

$$a_n = ar^{n-1} = \frac{1}{r} \times r^9 = r^8 = 256$$

(الف)

$$\frac{a_{14}}{a_{13}} = \frac{ar^{13}}{ar^{12}} = r = r^8 = 256$$

(ب)

$$a_7 = ar^6 \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \times r^8 \times \frac{1}{r} \times r^9 = r^{10} \rightarrow a_7 = r^5 = 32$$

(ج)

$$ar^{n-1} = \frac{1}{r} \times r^8 = 128 \rightarrow 9 \text{ اصرین چھہ}$$

(د)

$$\frac{ar^5}{ar^3} = r^2 = \frac{94}{12} = 8 \rightarrow r = 2$$

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$$a_{10} = ar^9 = 94 \times 2 = 188$$

$$ar^2 \times ar^1 \times ar^0 \times ar^3 \times ar^2 = a^5 = 128 \rightarrow a = 2$$

$\rightarrow a^5 \rightarrow a^5$ کی توان گنت چھہ درمطہ بہ توان بکار آو

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الف $\leftarrow 3$

$$ar^2 \times ar^2 = a^2 = 3^2 = 9 \leftarrow \text{ب}$$

$$r^9, \sqrt[4]{r}, r^b \rightarrow (\sqrt[4]{r})^2 = r^a \times r^b \rightarrow 32 = r^{a+b} \rightarrow a+b=5$$

$$\text{واسطہ حسابی سیریز} = \frac{a}{r} = 2.5$$

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$$x^2 = (1-x)(1+x) \rightarrow x^2 = 1-x^2 \rightarrow 2x^2 = 1 \rightarrow x^2 = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} a_1 + a_6 &= 21 \rightarrow a + a_6 = 21 \\ a_2 + a_5 &= 12 \rightarrow ar + ar^4 = 12 \end{aligned} \rightarrow \frac{a(1+r^5)}{ar(1+r^4)} = \frac{21}{12} \rightarrow \frac{(1+r^5)(1-r+r^2-r^3+r^4)}{r(1+r^4)} = \frac{7}{4}$$

$$\rightarrow 3-3q+3q^2=7q \rightarrow 3q^2-10q+3=0 \quad \Delta = 100-4(9)=94 \rightarrow q = \frac{10 \pm \sqrt{94}}{6} \rightarrow \frac{10+1}{6} = 3 \quad \frac{10-1}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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$$27, 9, 3, 1 \rightarrow 27, 9, 3, 1 \rightarrow 27, 9, 3, 1$$

$$a_1 \times ar \times ar^2 = 27 \rightarrow ar^3 = 27 \rightarrow ar = 3$$

$$a + 3a + 12a = 14a = 14 \rightarrow a = 1$$

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$$\text{چھہ} = 1, 3, 9$$

$$S_n = a_1 \left(\frac{r^n - 1}{r - 1} \right) = \frac{1 \times (3^{10} - 1)}{3 - 1} = 3^{10} - 1$$

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$$(1, 3, 9, \dots) \rightarrow (1, 3, 9, \dots) \rightarrow (1, 3, 9, \dots) \rightarrow (1, 3, 9, \dots) \rightarrow (1, 3, 9, \dots)$$

(ب)

$$\text{دنباله اولی} = a, aq, aq^2$$

$$\text{دنباله دومی} = (a - aq), (aq - aq^2), \dots \rightarrow a(1-q) \text{ و } aq(1-q)$$

$\xrightarrow{\times q}$

قرار نسبت دنباله ی بی نهایت همان قدر نسبت دنباله ی قدیم است

الف)

$$a, a+d, a+2d, \dots, a+(n-1)d$$

$$\begin{cases} S_n = a + a+d + a+2d + \dots + a+(n-1)d \\ S_n = a+(n-1)d + a+(n-2)d + \dots + a \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow 2S_n = (a + a+(n-1)d) + (a+(n-2)d + a+d)$$

$$\rightarrow 2S_n = n(2a + (n-1)d) \rightarrow S_n = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d) = S_n = \frac{n}{2}(a+b)$$

$$S_n = a + aq + aq^2 + \dots + aq^{n-1}$$

$$S_n \times q = aq + aq^2 + \dots + aq^n$$

ب)

$$\rightarrow S_n - S_n q = a - aq^n \rightarrow S_n(1-q) = a(1-q^n) \rightarrow S_n = \frac{a(1-q^n)}{1-q}$$