

۱۹

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$$a + aq + aq^2 + \dots$$

$$\frac{a}{q} + a + aq = 21$$

$$a^2 = 49$$

$$a = 7$$

$$\frac{7}{9} + 7 + 7q = 21$$

$$\frac{7 + 7q + 7q^2}{9} = 21$$

$$7 + 7q + 7q^2 = 21 \cdot 9$$

$$7q^2 - 14q + 7 = 0$$

$$q^2 - 2q + 1 = 0$$

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

$$q = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{3}$$

$$F_n = (x^2 + 4)(n^2 - 2)$$

$$F_n = x^2 + 2n^2 - 1$$

$$x^2 + 2n^2 - 1 = 2n^2$$

$$x^2 - 2n^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$(x^2 - 1)(n^2 + 1) = 0$$

$$(n+1)(n-1) = 0$$

$$n = \pm 1$$

$$n = 1 \rightarrow 1, 7, 2 \rightarrow S_n = \dots$$

$$x = -1 \rightarrow 1, -7, 2$$

$$x^2 - 1 = 0$$

دقت!

$$\frac{1247}{11}$$

مربعات کامل

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$$a + aq + aq^2 + aq^3 + aq^4 = \frac{121}{11} = 11$$

(۴)

(۲)

$$\frac{1}{a_1} \cdot \frac{4r}{a_v}$$

$$a_2 = 1 + \frac{4r}{a_v} \cdot \frac{1}{a_1}$$

$$A+B = 1 + 32,5 = 33,5 \quad \checkmark$$

$$2 \text{ جواب } = 24,5 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{1}{a_1} \cdot \frac{4r}{a_v}$$

$$q^2 = 4r \rightarrow q = 2$$

دنباله حسابی

$$a_2 = 1 \times q^1 = 1 \times 1 = 1$$

جواب صحیح آخر...

0

دنباله حسابی است!

$$\frac{190}{2} = 95$$

$$-2r + (100)d = 128 \times q^v$$

$$\frac{-2r + 100d}{128}$$

$$= q^v$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-2r + 100 \times \frac{4r}{a_v}}{128} = q^v$$

$$2r \times \frac{a_v}{4r} = 100 \times \frac{r \times a_v}{a_v}$$

$$q^v = \frac{\frac{1 \times 4r}{2r}}{\frac{128}{1}} = \frac{1 \times 4r}{2r \times 128}$$

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

$$a, aq, aq^2$$

$$aq - a = rd$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a &= a_1 + rd \\ aq &= a_1 + 2d \\ aq^2 &= a_1 + 3d \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow$$

$$aq - a = rd$$

$$aq^2 - aq = rd$$

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

(۱,۵) (۶)

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

~~$\chi^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^k n_j \ln \frac{n_j}{n}$~~

$$K_{aq} = a - d$$

μ bq , bq | $q = p$

$$1 \quad (p_2 + i)^{-1} \quad (p_1 + i)^{-1} \quad (p_1 + i)^{-1}$$



 $d < b$

 $p_{n+1} = 1 + nb$

 $p_{n-1} = nb$

$$17x^6 \cdot 10x^6 \frac{3}{1}$$

$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{r^2} \right) = -\frac{2}{r^3} \frac{dr}{dt}$

$$\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = \frac{a+b}{ab}$$

$$q = p$$

$$p_2 + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \quad p_2 + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r}$$

संज्ञा

$$a_{q+n} = d$$

$$d = -\frac{1}{\Sigma} \checkmark$$

$$a_{\Sigma} = r + r_{\Sigma} - \frac{1}{\Sigma}$$

$$a_n = r + r_{\Sigma} - \frac{1}{\Sigma}$$

$$a_{1r} = 0r + -1r_{\Sigma} - \frac{1}{\Sigma}$$

(1, 2, 3) (9)

$$\left(\frac{a}{\Sigma} + n\right)(\Sigma - n - 1) = a\left(\frac{\Sigma}{\Sigma} + n\right) \rightarrow n = -\frac{r_1}{r}$$

$$n = -\frac{r_1}{r_{\Sigma}} \Rightarrow \boxed{d = -\frac{a}{a_1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{جواب: } -r, -a, -\frac{r_1}{r} \Rightarrow q = \frac{a}{r}$$

$$d = \frac{r}{\Sigma}$$

$$r + \frac{r_1}{\Sigma}, a + \frac{r_1}{\Sigma}, a + \frac{r_1}{\Sigma}, a + \frac{r_1}{\Sigma}$$

$$r + \frac{r_1}{\Sigma} + n, r + \frac{r_1}{\Sigma} + n, r + \frac{r_1}{\Sigma} + n, r + \frac{r_1}{\Sigma} + n$$

$$(r + \frac{r_1}{\Sigma} + n)(\Sigma - n - 1) = a(r + \frac{r_1}{\Sigma} + n)$$

$$a_1, \Lambda a_1, r a_1$$

$$q_1, a_1 + d, a_1 + qd$$

$$a_1 \Rightarrow a_1 q, a_1 q^2, \dots$$

$$a(1 + q + q^2) = r$$

$$a_1 + d + r a_1 d_1 = q_1 + q d_1 a_1$$

$$d = r a_1$$

$$d = r a_1$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - 1 = r = d$$

$$a = a_1$$

$$\Lambda a_1 = q_1 q$$

$$r = q$$

حالت دوم (بنیاد شایسته) $\rightarrow q = 1$ $d = 0$

$$\text{نقص} \rightarrow d = -\frac{q\lambda}{f} - (-2f) = \frac{1}{f}$$

(2)

$$a_{101} = -2f + 100\left(\frac{1}{f}\right) = 1$$

$$\text{نقص} \rightarrow a_n = 12n q^v = 1 \rightarrow q = \frac{1}{12}$$