

$$a_1 = \varepsilon_0 \quad d = \frac{\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_0}{c} = v$$

$$a_1 + cd = \varepsilon_1$$

$$t_n = v_n + cd \Rightarrow v_n = v_n + cd \Rightarrow v_n = v_n \Rightarrow \boxed{n = 20}$$

(۲)

در این رابطه می توانیم از آن استفاده کنیم $\rightarrow 1, 2, 3, \dots, 20$

$$a_1 = 101$$

$$\frac{99v - 101}{v} + 1 = \boxed{1129}$$

(۲)

$$99v = 99v$$

$$a_1 + nd + a + (n+1)d + a + (n+2)d = ca + cnd + cd = -\varepsilon_{n+2}$$

$$\Rightarrow (a + cd)(n+1) = \frac{r}{4}(n+1) \Rightarrow \text{...} \rightarrow a_n + a_{n+1} = \boxed{26}$$

$$a_n - a_{n-1} = -4 \rightarrow \begin{cases} d = -4 \\ a_1 = 4 \end{cases} \rightarrow a_{10} + a_n = 2a_1 + 2nd = 2(4) + 2(-4)(n-1) = \boxed{-18}$$

$$a_{10} + a_n = 2a_1 + 2nd = 2(a_1 + nd) \rightarrow n = 10, nd$$

(۱)

$$r^{n-1} - 1 + r^{2n} - r = r^{n+2}$$

(۲)

$$r^{2n} + r - \varepsilon \rightarrow (r^2)(1 + \varepsilon) - \varepsilon = \varepsilon r^2 \rightarrow 0 - r^{2-n} = \varepsilon - 1 - r^{2-2n} = 0$$

$$1) 1 = r^{2-2n} \rightarrow r - 2n = 0 \Rightarrow n = 1 \checkmark$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} r^{2n-1} = c \\ r^{2n+1} = 1 \\ r^{2n} - c = 1 \end{matrix} \right\} \boxed{14}$$

$$t_{12} - t_{10} = 0 \Rightarrow 2d = 0 \Rightarrow d = +\frac{a}{2}$$

$$t_{10} + t_{12} = 20 \Rightarrow 2t_1 + 20d = 20 \Rightarrow t_1 + 10d = 10 \Rightarrow t_1 + 20 = 12 \Rightarrow t_1 = -8$$

$$t_{12} = -12 + 20 \times \frac{a}{2} = -12 + 10a = 12 \checkmark$$

(۲)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} c(a+10d) = ca + c10d \\ 10a + 10c = ca + c10d \end{array} \right\} \cdot a = cd \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{10}cd$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a+d}{a} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}d}{\frac{1}{2}d} = \boxed{1} \checkmark$$

⑧

$$a_+ \zeta d = a_+ | \omega_- \rangle, \zeta d = | \omega_- \rangle, d = a_- \checkmark$$

$$t_q^r + t_o^r = (a + nd)^r - (a + \epsilon d)^r = a^r + r\epsilon d^{r-1} + (r\epsilon ad - a^r - r d^{r-1} - n a d)$$

$$\Rightarrow \varepsilon n d^r + n a d = n d (\varepsilon d + a) \rightarrow \frac{\varepsilon n d + n a d}{a + \varepsilon d} = \frac{\varepsilon_0 (c_0 + a)}{c_0 + a} = \boxed{\varepsilon_0}$$

$$\frac{2 + \sqrt{c} - 2 + 12\sqrt{c}}{12 + 1} = \frac{12\sqrt{c}}{12} = \boxed{\sqrt{c}}$$

②

$$x_1, \underbrace{0, 0, 0}_{+9}, \underbrace{0, 0, 0}_{-1}, \underbrace{0, 0, 0}_{+1}, \underbrace{0, 0, 0}_{-1}, \underbrace{0, 0, 0}_{+1}, \underbrace{0, 0, 0}_{-1} \rightarrow p | \varepsilon_n - 1$$

$$\frac{c_k - c}{r_{n-1}} = \frac{1}{r_{n-1}} = d \quad a_m = 11 \Rightarrow r + (m-1)d \frac{10}{r_{n-1}} = 11 \Rightarrow q = \frac{10(m+1)}{r_{n-1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow g(r_{n-1}) = \omega(m+1) \Rightarrow r_{n-1} = 0 \cdot m + 0 \Rightarrow r_n = 0 \cdot m - r \Rightarrow n = \frac{0 \cdot m - r}{r}$$

در این مرحله باید به این نکته توجه کرد که $\frac{h}{m\lambda} = \frac{h}{m \cdot \frac{h}{mv}} = \frac{mv}{h}$ و این را می توانیم به عنوان $\frac{p}{h}$ بنویسیم. پس $\frac{h}{m\lambda} = \frac{p}{h}$ و $\lambda = \frac{h}{p}$ که همان رابطه دی بری است.

$$a_n + a_n + \varepsilon = a_1 + rd + a_1 + 19d$$

$$a_n + a_{n+d} = (a_1 + (n-1)d) + (a_1 + (n-1)d) = 2a_1 + 2(n-1)d = 2(a_1 + (n-1)d) = 2a_n$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d \Rightarrow a_n = a_1 \Rightarrow n=1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$a_n = c a_{n-1} \Rightarrow a_1 + v d = c a + q d \Rightarrow v a = -v d \Rightarrow a = -d$$

$$a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d = -d + nd - d = 0 \Rightarrow -d + nd = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{n=2}$$