{\epsilon} = \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon} = 1$$

$$1 \times q^r$$

$$a q^r = 1 \rightarrow 1 \times q^r = 1$$

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

$$(a+rd) \quad (a+rd) \quad (a+rd)$$

④

$$(a+rd)(a+rd) = (a+rd)^r$$

$$\cancel{a^r} + 1 \cdot da + 1 \cdot rd^r = \cancel{a^r} + r \cdot rd^r + 1 \cdot rda$$

$$rd = r \cdot d - rda$$

$$0 = 1 \cdot d - da$$

$$d = \frac{+a \pm \sqrt{ar}}{r_0}$$

$$d = \frac{+a \pm |a|}{r_0} = \frac{1}{r_0} \frac{a}{1}$$

$$(a+d) \quad (a+rd) \quad (a+rd)$$

⑤

$$(a+d)(a+rd) = (a+rd)^r$$

$$\cancel{a^r} + rd^r + rda = \cancel{a^r} + rd^r + rda$$

$$rda = rd^r$$

$$a = d$$

$$rd \quad rd \quad rd \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{I } \heartsuit \text{ gaj}} = r \quad \left[a = aq^r, \frac{1}{r} \times r^r = r^v \right]$$

$$r(ar) \quad r(ar^2) \quad (ar^3)$$

(A)
11/5/20

$$r(ar) + ar^2 = \epsilon ar^2$$

$$ar(r+r^2) = \epsilon ar^2$$

$$r^2 - \epsilon r + r^3 = 0$$

$$r = +1 \pm r^3$$

عموماً من قبول صفر
صفر نشود

$$r_0 a, r_1 a, r_2 a$$

$$d = r_0 a$$

(B)

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

$$a_{r_0} = r - \frac{r}{\epsilon} = \frac{d}{\epsilon} \quad \checkmark$$

$$a_{r_1} = r - \frac{r}{\epsilon} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \quad \checkmark$$

$$a_{r_2} = r - \frac{r}{\epsilon} = -1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{d}{\epsilon} + n \quad \frac{1}{\epsilon} + n \quad -n$$

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

$$0 = nr + \frac{v}{\varepsilon} n + \frac{1}{14}$$

$$\begin{matrix} a & ar^r & ar^y \\ a_1 & a_r & a_v \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{ar^y - ar^r}{\Delta} = \frac{ar^r - a}{\Delta}$$

$$\frac{ar^r(r^y - 1)}{\Delta} = a(r^r - 1)$$

$$\frac{r^r}{a} = 1 \Rightarrow r^r = a$$

$$a(1 + r^r + r^y) = vr$$

$$a(r^r) = vr$$

$$a = \frac{vr}{r^r}$$

$$a_r = \frac{r^y \Delta}{r^r}$$

$$d = \frac{r^y \Delta - vr}{r^r} = \frac{r^y \Delta}{r^r} - \frac{vr}{r^r}$$



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