

نتیجہ ورتے ۲، ۳، ۴، ۵، ۶، ۷، ۸، ۹
دست ۹ آفرین عدد $n^2 = 9 \leq n^2 = 81$
 $\frac{60+81}{2} = \frac{141}{2} = [70]$

$$\frac{121 + 36}{2} = \frac{157}{2} = \boxed{78.5}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_0 &= 1 & a_1 &= r & a_2 &= 1 \\
 a_3 &= r & a_4 &= 0 & a_5 &= r + q \\
 a_6 &= 1 + q & a_7 &= 1 + q \\
 a_8 &= q, r, \dots & a_9 &= 0, 1, r \\
 & \underbrace{a_0 + a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_9}_{1 + q + \{1 + 1 + r + r + \dots + r\}} & & & & \\
 & \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{1 - r} & & & &
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= an^r + bn + c \\ \begin{cases} 18a + 0b + c = 1^f \\ 159a + 16b + c = 16, 16 \end{cases} & \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 17a + 16b = 15 \\ 16a + b = 15 \end{cases} \\ a_1 &= -0,1 \times 1^f + 1 = 0,9 \\ a_{10} &= -0,1 \times 10 \times 10 + 1 \times 10 - 1 = 1^f \\ a &= \frac{1}{v} \cdot x - 1^f \Rightarrow a = -0,1 \Rightarrow b = 1^f \\ 10x - 0,1 + 0 \times 1^f + c &= 1^f \Rightarrow c = -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= a, + rL & a_n &= a, + (n-1)L \\ b_n &= p_n + q & (vp+q) - (rp+q) &= \Delta p = (a, + vL) - (a, + rL) \\ b_r &= a_r = a, + rL & &= rL \Rightarrow p = \frac{rL}{\Delta} \\ b_v &= a_1 = a, + vL & b_{1,0} &= 10p + q = 10p - 1 \cdot p = 9p = 9 \times \frac{rL}{\Delta} = \frac{9rL}{\Delta} \\ & & \frac{rL}{\Delta} &= \boxed{r} \end{aligned}$$

$$L=1 \rightarrow 6(a+1)^2 = 6(a+1)a + 3(a+1)a \rightarrow 6a^2 + 12a + 6 = 8a^2 + 13a \rightarrow 2a^2 + a = 6$$

$$a = -1 \rightarrow a_r = a + 3 = 1$$

$$a = -1/2 \rightarrow a_r = a + 3 = 5/2$$

$$1, 0, 1$$

6

$$b = a + d$$

$$c = a + 2d$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{r}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{c}{r}\right) \times b$$

$$c = a + 2d, b = a + d$$

$$\frac{a^2}{r^2} = \frac{(a+2d)}{r} \times (a+d)$$

$$a^2 = (a+2d)(a+d)$$

$$a^2 = a^2 + 3ad + 2d^2$$

$$3ad + 2d^2 = 0$$

$$d(3a + 2d) = 0$$

$$3a + 2d = 0$$

$$d = -\frac{3a}{2}$$

$$q = \frac{a}{c} = \frac{a}{a+2d} = \frac{a}{a-3a} = \frac{1}{-2a}$$

$$c = a + 2d = a + 2(-\frac{3a}{2}) = a - 3a = -2a$$

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

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

$$b = aq$$

$$c = aq^2$$

$$2a - c = 3b - 2a$$

$$c = aq^2, b = aq$$

$$2a - aq^2 = 3(aq) - 2a$$

$$2 - q^2 = 3q - 2$$

$$-q^2 - 3q + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow q^2 + 3q - 4 = 0$$

$$q = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9+16}}{2} = \frac{-3 \pm 5}{2}$$

$$q = \frac{-3+5}{2} = 1$$

$$q = \frac{-3-5}{2} = -4$$

$$\frac{aq^2}{aq} = q = -4$$

$$a_r = aq$$

$$a_s = aq^2$$

$$\frac{aq^2}{(aq)^2} + \frac{aq}{a^2} = 2$$

$$\frac{aq^2}{a^2} = \frac{q}{a}$$

$$q^2 + aq - 2a^2 = 0$$

$$q = \frac{-a \pm \sqrt{a^2 + 8a^2}}{2} = \frac{-a \pm 3a}{2}$$

$$q = \frac{-a+3a}{2} = a$$

$$q = \frac{-a-3a}{2} = -2a$$

$$a_r = aq^2 = 2a$$

$$a_s = aq^3 = 4a$$

$$aq^2 = \sqrt{aq^3} \Rightarrow aq^2 = \sqrt{a} \sqrt{q^3} = \sqrt{a} \times q^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$aq^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{a} \Rightarrow a\sqrt{q} = \sqrt{a}$$

$$\sqrt{a} \times \sqrt{q} = 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{aq} = 1 \Rightarrow aq = 1$$

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