

(الف) $t_{n^2 n^r - 4n + r} \rightarrow t_{n^2(n-3)^r - v}$ $n^2 \rightarrow t_{n^2 - v}$
للمرتبة مقدار

$$(-) t_{n^2} n^r + t_{n+1} \quad n=1 \rightarrow 1+1+1=3$$

۲- کمترین مقدار را دارد

$t_{1,2} \rightarrow n_{21} \rightarrow$ اما مقدار ثابت نمی پذیرد
کمترین مقدار

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} t_n: a n^r + b n + c \rightarrow a + b + c z - \epsilon \\ -\epsilon a - r b - c z v \\ 9 a + r b + c z - \epsilon \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} -a - b - c z \epsilon \\ \epsilon a + r b + c z - v \\ \underline{r a + b = \epsilon - v z - r} \end{array}$$

$$\Delta a + b_2 - 1 \rightarrow b_2 - 1 - \Delta a_2 - 1 - \Delta^2 - 9]$$

$$\begin{cases} -\cancel{2a} - \cancel{b} = +r \\ r\cancel{a} + \cancel{b}z - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$ra + z - 1$$

$C_2 - E - b - a_2 - f + y - |z|$

$$t_{n2} = 10^9 - 9n + 1 \rightarrow t_{102} = 10^9 - 9(100) + 1 = 100 - 900 + 12 \text{ EI}$$

$$t_n = -4, -1, 1, 4, \dots$$

$$t_n: an^r + bn + c \rightarrow t_n: rn^r - n - v$$

$$Pa \in \rightarrow a? \frac{\varepsilon}{r} = r$$

$$r_a + b_2 \omega \rightarrow b_2 \omega - 4z - 1$$

$$a + b + c_2 - 4 \rightarrow c_2 - 4 - 1 + 1 - 1$$

$$a + \varepsilon \leq r_{a+1} \rightarrow r_a - a, \varepsilon - 1 \rightarrow a, r \rightarrow a_2 [r, +\infty)$$

الف) $\frac{99 - x}{x} + 12 \frac{97}{x} + 12 xy + 12 x^2$

$$-1) \frac{100 - \Delta}{\Delta} + 12 \frac{9\Delta}{\Delta} + 12 \cdot 19 + 12 \cdot 20$$

$$2.) \frac{90 - 1\Omega}{1\Omega} + 12 \frac{1\Omega}{1\Omega} + 12\Omega + 12V$$

$$2) (W_{\text{r}} + r_0) - \gamma_2 \Delta W - \gamma_2 \text{EV}$$