

$$a_n = 96$$

دنیالری هندسی

$$a_5 = 12$$

جملی اول و دنیالری هندسی

$$a_n = a_1 q^{n-1}$$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_5} = \frac{a_1 q^{n-1}}{a_1 q^{5-1}} = q^4 = \frac{96}{12} = 8$$

$$q^4 = 8 \Rightarrow q = 2$$

$$a_5 = a_1 q^{5-1} \Rightarrow 12 = a_1 \times 2^4 \Rightarrow a_1 = \frac{12}{16} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{2}, 3, 6, \dots$$

$$\frac{\tan \theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta} = \frac{\sin \theta \cos \theta}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}}$$

$$\frac{\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}}{\frac{\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}}$$

$$\frac{\frac{\sin \theta}{\cancel{\cos \theta}}}{\frac{1}{\cancel{\cos \theta} \cos \theta}} = \frac{\sin \theta \cos \theta}{1}$$

I

$$\sqrt[5]{49} = \sqrt[5]{7^2} = 7^{\frac{2}{5}} = 7^{\frac{2}{5}}$$

$$\sqrt[4]{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt[4]{2^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 2^{\frac{1}{8}}$$

مسئله: $xy = 2$ ، $x+y = 10$ (کتاب)

$19 - 2 = 17$ (مقدار)

$$x+y = (x+y)(x - xy + y) = 10$$

$$(x+y)^2 = x^2 + y^2 + 2(xy) = 20$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + 4 = 20 \rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 16$$

1

$$\begin{aligned}
 n^2 + y^2 &= (n+y)^2 - \cancel{2ny} \\
 &= (n+y)^2 - 2ny \\
 &= (n+y)^2 - \frac{2ny}{1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 n^2 + y^2 &= (n+y)^2 - 2ny \\
 &= (n+y)^2 - \frac{2ny}{1} (n+y)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 \times 1 - 2 \times 2 \times 1 &= 1 - 4 \\
 &= -3
 \end{aligned}$$



$\sqrt{x+y} - \sqrt{x-y}$ ان بوجوب $\sqrt{x+y} + \sqrt{x-y} = 1$

$(a+b)(a-b) = a^2 - b^2$ ؟ صحیح

$\left(\frac{\sqrt{x+y} + \sqrt{x-y}}{a} \right) \left(\frac{\sqrt{x+y} - \sqrt{x-y}}{a} \right)$

$(x+y) - (x-y) = x+y-x+y = 2y$

$\sqrt{x+y} - \sqrt{x-y} = \frac{2y}{\sqrt{x+y} + \sqrt{x-y}}$

2

$$\frac{x | x+r |}{x}$$

$$x^r - \sum_{k=0}^{r-1} x^k$$

$$x^r - \sum_{k=0}^{r-1} x^k = (x-1) \sum_{k=0}^{r-1} x^k$$

	$-r$	0	1	r
x	-	-	+	+
$ x+r $	+	+	+	+
$(x-1)$	-	-	-	+
$(x-r)$	-	-	-	+
$P(x)$	-	-	+	-

$$(0, 1) \cup (r, +\infty)$$

$$f(n) = an + b$$

gio

$$y = an + b$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 1 &= 1a + b \\ 3 &= -1a + b \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$f(1) = 1$$

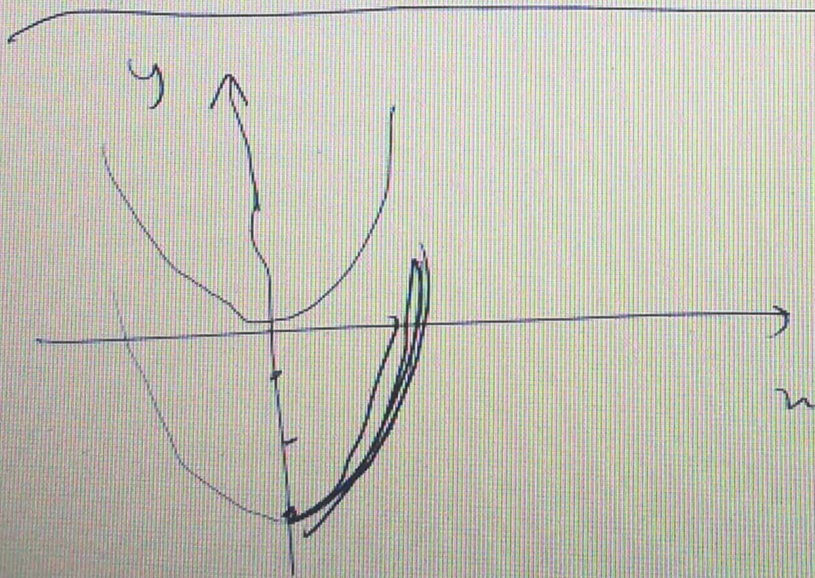
$$f(-1) = 3$$

$$1 - 3 = (1a + b) - (-1a + b)$$

$$a = -1, b = 3$$

$$-x = 1a$$

$$f(n) = -x + 3$$



$$n > 0 \rightarrow n - 3$$

$$n < 0 \rightarrow n - 3$$



$$y = x^2 - 5x + 50$$

