

<p> <math>a_n = a_1 \times r^{n-1} = \frac{1}{4} \times (4)^{n-1} \Rightarrow a_{10} = a_1 \times (4)^9 = \frac{1}{4} \times 4^9 = 4^8 = 256</math>  <math>\frac{a_2}{a_1} = r = \frac{1}{4} = 4</math> </p>	<p> <math>\frac{a_{10}}{a_1} = \frac{a_1 \times r^9}{a_1 \times r^0} = r^9 = 4^9 = 262144</math>  <math>a_1 = \frac{1}{4} \times 4^0 = \frac{1}{4}</math>  <math>a_{10} = 256</math>  <math>\frac{1}{4} \times 4^{n-1} = 256 \Rightarrow 4^{n-1} = 1024 \Rightarrow 4^{n-1} = 4^5 \Rightarrow n-1 = 5 \Rightarrow n = 6</math> </p>	<p>۱</p>
<p> <math>\frac{a_1 \times r^8}{a_1 \times r^0} = 16 \Rightarrow \frac{r^8}{r^0} = 16 \Rightarrow r^8 = 16 \Rightarrow r = 2</math>  <math>a_1 \times r^8 = 16 \Rightarrow a_1 \times 2^8 = 16 \Rightarrow a_1 = \frac{16}{256} = \frac{1}{16}</math> </p>	<p> <math>\frac{a_1 \times r^8}{a_1 \times r^0} = 16 \Rightarrow r^8 = 16 \Rightarrow r = 2</math>  <math>a_1 \times r^8 = 16 \Rightarrow a_1 \times 2^8 = 16 \Rightarrow a_1 = \frac{16}{256} = \frac{1}{16}</math>  <math>a_1 = a_1 \times r^0 = \frac{1}{16} \times 2^0 = \frac{1}{16}</math> </p>	<p>۲</p>
<p> <math>a_1 \times a_2 \times a_3 \times a_4 \times a_5 = 243 \Rightarrow (a_1)^5 = 243 \Rightarrow a_1 = 3</math> </p>	<p> <math>a_1 \times a_5 = a_3 \times a_3 = 3 \times 3 = 9</math> </p>	<p>۳</p>
<p> <math>r^a \times r^b = (r^a)^b \Rightarrow r^{a+b} = r^a \Rightarrow a+b = a</math>  <math>\frac{a+b}{r} = \frac{a}{r} \Rightarrow a+b = a</math> </p>	<p>۴</p>	<p>۴</p>
<p> <math>a_1 \times a_2 \times a_3 = 1</math>  <math>a_1 = 1-a_2</math>  <math>a_2 = x</math>  <math>a_3 = 1-x</math> </p>	<p> <math>a_1 \times a_2 \times a_3 = 1 \Rightarrow (1-x) \times x \times (1-x) = 1 \Rightarrow x(1-x)^2 = 1</math>  <math>x(1-x)^2 = 1 \Rightarrow x(1-x)^2 = 1</math>  <math>x(1-x)^2 = 1 \Rightarrow x(1-x)^2 = 1</math> </p>	<p>۵</p>

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 + a_k &= r^k \Rightarrow a_1 + a_1 r^k = r^k \Rightarrow \cancel{r^k} (r^{k+1}) \leq \frac{(r+1)(r^{k+1}-r)}{r(r+1)} = \frac{r}{r} \\ a_r + a_r &= 1^r \Rightarrow a_1 r + a_1 r^r = 1^r \Rightarrow \cancel{r} (r(r+1)) \end{aligned}$$

$$pr^p + 1^p - 1^p r = Vr \Rightarrow pr^p - 1^p r + 1^p = 0 \Rightarrow r^p - 1^p r + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (r-1)(r-1) = 0$$

$$r=1^w \quad a_1(r^{1^w}+1) = 2\lambda$$

$$a_1(y+1) = y \wedge \Rightarrow a_1 = 1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} r = r^p \\ \Rightarrow 1, 1^p, 9, 2^p, 5 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$r = \left\{ \frac{a}{r} \right\} \in \mathbb{R} \quad r = \left\{ \frac{1}{r} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{1}{v} \quad a_1 \left( \frac{1}{rv} + 1 \right) = v \quad \Rightarrow a_1 = rv \quad \left. \vphantom{\frac{1}{rv}} \right\} \Rightarrow \left( \frac{1}{v}, 1, v, 1 \right) \quad \int \Rightarrow$$

$$\underline{yy} = 13.4 - 0.001 \bar{y}$$

$$\frac{a_1}{a_1} + \frac{a_1 r}{a_1 r} + \frac{a_1 r^2}{a_1 r^2} = 1^p \Rightarrow a_1 + r + r^2 = 1^p \Rightarrow a_1 + r \in 1^p$$

$$\frac{a_1}{a_1} \times \frac{a_r}{a_r} \times \frac{a_{r^*}}{a_{r^*}} = 1V \Rightarrow a_{r^*} = 1V \Rightarrow a_{r^*} = 1V \Rightarrow (1 - r_r) r = r^* \Rightarrow 1 - r_r = r^* = 1V$$

$$Q_1 \times r = 1 \Rightarrow r = 1 \Rightarrow Q_1 = 1$$

$$Q_1 \times r = k \Rightarrow r = \frac{1}{r^2} \Rightarrow Q_1 = 9 \frac{r_0 \omega_1}{r^2} \Rightarrow (9)(3)(1)$$

$$(r+1)(r+9) = 0$$

$$r = \begin{Bmatrix} -1 \\ -1^w \\ -9 \\ -1^w \end{Bmatrix} = \frac{1}{1^w}$$

$$S_{90} = a_1 \cdot \frac{(q^n - 1)}{q - 1} = \cancel{x} \frac{10^1 - 1}{\cancel{10} - 1} = 10^1 - 1 = 90 \text{ €}$$

$$a = \frac{r}{1} = r$$

$$a_{10} = a_1 \times r^9 = 7 \times 10^9$$

$$\sqrt{(a_1 \times a_1)^{10}} = (\gamma \times \gamma \times \gamma)^{\omega} = \gamma^1 \times \gamma^{\omega}$$

$$a_1, a_1 r, a_1 r^p, a_1 r^{p^2}$$

$$\frac{a_1 r - a_1}{a_1(r-1)}, \quad \frac{a_1 r^p - a_1 r}{a_1 r(r-1)}, \quad \frac{a_1 r^p - a_1 r^p}{a_1 r^p(r-1)}$$

$$r' = \frac{q_1 r(r-x)}{q_1(r-x)} = r$$

اعداد من 1 تا 19 را به جای  $r$  در جدول زیر قرار دهید و به دست آورید  $r' = r$

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

$$n a_1 + \underbrace{(1 + 1 + \dots + (n-1))d}_{\frac{(n-1)n}{2}} = n a_1 + \frac{(n-1)n}{2} d \quad (C_{21})$$

$$= \frac{n}{Y} (Yq_1 + (n-1)d)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} S_n = a + ar + ar^2 + \dots + ar^{(n-1)} \\ \text{(xr)} \\ rS_n = ar + ar^2 + \dots + ar^n \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} rS_n - S_n = ar^n - a, \Rightarrow S_n(r-1) = a(r^n - 1) \\ \Rightarrow S_n = \frac{a(r^n - 1)}{(r-1)} \end{array}$$