

$$a \times aq \times aq^2 = (aq)^3 = 27 \rightarrow aq = 3$$

$$q = \frac{1}{3} \quad \text{سوال ۱}$$

$$a + aq + aq^2 = \frac{3}{q} + 3 + 3q = 21 \rightarrow \frac{3 + 3q + 3q^2}{q} = 21 \rightarrow 3q^2 - 17q + 3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow q = \frac{-(-17) \pm \sqrt{(-17)^2 - 4(3)(3)}}{2 \times 3} = \frac{17 \pm \sqrt{289 - 36}}{6} = \frac{17 \pm 16}{6} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{33}{6} = \frac{11}{2} \\ \frac{1}{6} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{با استفاده از فرمول هنیسی} \rightarrow (2x)^3 = (x^3 + 6x^2 + 12x + 8) \rightarrow x^3 + 6x^2 + 12x + 8 = 27 \rightarrow x^3 + 6x^2 + 12x - 19 = 0 \rightarrow (x^3 - 8) + (6x^2 + 12x - 11) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow (x-2)(x^2+2x+4) + (6x^2+12x-11) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=2 \quad \checkmark \quad (1, 2, 4, \dots) \\ x=-2 \quad (1, -2, 4, \dots) \times \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} a_1 = 1 \\ q = \frac{1}{2} \end{matrix}$$

$$S_{\infty} = 1 \left(\frac{1 - (\frac{1}{2})^{\infty}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} \right) = 2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{\infty}} \right) = 2 - \frac{1}{2^{\infty}} = 2 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$S_{\infty} = a + aq + aq^2 + aq^3 + aq^4 = a(1 + q + q^2 + q^3 + q^4) \rightarrow 27 \times \frac{121}{11} = 27 \times 11 = 297$$

$$1, -, -, A, -, -, 27$$

$$27 - A = A - 1$$

$$2A = 28 \rightarrow A = 14$$

$$1, -, -, B, -, -, 27$$

$$\frac{27}{B} = \frac{B}{1} \rightarrow B^2 = 27 \rightarrow B = \pm \sqrt{27}$$

$$A + B = 14 \pm \sqrt{27}$$

$$-27, -27 \frac{3}{4}, \dots \quad \begin{cases} d = \frac{1}{4} \\ a = -27 \end{cases}$$

$$a_{1.1} = a_1 + 1.0d = -27 + 1.0 \times \frac{1}{4} = -26.75$$

$$\text{با استفاده از فرمول هنیسی} : a_1 = 128, a_n = aq^{\infty} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{a_n}{a_1} = \frac{1}{128} \rightarrow q^{\infty} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\infty} \rightarrow q = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a_4, a_5, a_6 \rightarrow a+3d, a+4d, a+5d$$

$$\text{با استفاده از فرمول هنیسی} : (a+3d)^2 = (a+4d)(a+5d) \rightarrow a^2 + 6ad + 9d^2 = a^2 + 9ad + 20d^2 \rightarrow 3ad + 11d^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3d(a+11d) = 0 \Rightarrow a = -11d \rightarrow d = -\frac{a}{11}$$

$d=0$ قابل قبول! چون نصف می‌باشد

$$a+d, a+rd, a+vd$$

(۷ سوال)

اسات حسابی : $(a+rd)^r = (a+d)(a+vd) \rightarrow a^r + r a d + d^r = a^r + r a d + v d^r \rightarrow r d^r - r a d = 0$

$\rightarrow r d(d-a) = 0 \Rightarrow a = d$ در اینجا با هم مساوی : $r a, r a, r a, \dots \rightarrow q = r$

$t_{10} = a q^9 \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \times r^9 = r^8 = 128$

$$r a q, r a q^r, a q^r$$

$q = 3$ (۸ سوال)

اسات حسابی : $r(r a q^r) = r a q + a q^r \rightarrow a q^r - r a q^r + r a q = 0 \rightarrow a q (q^r - r q + r) = 0$

$\rightarrow a q (q-1)(q-r) = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} q=1 \text{ (در اینجا نیست)} \\ q=3 \checkmark \end{array} \right.$

$$\begin{cases} a=2 \\ d=-\frac{1}{r} \end{cases}$$

$$a_r = 2 + r(-\frac{1}{r}) = 1 - \frac{1}{r} = \frac{r-1}{r}$$

$$a_{13} = 2 + 12(-\frac{1}{r}) = -1$$

$$a_1 = 2 + v(-\frac{1}{r}) = \frac{1}{r}$$

(۹ سوال)

در اینجا حسابی : $\frac{a}{r} + x, \frac{1}{r} + x, -1 + x$

اسات $\rightarrow (\frac{1}{r} + x)^r = (\frac{a}{r} + x)(x-1) \rightarrow \frac{1}{r^r} + \frac{1}{r} x + x^r = x^r + \frac{1}{r} x - \frac{a}{r} \rightarrow \frac{1}{r^r} x = \frac{-r!}{14} \rightarrow x = \frac{-r!}{r}$

بازرسی در اینجا : $\frac{-14}{r}, \frac{-r!}{r}, -\frac{r!}{r} \rightarrow q = \frac{-\frac{r!}{r}}{-\frac{r!}{r}} = \frac{-\frac{r!}{r}}{-\frac{14}{r}} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{r}$

$$a, a q^r, a q^r$$

(۱۰ سوال)

$a, a+d, a+vd$ اسات حسابی : $(a+d)^r = a(a+vd) \rightarrow a^r + r a d + d^r = a^r + r a d \rightarrow d^r = v a d \rightarrow d = v a$

$a + a q^r + a q^r = a + a + d + a + v d = v^r \rightarrow r a + 1.0 d = v^r \xrightarrow{*} r a + 1.(v a) = v^r \rightarrow v^r a = v^r \rightarrow a = 1$

$a=1 \rightarrow d = v a \rightarrow d = v$

$a = r a = v^r \quad a = \frac{v^r}{r}$
 $q = 1$

$d = a q^r - a = \frac{v^r}{r} - \frac{v^r}{r} = 0 \quad d = 0$