

$$\frac{15}{11-50} = 1 = d$$

$$50 + 11 = 61$$

برای بیای

(1) عدد آخری شصت = $4^2 = 16$

عدد اول = $16 + 1 = 17$

$$[1, 2, 3], [4, \dots, 9], [10, \dots, 19], [20, \dots, 29], [30, \dots, 39] \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{(11 + 29) \times 16}{2} = 256$$

$$\text{میانگین} = \frac{256 \times 9}{16} = 144$$

$$a_1 = -2 \times 0 + \varepsilon = \varepsilon$$

$$2, 4, 8, 11, \dots, 29 = 3K + 2$$

$$a_r = \left[\frac{r}{0+r} \right] + \varepsilon = d$$

$$a_r + a_w + a_1 + \dots + a_{19}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 + 0 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 10 + \varepsilon 11 = 21$$

$$\frac{1}{x} x(-1\varepsilon) = -\frac{1}{a} \quad a_n = -\frac{n^2}{a} + bn + c \quad (3)$$

$$a_0 = -0 + 0b + c = 1\varepsilon \Rightarrow 0b + c = 19$$

$$a_1 = -9\frac{\varepsilon}{a} + 1b + c = 17, 2 \Rightarrow 1b + c = 27$$

$$1b = 27 - 19 = 8$$

$$b = 8 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_n = -\frac{n^2}{a} + 8n - 1 \\ c = -1 \end{array} \right. \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} a_{10} = -\frac{100}{a} + 80 - 1 = 1\varepsilon \\ a_1 = -\frac{1}{a} + 8 - 1 = 2\varepsilon \end{array} \right. \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{a_{10}}{a_1} = \frac{1\varepsilon}{2\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$a_r = \varepsilon_f \quad a_v = \varepsilon_1$$

$$d(t) = \frac{a}{\varepsilon} d(a)$$

$$\frac{a_v - a_r}{a} = \frac{a}{a}$$

$$\frac{1 - \varepsilon}{\varepsilon} = \frac{a}{\varepsilon}$$

$$d(a) = \frac{\varepsilon}{a} d(t)$$

$$a \times \frac{\varepsilon}{a} d(t) = \varepsilon d(t)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} g(a+d)^r &= \cancel{ra^r} + \cancel{rad} + \cancel{ra^r} + \cancel{rad} \\ &= \cancel{ra^r} + \cancel{rad} + \cancel{ra^r} + \cancel{rad} \end{aligned} \right\} = \cancel{ra^r} + \cancel{rad} = \cancel{ra^r} + \cancel{ad}$$

$$g = \frac{ra^r + ad}{d^r} = \frac{ra^r}{d^r} + \frac{a}{d}$$

$$\frac{a}{d} = \frac{a+d}{d} = \frac{a}{d} + r$$

$$\frac{a}{d} + r = t \Rightarrow rt^r + t = g$$

$$\frac{a}{d} = \frac{\boxed{\frac{g}{r}}}{\boxed{1}} \quad rt^r + t - g = 0$$

$$\frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+\epsilon}}{\epsilon} = -r$$

$$b-d, b, b+d$$

$$b, \frac{b-d}{r}, \frac{b+d}{\epsilon}$$

$$\frac{b^r + bd^r}{\epsilon} = \frac{b^r - rdb + d^r}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow d^r - rbd = 0 \quad d(d - rb) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow d - rb = 0 \quad d = rb \quad b, \frac{b-rb}{r}, \frac{b+rb}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow \underbrace{b}_{x-1}, \underbrace{-b}_{x-1}, \underbrace{b}_{x-1}$$

$$q = -1 \quad \boxed{rq = -r}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a, aq, aq^r & \quad raq, ra, aq^r \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow q^r + rq - \epsilon = 0$$

$$raq + aq^r = \epsilon a \Rightarrow rq + q^r = \epsilon$$

$$\frac{aq^r}{aq^r} = q^r = -\epsilon^r = \boxed{-\epsilon\epsilon} \quad \frac{-r \pm \sqrt{9+14}}{r} = \begin{cases} 1 \times \\ -\epsilon \checkmark \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{aq^r}{a^r} + \frac{aq}{a} = r \Rightarrow \frac{q^r}{a^r} + \frac{q}{a} = r$$

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

$$\frac{q^r}{a^r} + \frac{q}{a} - r = 0 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{q}{a}\right)^r + \frac{q}{a} - r = 0$$

$$\frac{q}{a} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+1}}{r} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ -r \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{q} = \begin{cases} \boxed{1} \\ \boxed{-\frac{1}{r}} \end{cases}$$

$$a, aq, aq^r, aq^r, rv$$

$$rv = r^r \Rightarrow q^r = 1, a = \frac{1}{r}$$

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