

(۱)

$$d=2 \quad n_1 = \frac{1}{2} \times 12 = 6 \rightarrow 2 \times 6 = 12$$

(الف)

$$a_1 d^r = \frac{1}{2} \times 12 = 6 \quad a_1 d^9 = \frac{1}{2} \times 12 = 6 \quad \frac{a_1 d^9}{a_1 d^1} = d^8 = 12$$

(ب)

$$d^r = 2 \times 6 = 12 \rightarrow b^r = 2 \times 6 = 12 \rightarrow b = 12$$

(ج)

$$12 = \frac{1}{2} \times d \rightarrow d^{n-1} = 2 \times 12 = 24 \rightarrow n-1 = 1 \rightarrow n = 2$$

(د)

$$a_0 = 12 \quad a_1 = 24 \quad \frac{a_1}{a_0} = d^r \quad \frac{24}{12} = 2 \rightarrow d^r = 2 \rightarrow d = 2$$

(۲)

$$a_{11} = a_1 d^r \Rightarrow 24 \times 2 = 48$$

$$\frac{a_1 \times a_p}{a_1 \times a_r \times a_p \times a_e \times a_0} = a_f^5 = 256 \rightarrow a_f = \sqrt[5]{256} = 4$$

(۳)

(الف)

$$a_1 \times a_0 = a_f \times a_f = 4 \times 4 = 16$$

(ب)

$$r^{a+b} = (r^{\sqrt{r}})^r \rightarrow r^{a+b} = r^r = r^5 \rightarrow a+b=5 \rightarrow \text{مجموعه صواب} = 5$$

(۴)

$$\frac{a}{1-x} \quad \frac{a}{x} \quad \frac{a}{x+1} \quad b^r = ac \quad x^r = (1-x)(1+x)$$

(۵)

$$x^r = 1-x^r \rightarrow 2x^r = 1 \quad x^r = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{1}}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

جواب صحیح

$$\begin{cases} a_1 + a_1 d^r = 21 \\ a_1 d + a_1 d^r = 17 \end{cases}$$

$$x, x d, x d^r, x d^r = \varepsilon.$$

4

$$x(1 + d^r + d^r) = \varepsilon.$$

$$\varepsilon = 1 \times \varepsilon.$$

$$\begin{matrix} \boxed{a_1=1} & \boxed{d=3} & \text{نمبرترین} = a_1 d^r = \boxed{21} \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{x}{d}, x, x d \rightarrow \text{جواب} = x^r \rightarrow r v \rightarrow \underline{x=3}$$

(7)

$$\frac{r}{d} + r, r d \rightarrow 1^c \rightarrow \frac{r + r d + r d^r}{d} = 1^c \rightarrow r + r d + r d^r = 1^c d$$

$$r d^r - 1 d + r = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 1, r, q \\ q, r, 1 \end{cases} \leftarrow \text{مممم}$$

$$r, \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{r}, \leftarrow$$

$$d^r - 1 \cdot d + r = 0$$

$$a_n = \underbrace{r, r, 1, 1, \dots}_{r} \rightarrow d = r$$

11

$$a \left(\frac{q^n - 1}{q - 1} \right) = \cancel{r} \left(\frac{\cancel{r}^1 - 1}{\cancel{r}} \right) = \underline{r^1 - 1} \quad (\text{الف})$$

(ب)

$$a_1, a_1 q, a_1 q^2, \dots, a_1 q^{n-1} = a_1 (1 + q + q^2 + \dots + q^{n-1})$$

$$(a_1)^r \times q^{\varepsilon d} = r^1 \times r^2 d = 1 \times 2 \times r^2$$

$$A = a_1, a_1 q, a_1 q^2, a_1 q^3, \dots, a_1 q^{n-1}$$

(9)

$$a_1 - a_1 = a q - a = a(q-1)$$

$$a_2 - a_1 = a q^2 - a q = a q(q-1)$$

$$a_3 - a_2 = a q^3 - a q^2 = a q^2(q-1)$$

$$q = \frac{x_2}{x_1} = \frac{a q(q-1)}{a(q-1)} = q$$

$$A = a(q-1), a q(q-1), a q^2(q-1), \dots$$

$$S_n = \frac{n}{r} (ra + (n-1)d)$$

(1. اف)

$$S_n = a_1 + (a_1 + d) + (a_1 + 2d) + \dots + (a_1 + (n-1)d)$$

$$S_n = a_n + a_n - d + a_n - 2d + \dots + a_1 + d + a_1$$

$$2S_n = n(ra + d(n-1)) \Rightarrow S_n = \frac{n}{r} (ra + d(n-1))$$

ب) $S_n = a_1 + a_1q + a_1q^2 + \dots + a_1q^{n-1}$

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

$$S_n \cdot q = a_1q + a_1q^2 + a_1q^3 + \dots + a_1q^n$$

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