

18, 75

$$a_n = \frac{1}{r}, 1, 2, \dots$$

(2)

$$a_{10} = a_1 \times q^9 \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \times r^9 \Rightarrow r^8 = 256 \checkmark$$

$$\frac{a_{10}}{a_1} = \frac{a_1 \times q^9}{a_1} = q^9 \quad r^9 = 128 \checkmark$$

$$a_1 + a_1 \times q = 21 \quad 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 + a_1 \times q^9 &= 21 \\ q &= \frac{1}{2} \\ a_1 + \frac{1}{2} a_1 &= 21 \\ \frac{3}{2} a_1 &= 21 \rightarrow a_1 = 14 \end{aligned}$$

$$a_1 + a_1 \times q = 21 \rightarrow a_1(1+q) = 21 \rightarrow a_1 = 14 \checkmark$$

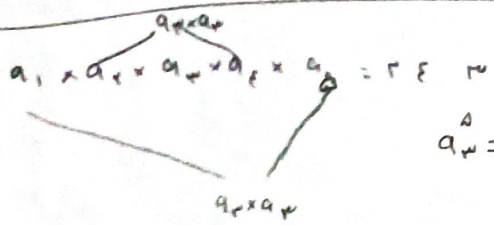
$$128 = \frac{1}{r} \times q^{n-1} \rightarrow 256 = r^{n-1} \rightarrow n = 9 \checkmark$$

$$a_0 = 12 \rightarrow q^r = 1 \rightarrow q = 2$$

(2) - 2

$$a_1 = 96$$

$$a_{10} = a_0 \times q^9 \rightarrow 12 \times 2^9 = 12 \times 512 = 6144 \checkmark$$



$$a_1 \times a_2 \times a_3 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8 \checkmark$$

(2) - 3
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$$a_1 \times a_2 = a_3 \times a_4 = 3 \times 3 = 9 \checkmark$$

$$r^a \times r^b = (r^{\sqrt{r}})^r \rightarrow r^{a+b} = r^r \rightarrow a+b = r \rightarrow \frac{a+b}{r} = 2, 5 \checkmark$$

(2) - 4

$$\begin{aligned} a_{10} \times a_9 &= a_5^2 \\ (1+x)(1-x) &= x^2 \rightarrow 1-x^2 = x^2 \rightarrow 1 = 2x^2 \rightarrow x^2 = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

(175) - 5

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 + a_2 &= 21 \rightarrow a_1 + a_1 q = 21 \rightarrow a_1(1+q) = 21 \\ a_2 + a_3 &= 12 \rightarrow a_1 q + a_1 q^2 = 12 \rightarrow a_1 q(1+q) = 12 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{q^2 - q + 1}{q} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow 2q^2 - 2q + 2 = \sqrt{2}q \rightarrow 2q^2 - 1.414q + 2 = 0$$

$$q = \frac{1.414 \pm \sqrt{1.414^2 - 4 \times 2}}{4} = \frac{1.414 \pm 1}{4} = \frac{0.414}{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

(2) - 6

$$aq^n + a + aq = 13 \rightarrow \frac{13}{q} + r + r^2q = 13 \rightarrow \frac{r + r^2q + r^2q^2}{q} = 13$$

$$aq^{-1} \times a \times aq = 13 \rightarrow a^3 = 13 \rightarrow a = \sqrt[3]{13}$$

$$r + r^2q + r^2q^2 = 13q$$

$$r^2q^2 - 1 \cdot q + r = 0 \rightarrow q^2 - 1 \cdot q + 1 = 0 \rightarrow (q-1)(q-1) = 0$$

$$q = 1 \text{ ; } q = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow r, r \times r \rightarrow (1, r, q)$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow r, r \times \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow (q, r, 1)$$

$$a_n = 5, 6, 11$$

$$S_{10} = 2 \left(\frac{r^{10} - 1}{r - 1} \right) = r^{10} - 1 = 29.41$$

$$P_{10} = \sqrt{(a_1 \times a_{10})^{10}} = \sqrt{(2 \times 2 \times r^9)^{10}} = \sqrt{2^{20} \times r^{90}} = 2^{10} \times r^{45}$$

$$a_{10} = a_1 \times q^9 \rightarrow 2 \times r^9$$

$$a, aq, aq^2, aq^3, \dots$$

$$aq - a, aq^2 - aq, aq^3 - aq^2, \dots$$

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

یک تعداد هندسی با قدر نسبت q درست می آید ✓

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} (a_1 + a_n) \rightarrow S_n = \frac{n}{2} (a_1 + a_1 + (n-1) \times d) \rightarrow S_n = \frac{n}{2} (2a_1 + (n-1) \times d)$$

چرا این بیشه خوبه

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

$$S_n = a + aq + aq^2 + aq^3 + \dots + aq^{n-1}$$

$$q \times S_n = aq + aq^2 + aq^3 + \dots + aq^n$$

$$S_n - qS_n = (a - aq) + (aq - aq^2) + (aq^2 - aq^3) + \dots + aq^{n-1} - aq^n$$

$$S_n - qS_n = a - aq^n \rightarrow S_n(1 - q) = a(1 - q^n) \rightarrow S_n = \frac{a(1 - q^n)}{1 - q}$$

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

۱۰ الف)

$$S_n = na_1 + (1+2+3+\dots+n-1)d = na_1 + \frac{(n-1)(n-1+1)}{2}d$$

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

* حاصل جمع اعداد ۱ تا n ہے $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$