

(١)

حلول ثابت و مسائل الوحدة الحاسمة / ١.٢ على
الاستدلالات والنتائج المعاينة والمرجعية

الفضل برويل / ص ١٠ : الاستدلالات

$$M = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \quad \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n} = \frac{n}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{مقدار المعيار} \quad 1.6 \sqrt{6} \approx 1.8 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{مقدار المعيار} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \approx 0.28 \quad (3)$$

$$\text{مقدار المعيار} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \approx 0.57 \quad (4)$$

$$EX(1-n) + C_n \cdot C = \frac{1}{n} \approx 0.28 \quad (5)$$

$$13860 - 700 = 19860 \quad 191.6 \quad 18346 \quad 1701 \quad (6)$$

$$00634601613686063656161 \quad (7)$$

الإجابة : $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$

$$\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} + \dots \quad 1.8 + 1.8 + \dots \quad (8)$$

$$\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} + \dots \quad 0.28 + \dots \quad (9)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{1+n} - n \right) \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \quad (8) \quad \frac{1}{1+n} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \quad (10) \quad (1-n)^2 \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \quad (11) \quad (12)$$

$$\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} + \dots \quad 1.8 + 1.8 + \dots \quad (13)$$

$$0.28 + 0.28 + \dots \quad (14)$$

$$\dots - n - 1 - n + n \quad (15)$$

$$n = 1.8 \quad (16)$$

$$n = 0.28 \quad (17)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} n = 0.28 + \dots + 1.8 + n + 1.8 \quad (18)$$

(٢)

الفضل الثاني / المتسلسلات والمتذبذبات الحسابية
تمارين ص ١٣ ، المتسلسلات الحسابية

$$1) \text{ حسابية } \frac{1}{n} = \dots = 2 - \frac{1}{n} = 2 - 2 = 0$$

$$2) \text{ دالة حسابية } n = 1 + 2 - 3 + 4 - \dots = 1 + (-1)^n$$

$$3) (1-n) + n = n^2 \quad (٣)$$

$$\text{عدد المدورة} = 1 - n \quad \text{وذلك} \quad n = 1 - \text{عدد المدورة}$$

$$4) 100 - x(1-n) + 1 = 99 \quad (٤)$$

$$100 - x(1-n) = 99$$

$$x(1-n) = 1 \quad \text{وذلك} \quad n = 1 - \text{عدد المدورة}$$

$$5) \text{ نكون المتسلسلة } 448 \dots 62161467$$

$$n = 448$$

$$x(1-n) = 441$$

عدد المدورة = العدد الموحدة التي تقبل بقسمة على ٧ ودون قيام بباقي ٤٥٠

$$(1+n)1.. \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} = 100 + \dots + 4.. + 3.. + 2.. + 1.. \quad (٥)$$

$$100 = (1+n)1.. = 8 \quad (٦)$$

$$100 = 8 \times \frac{1}{1-n} \quad (٧)$$

$$100 = 8 \times \frac{1}{1-n} \times 70 = 560 \quad (٨)$$

المحلقة = المبلغ + الفائدة = 560 + 70 = 630 ديناراً

$$(1+n)^n - 1 = n^2 - 1 \quad (٩)$$

المتسلسلة حسابية لها الفرق بين كل حد و الذي يسبقه حداً رأسياً بساوي $\frac{1}{n}$

$$(c + n \frac{1}{n}) - (c + (1+n) \frac{1}{n}) = n^2 - 1 \quad (١٠)$$

$$\frac{1}{n} =$$

المتسلسلة حسابية لها الفرق بين كل حد و الذي يسبقه حداً رأسياً بساوي $- \frac{1}{n}$

(٤)

$$\begin{aligned} 7 &= 8 + \varepsilon = 18 \quad (\text{V}) \\ 5\lambda + \varepsilon &= 7 \\ 7 - 5\lambda &= \varepsilon \\ 76126186 &\in \mathbb{Z}_{17} \end{aligned}$$

$$0.2(1-n) + \varepsilon .. = n \quad (\text{A})$$

$$0.2 \leq 0.2 \leq 0.2 \leq 0.2 ..$$

نفرض $n \geq 1$ ، $\varepsilon < 0$ (P 19)
 $s - \lambda \geq s - \lambda \geq \lambda$
 $\circ 18 = (s - \lambda) + (s - \lambda) + \lambda$
 جمل المعاشرة $\Rightarrow \varepsilon = 0$
 حيال المزدوجية المترافقين

نفرض $n \geq 1$ حيال أحدى زوايا المثلث قياس المزاوج
 المقابلة لها س وقياس كل من المزاوجين λ و μ (١٨-٢٠)
 المدار س $\geq 0.2 - \lambda$ س $\geq 0.2 - \mu$ لا تتحقق شرط المعاشرة

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \text{ فرض } n \text{ حيال أحدى زوايا المثلث س وقياس المعاشرة} \\ \text{ تكون المعاشرة } S = S + S + S + S = S + S + S + S \\ \circ 20 = (S + S) + (S + S) + (S + S) + S \\ \circ 20 = S + S + S + S \\ 18 = S + S + S \\ S = 18 - 20 \end{aligned}$$

يوجد كثر من حل لمعادلة ونغير ذلك على اختبار
 حيث $S = 0$

(٤)

مُسَوِّجَةِ الْمُكَلَّمَاتِ

$$[w \times (1-n) + o \times c] \frac{d}{d} = \frac{d}{d} \text{ (١)}$$

$$\Sigma \Sigma - 00 \times \Lambda =$$

$$? = n \cdot \Sigma - = s \text{ (٢)}$$

$$\Sigma - x (1-n) + \Lambda \Sigma = \Lambda$$

$$c = n \leftarrow w \quad \Sigma - x (1-n) = \nabla \gamma -$$

$$ac = (\Lambda + \Lambda \Sigma) \frac{d}{d} = \frac{d}{d}$$

$$w\Sigma + \dots + 1 \cdot + \nabla + \Sigma + 1 \text{ (٣)}$$

$$1c = nc \quad w = s$$

$$c \nabla = w \times \gamma = (w\Sigma + 1) \frac{d}{d} = \frac{d}{d}$$

$$\leftarrow \nabla \dots = \frac{d}{d} \text{ (٤)}$$

$$[\Lambda \times (1-n) + \Sigma \times c] \frac{d}{d} = \nabla \dots$$

$$[\Lambda - n\Lambda + \Lambda] \frac{d}{d} = \nabla \dots$$

$$\text{دَوْلَةُ } 0 \cdot = \nabla \leftarrow w \quad c \nabla = nc \quad \nabla \dots = nc$$

مُسَوِّجَةِ الْمُكَلَّمَاتِ

$$\leftarrow \nabla \dots = s \text{ (٥) (٦)}$$

$$w \times 9,0 = 9,0 \times 11 + \Lambda = 10$$

$$[9,0 \times 19 + \Lambda \times c] \frac{d}{d} = \frac{d}{d} \text{ (٧)}$$

$$790 = (9,0 + \Lambda) 11 =$$

$$w9 = 1 \cdot 11 - 131 = \frac{d}{d} - \frac{d}{d} = \nabla \text{ (٨)}$$

$$(o \cdot + c) \frac{d}{d} = c \nabla \text{ (٩)}$$

$$9 = n \leftarrow w \quad n \times \gamma = c \nabla$$

$$\nabla = c - 9 = \text{دَوْلَةُ } \text{الْمُكَلَّمَاتِ}$$

$$[c \times (1-n) + c] \frac{d}{d} = \frac{d}{d} \text{ (١٠)}$$

$$c = [nc] \frac{d}{d} =$$

(○)

$n + \dots + r + s + 1$: ~~Lemma 1~~

$$\frac{(1+n)^n}{n} = [1 - n + c] \stackrel{n}{\approx} [1 + ((1-n) + c)] \stackrel{n}{\approx} = \frac{1}{n}$$

لذلك، نجد $\sum x = 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 = 0$ مما يدل على أن

(v) ن حردی - میت اند رکرط

$$sx(c - 1 + \eta) \frac{1}{c} + p = sx(1 - \frac{1+\eta}{c}) + p = 1 + \eta - \frac{p}{c}$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \times [sx(1-n) + pc] \stackrel{N}{\approx} = [sx(1-n) + pc] \frac{1}{c} =$$

$$\frac{p}{c} =$$

ن زوجی، عوچه عار او طاھ رتیاھا ۶۷

$$sx(c-n) \div + p = sx(1 - \frac{n}{c}) + p = \frac{p}{c}$$

$$sx \frac{w}{c} + p = sx(1 - 1 + \frac{w}{c}) + p = \frac{p}{1 + \frac{w}{c}}$$

$$S \frac{N}{C} + P + S(C-N) \frac{1}{C} + P = \frac{P}{1+\frac{N}{C}} + \frac{N}{C}$$

$$sx(1-n) + pc =$$

$$\frac{P_c}{N} = \sigma x \frac{c}{n} = [s x (1 - \eta) + P_c] \frac{c}{n} \approx x \frac{c}{n} =$$

جـ ٣- مـ دـ حـ سـ الـ حـ اـ لـ طـ ١: الـ تـ اـ لـ اـ تـ وـ الـ تـ اـ لـ اـ تـ الـ حـ اـ لـ طـ

$\mathcal{P}^n X \subset \mathcal{E}_n$, \mathcal{E}_n is closed (P. 1)

$(J\alpha)J = \alpha J$. This is (0)

$$1 - n \left(\frac{1}{n} - 1 \right) q = n \ell + \text{error}(s)$$

۱۶۸۶۱۷۶۴۳۰ CP ۱۵

900-06-900-6-9060-60. (0

17-683-6 47-1 03-6 81- (8)

$$1 - \left(\frac{1}{e}\right) x < \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^x}$$

(7)

$$r = \omega, \quad c = \frac{v}{\omega} \quad (3)$$

نفرض ω العدد المطلوب المتداوى $\omega = 6\pi$ (P) (6)

$$\omega = \omega_0 + \omega_0' \quad (7)$$

$$\omega_0 = 6\pi - \omega_0' \quad (8)$$

$$n - 6\pi - \omega_0' \quad (9)$$

نفرض ω_0' العدد المطلوب المتداوى $\omega_0' = 6\pi$ (P)

$$\omega_0' = 6\pi - \omega_0 = 6\pi \quad (10)$$

$$n - 6\pi - 6\pi - \omega_0 = n - 12\pi \quad (11)$$

$$n\lambda = 207 = 12\pi \quad n = 18 \quad (12)$$

$$c = \omega_0 \quad \omega_0 = \frac{n}{18}$$

$$207 \times 18 = 6736 \approx 6176 \quad \text{النتيجة}$$

$$(n-1)p = p(n-1) + p = 12\pi \quad p = 1.8 \quad (13)$$

$$(n-1)p + (n-1)p = 12\pi$$

$$1 - \frac{(n-1)p}{(n-1)p} = 1 - \frac{12\pi}{18} = 0.6666666666666667$$

$$(n-1) = \frac{12\pi}{1 - \frac{12\pi}{18}} = \frac{12\pi}{18 - 12\pi} = \frac{12\pi}{6\pi} = 2$$

أدنى انتداب $n = 2$

$$1, 1, 1, \dots = (1, 1, 1, \dots) = \infty \quad (14)$$

$$1 + n = n \quad 1 - \frac{(n-1)p}{(n-1)p} = 1.8 \quad (P. 14)$$

$$1 + 1, 1, 1, \dots = 1.8 \quad (15)$$

11 ملم (الشكل)

$$\overline{PV} \leq \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{v-p}{c} \right)^2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{v-p}{c}} \quad (16)$$

$$\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{v-p}{c} \right)^2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{v-p}{c}} = \sqrt{\frac{v-p}{c} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{(v-p)^2}{c^2}}$$

$$OP \leq \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{(v-p)^2}{c^2}}$$

$$\overline{PV} \leq \sqrt{\frac{v-p}{c}} \quad OP \leq \sqrt{\frac{v-p}{c}}$$

(v)

$$\frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}P}}{1-P} = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}P}}{1-P} = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}P}}{1-P} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}P}}{1-P} = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}P}}{1-P} = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}P}}{1-P}$$

لذا $\frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}P}}{1-P} = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}P}}{1-P} = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}P}}{1-P}$
لذا $e^{\frac{1}{n}P} = e^{\frac{1}{n}P} = e^{\frac{1}{n}P}$

$$\left(\frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}P}}{1-P}\right) = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}P}}{1-P} = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}P}}{1-P} \quad (2)$$

$$\left(\frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}P}}{1-P}\right) = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}P}}{1-P} = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}P}}{1-P}$$

$$\frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}P}}{1-P} = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}P}}{1-P} = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}P}}{1-P} \quad (\text{السبعينات})$$

لذا $e^{\frac{1}{n}P} = e^{\frac{1}{n}P} = e^{\frac{1}{n}P}$

$$\left(\frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}P}}{1-P}\right) = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}P}}{1-P} = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}P}}{1-P} \quad (2)$$

$$\left(\frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}P}}{1-P}\right) = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}P}}{1-P} = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}P}}{1-P}$$

$$\frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}P}}{1-P} = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}P}}{1-P} = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}P}}{1-P}$$

لذا $e^{\frac{1}{n}P} = e^{\frac{1}{n}P} = e^{\frac{1}{n}P}$

10) لذا $e^{\frac{1}{n}P} = e^{\frac{1}{n}P} = e^{\frac{1}{n}P}$

" لذا $e^{\frac{1}{n}P} = e^{\frac{1}{n}P} = e^{\frac{1}{n}P}$

لذا $e^{\frac{1}{n}P} = e^{\frac{1}{n}P} = e^{\frac{1}{n}P}$

$$e^{\frac{1}{n}P} = e^{\frac{1}{n}P} = \frac{1+n^{\frac{1}{n}P}}{n^{\frac{1}{n}P}}$$

لذا $e^{\frac{1}{n}P} = e^{\frac{1}{n}P} = e^{\frac{1}{n}P}$

(٨)

(١٣) من تلور المتداهه حيث أن تكون

$$\text{صفر} = (E-E) - \underbrace{(E-E)}_{\text{الطرف اليسير}} \Rightarrow E-E = E-E$$

$$\text{الطرف اليسير} = \left(\frac{1}{\infty} - \frac{1}{\infty} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{\infty} - \frac{1}{\infty} \right) =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{جاء هنا بدلالة} \\ & \text{النسبة طار} \\ \frac{\infty}{\infty} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} & \quad \frac{1}{\infty} - \frac{1}{\infty} + \frac{1}{\infty} = \\ & \quad \frac{1}{\infty} - \frac{1}{(\infty-\infty)\infty} + \frac{1}{\infty} = \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{\infty} - \frac{\infty+\infty}{(\infty-\infty)\infty} = \frac{1}{\infty} - \frac{\infty}{(\infty-\infty)\infty} + \frac{1}{\infty} =$$

$$\frac{1}{\infty} - \frac{(\infty-\infty)}{(\infty-\infty)\infty} = \frac{1}{\infty} - \frac{(\infty-\infty)}{(\infty-\infty)\infty} =$$

$$\text{صفر} = \text{صفر} = \frac{1}{\infty} - \frac{1}{\infty} =$$

مجموع المتداهه : ١٤٠ ص ٦

$$(1 - \frac{c}{\infty})^{\frac{1}{1-c}} = \frac{(1 - \frac{c}{\infty})^c}{\frac{1}{\infty}} = \frac{(1 - \frac{c}{\infty})^c}{1 - \frac{c}{\infty}} = \infty \quad (١)$$

$$(1 - \frac{c}{\infty})^{\frac{1}{1-c}} = \frac{(1 - \frac{c}{\infty})^c}{1 - \frac{c}{\infty}} = \infty \quad (٢)$$

$$\text{صفر} = \frac{(1 - \frac{c}{\infty})^c}{1 - \frac{c}{\infty}} = \infty \quad (٣)$$

$$P = \frac{c}{\infty} \quad c = \infty \quad P = \infty \quad (٤)$$

$$V = \frac{(1 - \frac{c}{\infty})^c}{1 - c} = \infty$$

$$\Sigma = \infty \quad \frac{1}{\Sigma} = \frac{1}{\infty} \quad \frac{1}{\Sigma} = 0 \quad (٥)$$

$$\frac{1}{\Sigma} = \left(\frac{1}{\infty} - \frac{c}{\infty} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-c}} = \frac{(1 - \frac{c}{\infty})^{\frac{1}{1-c}}}{1 - \frac{c}{\infty}} = \frac{1}{\infty}$$

$$\frac{1}{\Sigma} = \frac{c}{\infty} = \infty \quad \frac{1}{\Sigma} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = 0 \quad (٦)$$

$$c = \infty \quad \frac{1}{\Sigma} = \frac{c}{\infty} = \infty \quad \frac{1}{\Sigma} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = 0 \quad (٧)$$

$$\frac{1}{\Sigma} = P \quad \frac{1}{\Sigma} = 0 \quad (٨)$$

$$\frac{1}{\Sigma} = \gamma \times \frac{1}{\Sigma} = \frac{(1 - \frac{c}{\infty})^{\frac{1}{1-c}}}{1 - c} = \infty$$

(٩)

$$\frac{10}{17} = \frac{10}{17} \times c = \frac{\frac{10}{17} - x}{\frac{1}{c} - 1} = \frac{(1 - \frac{x}{c}) \cdot 10}{1 - \frac{1}{c}} = \frac{10}{c}$$

$$= \frac{(1 - \frac{c}{10}) \cdot 10}{\frac{1}{c} - 1} = \frac{(1 - \frac{10}{c}) \cdot 10}{1 - \frac{1}{c}} = \frac{10}{c}$$

$$\therefore 10 = c \times \frac{10}{c} \times c =$$

مجموع ايجار متر مربع = ١٤٨

$$\frac{1}{c} = \frac{1}{\frac{10}{c}} = \frac{1}{(1 - \frac{1}{c}) - 1} = \infty \quad (٩)$$

مدى ايجار متر مربع = ٣٥

$$\frac{1}{c} = \frac{1}{0.9} = \frac{1}{1 - 0.1} = \infty$$

٣) مدى ايجار مجموع نعم

$$\therefore 10 = 20 + 30 + 40 + \dots \quad (٩)$$

$$\frac{1}{c} = \frac{10}{0.9} = \frac{10}{1 - 0.1} = \infty$$

$$\therefore 10 = 30 + 30 + \dots = \sqrt{30} \quad (٩)$$

$$\frac{1}{c} = \frac{30}{0.9} = \frac{30}{1 - 0.1} = \infty$$

$$1 \frac{30}{99} = \frac{30}{99} + 1 = \frac{30}{1 - 0.1} + 1 = \infty \quad (٩)$$

$$\therefore 10 = 30 + 30 + \dots = \sqrt{30} + (\sqrt{30} + \dots) \quad (٩)$$

$$\therefore 10 = c \times c = \frac{c}{\frac{1}{c} - 1} = \infty$$

$$\frac{c}{1+c} = \frac{c}{1+c} \times \frac{1}{c} = \frac{c}{1+c} \quad (٩)$$

$$\frac{c}{1+c} = \frac{c}{1} \times \frac{1}{1+c} = \frac{c}{1+c}$$

مدى ايجار متر مربع = ٣٥

$$\frac{(1+c)}{(1+c)c} = \frac{1+c}{1+c} \times \frac{1+c}{c} = \left(\frac{1+c}{1+c} - 1 \right) \div \frac{1+c}{c} = \infty$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\varepsilon} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = \frac{\infty}{\infty-1} = \infty \quad (0) \\ & \dots + \left(\left(\frac{\infty}{0} \right) x < \varepsilon + \frac{\infty}{0} x < \varepsilon \right) c + c\varepsilon : \text{allgemein, } (7) \\ & \frac{\infty}{0} x < + c\varepsilon = \frac{\frac{\infty}{0} x < \varepsilon}{\frac{\infty}{0}-1} x < + c\varepsilon = \infty \\ & \text{aus } 97 = \frac{0}{c} x \frac{\infty}{0} x < + c\varepsilon = \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1+n}{n} = {}_n\mathcal{E} \quad 1-n\left(\frac{n}{n}\right) = {}_n\mathcal{E} \quad 1+n = {}_n\mathcal{E}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{k} \right)^p < \infty$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) r^{1+n} (1-r) \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (s)$$

... 6106116V6W : W ⊂ (P (W)

6 $\frac{5}{9}$ 6 $\frac{5}{12}$ 6 < 67 : 6m 60 (0)

$$\text{Anisotropy} = \frac{0}{17}, \frac{2}{9}, \frac{4}{5} \text{ Ge (8)}$$

... 61768-686<- ~~Serial~~ (5)

(P) ملتا ہے ہمیں۔ بھروسہ اور

$$c x (1-n) + n = \infty$$

$$A \odot A = (0A + A) \sqcup = A$$

✓ 70 + 30 + 50 + 80 + 100 = 340

$$10\% = \cos x \Rightarrow \frac{(1-\gamma_c)\gamma}{1-\gamma} = \gamma^0$$

$$\frac{4}{5} = \frac{16}{20} = \frac{16}{16-1} = \frac{16}{15} = \frac{16}{15} \quad (\text{D})$$

12-62265.617615(6)

$$c \cdot n = n \cdot c \quad \text{ex } (1-n) + 1c = 1,$$

عدد المضارعات

(11)

$$q = \gamma^p + 1 - p \quad (P)$$

$$c = s \text{ و } q = so + 1 -$$

جذر انتقام

$$w = \gamma^p + ncq = P \quad (Q)$$

$$\frac{1}{w} = -s \text{ و } \frac{1}{c} = o, \quad w = o + ncq$$

$$w^p = (o + ncq)^p = o^p + ncq^p \quad (\text{معنی انتقام})$$

$$w^p = 69769 \wedge 61 \dots \quad (N)$$

$$sx(1-n) + 1 \dots = nc$$

$$cx(1-n) + 1 \dots = nc$$

$$1 = o \text{ و } (1-n)c = 1 \wedge$$

$$n^p = 1 \text{ و } n^p \text{ کمتر از } 1 \text{ است} \quad (\text{معنی انتقام})$$

$$\dots, 61262464 \wedge 64 \dots \quad (N)$$

$$\sqrt[n]{q} = cx^p = \frac{nc}{\frac{1}{p}-1} = \infty$$

$$\sqrt[n]{v}, \sqrt[n]{v} \in \sqrt[n]{V} \wedge \dots \quad (Q)$$

$$\sqrt[n]{\frac{v}{\sqrt[n]{v}}} = \frac{\sqrt[n]{v}}{\sqrt[n]{v} \cdot \sqrt[n]{1}} = \frac{\sqrt[n]{1}}{\frac{1}{n}-1} = \infty$$

$$(n \cdot c_0 + 1) \dots = \gamma^p \quad (Q)$$

$$n^p \approx (n \cdot c_0 + 1) \dots = \gamma^p$$

$$n^p \approx (n \cdot c_0 + 1) \dots = 1 \quad (1)$$

کمتر از n^p باشد

$$c + nc + n^p = (1+n) + (1+n) = \gamma^{1+n} \quad (II)$$

$$1 \leq n^p \leq (1+n) \leq c + nc = c + nc =$$

$$\left(\frac{(1+n)-n}{(1+n)n} \right) \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{(1+n)n} = \gamma^{1+n} \quad (Q)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{(1+n)n^2} = \left(\frac{1}{(1+n)n} \right) \frac{1}{n} =$$

$$\gamma^{1+n} > \gamma^{1+n}$$