

$t_{10} = 2^n$ ← $t_n = 2^{n-1}$ ← $2, 4, 8, \dots$ ← (الف) (1)
 $\frac{2^{10}}{2^4} = \frac{a_n}{a_{10}}$ ← (ب)
 $2^6 = \frac{a_n}{a_{10}}$

(کافیه سیف - دم دکترا)

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پاسخ نه! مگه ستن!

$b = 2$ ← $2^2 = 4$ ← $2^1 = 2$ ← $2^0 = 1$ ← (2)
 $n=9 \leftarrow n=25 \leftarrow 2^9 = 512$ ← $n=? \leftarrow t_n = 2^n$ ← (د)

$t_n = t_1 q^{n-1}$ ← $t_1(2)^9 = 12$ ← $t_1 = \frac{12}{512}$ ← (1,0)
 $t_0 = t_1 q^0 = 12$ ← $t_1 = \frac{12}{2}$ ← $t_{10} = \frac{12}{2}(2)^9 = 3 \times 2^9$
 $t_n = t_1 q^n = 96$ → $q^n = 27 \rightarrow q = 3$
 $a_{10} = a_1 \times q^9 = 94 \times 3 = 282$

$a_1 \times a_3 \times a_5 \times a_7$
 $a_2 \times a_4 \times a_6 \times a_8$

← $288 = a_1 \times a_4 \times a_6 \times a_8 \times a_{10}$ (3)

← $3 = \sqrt[5]{288}$ ← (الف)

$\rightarrow a_{10} = 288 \rightarrow a_1 = \sqrt[5]{288}$ ← $a_1 \times a_{10} = a_5^2$ ← (ب)
 $= 9 \rightarrow \frac{288}{9} = 32$

$\frac{1}{t_1} + \frac{1}{t_2} + \frac{1}{t_3} = \frac{1}{12}$ → $\frac{1}{t_1} + \frac{1}{t_1 q} + \frac{1}{t_1 q^2} = \frac{1}{12}$ → $\frac{1 + q + q^2}{t_1(1 + q + q^2)} = \frac{1}{12}$ → $t_1 = 12$
 $t_1 \times t_2 \times t_3 = 27 \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{27}{4}$ → $t_1 \times q \times q^2 = \frac{27}{4}$ → $t_1 q^3 = \frac{27}{4}$ → $t_1 = \frac{27}{4q^3}$
 $\frac{27}{4q^3} (1 + q + q^2) = 12$ → $(1 + q + q^2) = \frac{16q^3}{27}$ → $q = 3 \rightarrow 1, 3, 9$
 $q = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow 9, 3, 1$
 $t_1 = 12$ → $t_2 = 36$ → $t_3 = 108$
 $t_1 + t_2 + t_3 = 12 + 36 + 108 = 156$

$S_n = q \left(\frac{q^n - 1}{q - 1} \right)$

← $q = 2$ $a = 3$ $a_n = 2, 4, 8, \dots$ (3)

← $S_{10} = 2 \left(\frac{2^{10} - 1}{2 - 1} \right) = 2(1023) = 2046$ ← (الف) (2)

← $P_{10} = \sqrt{(2^{10} \times 3^9)} = (2^5 \times 3^4.5) = 2^5 \times 3^4 \times \sqrt{3}$ ← (ب)

$P_n = \sqrt{(a_1 \times a_n)^n}$
 $a_{10} = 2(2)^9$

$$t_1, t_1q, t_1q^2, \dots$$

(9)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} t_1q - t_1 &= t_1(q-1) \\ t_1q^2 - t_1q &= t_1q(q-1) \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow t_1(q-1), t_1q(q-1), t_1q^2(q-1), \dots$$

$\xrightarrow{\propto q} \quad \xrightarrow{\propto q}$

که دنباله هندسی است.
هر جمله به حسب q جمله اول به دست می آید

$$s_n = a_1 + a_1q + a_1q^2 + \dots + a_1q^{n-1}$$

(10)

(11)

$\times q$

$$s_n q = a_1q + a_1q^2 + a_1q^3 + \dots + a_1q^n$$

$$s_n - s_n q = a_1 - a_1q^n$$

باز کردن

$$s_n(1-q) = a_1(1-q^n)$$

$$s_n = a_1 \left(\frac{1-q^n}{1-q} \right)$$

$$s_n = t_1 + (t_1+d) + (t_1+2d) + \dots + (t_1+(n-1)d)$$

$$= (t_1 + (n-1)d) + (t_1 + (n-2)d) + \dots + (t_1 + d) + t_1$$

$$s_n = (t_1 + t_n) + (t_1 + t_n) + \dots + (t_1 + t_n)$$

البته

$$s_n = n(t_1 + t_n) \rightarrow s_n = \frac{n(t_1 + t_n)}{2} \rightarrow \frac{n}{2} (t_1 + t_1 + (n-1)d)$$

$$s_n = \frac{n}{2} (2t_1 + (n-1)d)$$

سوال ۲

$$\begin{aligned} a + aq^r &= 21 \\ aq + aq^r &= 12 \end{aligned} \rightarrow \frac{a(1+q^r)}{aq(1+q^r)} = \frac{(q^r - q + 1)}{q} = \frac{v}{w}$$

$$3q^r - 2q + 2 = 7q \rightarrow 3q^r - 1 \cdot q + 2 = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{دس}} q^r - 1 \cdot q + 9 = 0$$

$$q = \frac{9}{1} \leq q = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$q = 3 \rightarrow a(1+27) = 21 \rightarrow a = 1 \rightarrow 1, 3, 9, 27$$

$$q = \frac{1}{9} \rightarrow \frac{a}{9} + \frac{a}{9} = 12 \rightarrow \frac{2a}{9} = 12 \rightarrow a = 27$$

$$27, 9, 3, 1 \rightarrow \max S_{\text{مجموعه}} \rightarrow 27$$

سوال ۵

$$(1-n)(1+n) = (n)^2 \rightarrow 1-n^2 = n^2 \rightarrow 2n^2 = 1$$

$$n^2 = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow n = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$$

به ازای $n = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ حاصل $\frac{a_{11}}{a_{17}} = q^8$ عددی مثبت مرصده
در صورتی که q قطعاً نامنته است پس $n = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ غیر قابل قبول است

سوال ۴

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

$$\frac{a+b}{r} = \frac{4}{r} = 2, 4$$