

قسم B

یا سلا می 14
 $n^2 = 14$

1- $\{1\} \rightarrow \{2, 3, 4\} \rightarrow \dots$

آخری = n^2 ادلی = $n^2 - 2n + 2 = 9$

$\frac{11 + 9}{2} = 10$

$\{1, 2, 3\}, \{4, 5, 6, \dots, 12\}, \{13, \dots, 29\}$

اول هر دسته = $1, 4, 13, \dots$

ادلی = $3 \times$ آخری

خروج اولی = $\frac{3^n - 1}{2} = 131$

$\frac{131 + 393}{2} = 262$

مجموع = $a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{19} = 19$

$a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{10} = 19$

a_3, a_9, a_9
 a_4, a_7, a_7
 a_2, a_5, a_8

$n = 21$
 $n = 21 + 1$
 $n = 21 + 2$
 $\left[\frac{n}{1 + 2} \right]$

$S_1 = 1 + 4 + 1 + a + 2 + 2a + 1 + 2 + a = 19$ $a = -2$

$an^2 + bn + c = an$

در دو طرف $14, 15$

$b = 4 \quad c = -1$

$ran^2 + ab + c$

$25a + ab + c$
 $49a + vb + c$

$25a + rb = 21$
 $X(11a + b) = 114$

$11a + b = 114$

$015 \times (114) + 40 - 1$

$\frac{1}{V} \times -14 = -015$

$\frac{14}{211} = 0.066$

$a_n = \left[\frac{n}{K+2} \right] + a \xrightarrow{n=2K+2} \left[\frac{2K+2}{K+2} \right] - r$
 $a_n = \left[\frac{r(K+2)}{K+2} + \frac{K-2}{K+2} \right] - r$

$S_n = \left[r + \frac{K-2}{K+2} \right] - r = \frac{K-2}{K+2}$

برای $k=0, k=1$ است، به ازای سایر اعداد حسابی باید بررسی است

$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{K-2}{K+2} \right] = -2$

t_r, t_v همدی t_r, t_v همدی

خفی $0 = t_1$

$$t_r = t_v \text{ خفی} \quad t_r = t_v \text{ خفی}$$

$$a_1 + r d = a_1 \text{ خفی} + d \text{ خفی} \quad a_1 + r d = a_1 \text{ خفی} + 4 d \text{ خفی}$$

$$r d = d \text{ خفی} \quad d \text{ خفی} = \frac{r}{4} d$$

$$a_1 + 9 \times d = 0$$

$$a_1 = -\frac{34}{8} d$$

$$a_1 + \frac{34}{8} d = 0$$

$$\frac{a_1 d}{d} = -\frac{34}{8} d$$

$$\frac{-\frac{34}{8} d + \frac{34}{8} d}{d} = \frac{r}{d} = r$$

$$9 a_1 r = 8 a_1 r + 2 a_1 r$$

$$d \text{ قرینت} - a$$

$$9(a_1 + d)^2 = 8(a_1 + r d) \times a + 2(a_1 + d) \times 9$$

$$2 a_1^2 + 4 d - a d^2 = 0$$

$$\frac{r}{d} = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$a \rightarrow \frac{9}{2} \checkmark$$

$$b, \frac{a}{r}, \frac{c}{r}$$

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

$$\frac{a+d}{r}, \frac{a-d}{r}$$

$$\left(\frac{b-d}{r}\right)^2 = b \left(\frac{b+d}{r}\right)$$

$$\frac{b^2 - r b d + d^2}{r^2} = \frac{b^2 + b d}{r}$$

$$r b^2 = d^2 \quad r b^2 - d^2 = 0$$

$$d = \sqrt{r b}$$

چون لفظ متناظر است و قابل قبول نیست

$$a, b, c \xrightarrow{\text{همدگی}} b = \frac{a+c}{r} \rightarrow a = r b - c$$

$$b, \frac{a}{r}, \frac{c}{r} \xrightarrow{\text{همدگی}} \frac{a}{r} = b \times \frac{c}{r} \rightarrow a^2 = b c$$

$$(r b - c)^2 = b c \rightarrow r^2 b^2 - 2 b c + c^2 = 0$$

$$(b-c)(r b - c) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} b=c \times \\ r b = c \end{cases}$$

$$b, \frac{a}{r}, \frac{c}{r} \rightarrow b, -\frac{r b}{r}, \frac{r b}{r}$$

$$r q = -1$$

$$q = -1 \leftarrow b, -b, b$$

$$a = -r b \leftarrow \frac{a + r b}{r} = b$$

یا مسا حدری

$$b, c = C$$

$$a, b, c \text{ و } aq^r \text{ هندسی}$$

$$\frac{a_4}{a_1} = \frac{aq^1}{aq^0} = q^r = (-1)^r = -1$$

$$\frac{aq^r}{aq^1}$$

$$fa = aq^r + 2aq$$

$$\frac{aq^r + 2aq}{r} = 2a$$

$$aq^r - fa + 2aq = 0$$

(1,0)

$$a(q^r - 2q + 2q) = 0$$

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

چون متناهیست $a \neq 0$

$$q = -1 \quad q = +1$$

اما با تست متناهی شود.

$$\frac{aq^r}{aq^r} = r$$

$$\frac{a^r}{a} = \frac{ar}{ar}$$

$$\frac{a_4}{(a_r)^r} + \frac{a_r}{(a)^r} = r \quad a$$

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

$$\frac{q}{a} + \frac{q^r}{ar} = r$$

$$\frac{aq + aq^r}{ar} = r$$

$$\frac{qr}{ar} + \frac{q}{a} - r = 0$$

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

$$\frac{q}{a} \left(\frac{q}{a} + 1 \right) - r = 0$$

$$\frac{q}{a} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{a}{q} = 1$$

(1,0)

$$\frac{1}{r} - f, f \quad t_a = rv$$

$$t_r = \sqrt{t_r}$$

$$a^r q^r = aq^r$$

$$rv = \frac{aq^r}{aq^1}$$

$$aq^r = \sqrt{aq^r}$$

$$aq^r(aq) = (aq^r)(1)$$

$$q = r$$

$$\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r} = \frac{r - r}{r} = 0$$

(1,0)

$$\frac{1}{r}$$