

$$\frac{1}{p}, 1, 2, \dots \Rightarrow a_n = \frac{1}{p} (2)^{n-1}$$

الف

$$a_{10} = \frac{1}{p} (2)^{10-1} = \frac{1}{p} \times 2^9 = 2^9 \times \frac{1}{p}$$

$$\frac{a_{10}}{a_{11}} = \frac{\frac{1}{p} (2)^{10-1}}{\frac{1}{p} (2)^{11-1}} = \frac{2^9}{2^{10}} = \frac{1}{2} = 1/2$$

ج ۱. جادو به متن السطاح صعدا در نظر گرفته ۲۲ م (مقبول) واقع می شود

$$128 \cdot \frac{1}{p} (2)^{n-1} = 2^7 \cdot \frac{1}{p} (2)^{n-1} = 2^7 \cdot 2^{n-1} \rightarrow 1 = n-1 \rightarrow n=2$$

$$q^{10} = \frac{q^4}{1/p} \Rightarrow q^6 = 1 \Rightarrow q=1 \rightarrow a_1 = a_{11} \times q^2 = 9 \times 2^2 = 36$$

$$a_{11}, \frac{a_{11}}{q}, a_{11}q, a_{11}q^2, a_{11}q^3 \Rightarrow \frac{q^4}{q^2} \times \frac{a_{11}}{q} \times a_{11} \times a_{11}q \times a_{11}q^2 = 2^4 \times 3^3 = 2^4 \times 27 = 2^4 \times 3^3 \rightarrow a_{11} = 3^3$$

$$\frac{a_{11}}{q^2} \times a_{11}q^2 = a_{11}^2 = 3^6 = 9$$

$$2^a \times 2^b = (2^{\sqrt{a+b}})^2 \Rightarrow 2^a \times 2^b = 2^{2\sqrt{a+b}} \rightarrow a+b = 2\sqrt{a+b} \rightarrow \frac{a+b}{2} = \sqrt{a+b}$$

$$\frac{a_v}{a_w} = q^f = \frac{x}{1-x}$$

$$\frac{a_{11}}{a_v} = q^f = \frac{x+1}{x} \Rightarrow x^2 = (1-x)(x+1) \rightarrow x^2 = 1-x^2 \rightarrow 2x^2 = 1 \rightarrow x^2 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

اما جادو به اذکی مطلقا حاصل عدای مطلقا می شود در صورتی که ۹ حتماً عدای + است السطاح مطلقا

عز قاطب قبل السطاح و جواب  $\frac{+ \sqrt{2}}{2}$

$$a_1 + a_1q^3 = 21 \Rightarrow a_1(1+q^3) = 21, a_1q + a_1q^3 = 12 \Rightarrow a_1q(1+q^2) = 12 \Rightarrow \frac{a_1(1+q^3)}{a_1q(1+q^2)} = \frac{21}{12}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(1+q)(1^2-q+q^2)}{q(1+q)} = \frac{7}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{1-q+q^2}{q} = \frac{7}{4} \Rightarrow 4-q+4q^2 = 7q \Rightarrow 4q^2-3q-3=0 \Rightarrow q = \frac{-(-3) \pm \sqrt{(-3)^2 - 4(4)(-3)}}{2(4)} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9+48}}{8} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{57}}{8}$$

$$q = \frac{-(-3) \pm \sqrt{(-3)^2 - 4(4)(-3)}}{2(4)} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{57}}{8} = \frac{3 \pm 7.55}{8}$$

برای  $q=1, 3, 9, \dots$  و  $q=3$   
 $q=1, 3, 9, \dots$  و  $q=1/3$

$$a_1 \times a_1q \times a_1q^2 = 27 \Rightarrow a_1^3 q^3 = 27 \rightarrow a_1q = 3 \rightarrow a_1 + a_1q + a_1q^2 = 13 \Rightarrow \frac{3}{q} + 3 + 3q = 13$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{3}{q} + 3q = 10 \rightarrow 3q^2 - 10q + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow q = \frac{10 \pm \sqrt{100-36}}{2(3)} = \frac{10 \pm 8}{6} \Rightarrow q = 3 \text{ or } 1/3$$

$q = 1/3 \rightarrow 9, 3, 1$

$$q = \frac{12}{9} = \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow S_1 = \frac{4(4^3-1)}{4-1} = 4^3-1 = 64-1 = 63$$

$$P_1 = (2 \times (2 \times 3^9))^{\frac{1}{4}} = (2^2 \times 3^9)^{\frac{1}{4}} = 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \times 3^{\frac{9}{4}}$$

$$a_1, a_1q, a_1q^2, a_1q^3, \dots \Rightarrow a_1q - a_1, a_1q^2 - a_1q, a_1q^3 - a_1q^2 \Rightarrow a_1(q-1), a_1q(q-1), \dots$$

قانون تسلسل:  $a_1q^n(q-1), \dots$

$$a_1 + a_1d + a_1 + 2d + a_1 + 3d + \dots + a_1 + (n-1)d, \text{ مجموع مقادیر } d = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow na_1 + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}d = \frac{n}{2}(2a_1 + (n-1)d)$$

$$S_n = a_1 + a_1q + a_1q^2 + a_1q^3 + \dots + a_1q^{n-1} \xrightarrow{\times q} qS_n = a_1q + a_1q^2 + a_1q^3 + \dots + a_1q^n$$

$$qS_n - S_n = \Rightarrow (q-1)S_n = a_1q^n - a_1 = a_1(q^n - 1) \Rightarrow S_n = \frac{a_1(q^n - 1)}{q - 1}$$

توجه: اگر  $q \neq 1$  باشد، در غیر این صورت در جایگاه  $q-1$  خطا است.