

الز) $t_n = 3^n - 1 \rightarrow t_1 = 3^1 - 1 = 2, t_2 = 3^2 - 1 = 8, t_3 = 3^3 - 1 = 26, t_4 = 3^4 - 1 = 80$

$$E_0 = V(\delta)^{-1} \cdot V\delta \rightarrow \boxed{E_1 = r, E_2 = 11, E_3 = r^4, E_4 = EV, E_5 = VE}$$

$$\therefore t_n = \frac{r_{n+1}}{n+1} \rightarrow t_1 = \frac{r(1)+1}{(1)+1} = \frac{r}{2}, \quad t_r = \frac{r(r)+1}{(r)+1} = \frac{\delta}{2}, \quad t_v = \frac{r(v)+1}{(v)+1} = \frac{v}{v}$$

$$t_{\varepsilon} = \frac{r(\varepsilon)+1}{(\varepsilon)+\varepsilon} = \frac{9}{1}, t_{\delta} = \frac{r(\delta)+1}{(\delta)+\varepsilon} = \frac{11}{9} \rightarrow \boxed{t_1 = \frac{r}{\delta}, t_r = \frac{\delta}{\varepsilon}, t_{\varepsilon} = 1, t_{\varepsilon} = \frac{9}{1}, t_{\delta} = \frac{11}{9}}$$

$$\text{الف) } \epsilon_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n+c}} \rightarrow \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{\sqrt{n+c}} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{n+c}} \rightarrow \boxed{\epsilon_{n+1} = -\frac{1}{\epsilon}}$$

$$\rightarrow) t_n = r_n - \left\lfloor \frac{n}{\varepsilon} \right\rfloor \rightarrow G_C = r(10) - \left\lfloor \frac{10}{\varepsilon} \right\rfloor = 14 - \left\lfloor \frac{10}{1} \right\rfloor = 14 - 10 = 4$$

→ $\epsilon_{11} = r^2$

الف) $t_n = r_{n-1} \rightarrow r_{n-1} < 0 \rightarrow r_n < 1 \rightarrow n < 5 \rightarrow 1 \leq n \leq 4$

→ $\boxed{\bar{L}^K \approx 16}$

$\hookrightarrow t_n = n^r - 12n + 8 = (n-8)(n-10)$

$$10 - 8 - 1 = \Delta_{\text{LH}} \rightarrow \boxed{\text{LH} \text{ is } 1}$$

ii) $t_n = r_{n-1} \rightarrow r_{n-1} \leq 0 \rightarrow r_n \leq 1 \rightarrow n \leq 1 \rightarrow 1-1+1 = 1$

→ 1A 16

$$\therefore) E_n = n^r - 1r n + rV = (n-r)(n-q) \rightarrow \begin{array}{cc} r & q \\ \hline x+ & - \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \checkmark & \checkmark \end{array} \rightarrow r \leq n \leq q$$

$$\rightarrow q - r + 1 = V \rightarrow \boxed{V \text{ is odd}}$$

$$t_i = V \rightarrow d_i = \frac{r_i - V}{q - \beta} = \frac{10}{0.9} = 11 \rightarrow t_n = r_n - d$$

$$E_q = 12$$

$$m \times \varepsilon + b = V$$

$$E_r = r(r) - \Delta = 9 - 2 = \boxed{7}$$

الف) $E_n = n^2 - 4n + 2 \xrightarrow{\text{کمترین}} \text{ent} \left| \frac{-b}{2a} \right| \rightarrow \text{ent} \left| \frac{4}{2} \right| = 2$
 $9 - 18 + 2 = -7$: -7 کمترین است.

ب) $E_n = n^2 + 4n + 1 \xrightarrow{\text{کمترین}} \text{ent} \left| \frac{-4}{2} \right| = -2 \times \text{مطلوب نیست} \rightarrow \text{min} = 1^2 + 4(1) + 1 = 6$
 $-2 \notin \mathbb{N}$: 6 کمترین است.

$E_n = -\underbrace{4}_{-4} - \underbrace{1}_{-1} - \underbrace{1}_{-1} - \underbrace{1}_{-1} - \underbrace{1}_{-1} - \dots \rightarrow n^2 + bn + 1 \rightarrow 1 + b + 1 = -4$
 $r = r_0$ $l = a$ $\text{مقدار} = -4 + b = 1 = c$ $b = -5$
 $\rightarrow E_n = n^2 - 5n + 1 \rightarrow E_{10} = 10^2 - 5(10) + 1 = 100 - 50 + 1 = 51$
 $E_{10} = 51$ (نتیجه)

$E_n = -4, -1, 8, 21, 40, \dots \rightarrow$
 $rn^2 + bn - 4 \rightarrow r + b - 4 = -4$
 $b = -1$
 $E_n = rn^2 - n - 4$ (نتیجه)

$(-\infty, \alpha + \epsilon] \cap [r\alpha + 1, +\infty) = \emptyset$ ضمیمه $\rightarrow \alpha + \epsilon < r\alpha + 1$
 $r\alpha + 1 = \alpha + \epsilon$
 $\rightarrow \alpha + \epsilon \leq r\alpha + 1 \rightarrow \boxed{+c \leq \alpha} \rightarrow \alpha = [r, +\infty)$

الف) $1 \leq 2n \leq 100 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \leq n \leq 50 \rightarrow 1 \leq n \leq 50 \rightarrow 50 - 1 + 1 = \boxed{50}$
 ب) $1 \leq n \leq 100 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \leq n \leq 50 \rightarrow 1 \leq n \leq 50 \rightarrow 50 - 1 + 1 = \boxed{50}$
 ج) $1 \leq 3 \times 5n \leq 100 \rightarrow \frac{1}{15} \leq n \leq \frac{100}{15} = \frac{20}{3} \rightarrow 1 \leq n \leq 6 \rightarrow 6 - 1 + 1 = \boxed{6}$
 د) $(الف) + (ب) - (ج) = 50 + 50 - 6 = \boxed{94}$ این سوال با بخش اندک خود اید ۱۰۰ نیز هست، حل شود.

- الف) ۵۰
 ب) ۵۰
 ج) ۶
 د) ۹۴

در صورتی که خود اید ۱۰۰ باشد