

$$y(\alpha+d)^N = \alpha(\alpha+Nd)(\alpha) + \mu(\alpha+d)(\alpha) = \alpha^N + \mu\alpha d$$

$$= \alpha^N + \mu d^N + \mu\alpha d \Rightarrow \mu\alpha^N + \alpha d - \mu d^N = 0$$

$$\frac{\alpha + \mu d}{d} = \frac{\mu d + \mu d}{d} = 1$$

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$$\Rightarrow \alpha^N + \frac{\alpha d}{N} - \mu d^N = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha^N + \frac{\alpha d}{N} - \mu d^N = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \mu d \quad (\alpha - \mu d)(\alpha + Nd) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = -\mu d$$

عوض $d=0$ في المعادلة

$$\alpha, b, c \Rightarrow b = \alpha + d \quad c = \alpha + Nd \quad \mu\alpha + Nd = 0$$

$$\alpha = -\frac{\mu}{N}d$$

$$\frac{(\alpha+d)(\alpha+Nd)}{\alpha^N} = \frac{\mu\alpha d + Nd^N}{\alpha^N}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha^N = \mu\alpha d + \alpha^N + Nd^N \Rightarrow \mu\alpha d + Nd^N = 0$$

$$\alpha = -\frac{\mu}{N}d \Rightarrow \mu\alpha d + Nd^N = 0 \Rightarrow \mu(-\frac{\mu}{N}d)d + Nd^N = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{\mu^2}{N}d^2 + Nd^N = 0 \Rightarrow d^2(-\frac{\mu^2}{N} + N) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow d = 0 \text{ or } -\frac{\mu^2}{N} + N = 0 \Rightarrow \mu^2 = N^2 \Rightarrow \mu = \pm N$$

$$\mu = N \Rightarrow \alpha = -d$$

$$\mu = -N \Rightarrow \alpha = d$$

$$\alpha, b, c \Rightarrow \mu b + Nd, b, \mu b + Nd$$

$$\mu b^N + Nd^N + \mu b d = \mu b^N$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu b d + Nd^N = 0 \Rightarrow \mu b = -Nd^{N-1}$$

جواب صفحہ آخر...

$$\alpha = -d$$

$$\alpha = d$$

$$\alpha q + \alpha^N = \mu$$

$$\alpha q + \alpha^N = \mu \Rightarrow \alpha^N - \alpha q - \mu = 0 \Rightarrow (\alpha - q)(\alpha + \mu) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = q \text{ or } \alpha = -\frac{\mu}{N}$$

$$\alpha = -\frac{\mu}{N} \Rightarrow \frac{\alpha}{q} = -\frac{\mu}{Nq}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha q = -\mu$$

$$\alpha q = -\mu \Rightarrow \alpha q^N = \mu^N \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\mu^N}{q^N}$$

$$\alpha q^N = \mu^N \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\mu^N}{q^N}$$

$$\frac{1}{N} - \frac{1}{\mu} = \frac{1}{q}$$

جواب سوال ۱۰

$$\begin{array}{l|l} a_0 = 1 & a_1 = P \\ a_P = P & a_K = N \\ a_Y = P & a_V = 0 \\ a_Q = 1 & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} a_P = \left[\frac{P}{N} \right] + a = -1 \\ a_Q = \left[\frac{Q}{P} \right] + a = -1 \\ a_A = \left[\frac{A}{P} \right] + a = 0 \end{array}$$

$$1 + P + P + 1 + P + N + 0 + 1 + a + 1 + a + N + a = 19$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\frac{P}{P} \right] + \left[\frac{Q}{P} \right] + \left[\frac{A}{P} \right] + \left[\frac{1}{Q} \right] + \left[\frac{1}{Y} \right] + \left[\frac{1}{V} \right] + \left[\frac{P_0}{A} \right] + \left[\frac{PQ}{Q} \right] \\ & + \left[\frac{PY}{10} \right] + \left[\frac{PQ}{11} \right] + \left(\frac{PQ - N + 1}{P} \right) (-N) = -N_0 \end{aligned}$$

$$1 + 1 + (A \times N) - N_0 = -N$$

$$a, b = aq, c = aq^r$$

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$$r. \text{لـ} : r a q, r a, a q^r \rightarrow \text{و} : \frac{r a q + a q^r}{r} = r a$$

$$a q^r + r a q - r a = 0 \rightarrow (q + r)(q - 1) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} q = -r \\ q = 1 \end{cases} \times \text{جواب = صحیح}$$

$$\frac{a q}{a q} = q^r = -r$$