

نام و نام خانوادگی: اسیرینا جباری پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۱۱... کلاس: شیلا اسیرینا

$a \times q^3 \times a \times q$ $\downarrow$ $\sqrt{2 \times 206} = \sqrt{103} = \boxed{10}$ ✓ $aq^n = 128$ $\frac{1}{p} \times p^{n-1} = 128$ $p^{n-1} = 2048$ $n-1=8$ $n=9$ ✓ $\frac{aq^8}{aq^7} = \frac{96}{8} = 12$ $\frac{aq^8}{aq^7} = 12$ $q = 12$ $a \times 12 = 128$ $a = \frac{128}{12} = \frac{32}{3}$ $aq^9 = \frac{32}{3} \times 12^9 = \frac{32}{3} \times 12^8 \times 12 = 32 \times 12^8 = 32 \times 429981696 = 13759414272$ ✓	(۲) ۱
$q^3 = 8$ $q = 2$ $aq^3 = 12$ $a = \frac{12}{8} = \frac{3}{2}$ $a \times 12 = 12$ $a = 1$ $aq^9 = 1 \times 2^9 = 512$ ✓	(۲) ۲
$2^a \times 2^b = (2^{\sqrt{2}})^2 = 2^2 \times 2 = 2^4$ $2^a \times 2^b = 2^4$ $a+b=4$ $aq^a \times aq^b = a^2 q^{a+b} = a^2 2^4 = 16a^2$ $(aq^a)^{\frac{1}{a}} \times (aq^b)^{\frac{1}{b}} = a^{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}} q^{\frac{a}{a} + \frac{b}{b}} = a^{\frac{a+b}{ab}} q^2 = a^{\frac{4}{ab}} 2^2 = 4a^{\frac{4}{ab}}$ $4a^{\frac{4}{ab}} = 16a^2$ $a^{\frac{4}{ab} - 2} = 4$ $a^{\frac{4-ab}{ab}} = 4$ $a^{\frac{4-ab}{ab}} = 2^2$ $\frac{4-ab}{ab} = 2$ $4-ab = 2ab$ $4 = 3ab$ $ab = \frac{4}{3}$ $a = \frac{4}{3b}$ $a+b=4$ $\frac{4}{3b} + b = 4$ $4 + 3b^2 = 12b$ $3b^2 - 12b + 4 = 0$ $b = \frac{12 \pm \sqrt{144 - 48}}{6} = \frac{12 \pm \sqrt{96}}{6} = \frac{12 \pm 4\sqrt{6}}{6} = 2 \pm \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3}$ $a = \frac{4}{3(2 \pm \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3})} = \frac{4}{6 \pm 2\sqrt{6}} = \frac{2}{3 \pm \sqrt{6}}$ $a = \frac{2(3 \mp \sqrt{6})}{9 - 6} = 2(3 \mp \sqrt{6}) = 6 \mp 2\sqrt{6}$ $a = 6 - 2\sqrt{6}$ ✓	(۲) ۳
$2^a \times 2^b = (2^{\sqrt{2}})^2 = 2^2 \times 2 = 2^4$ $2^a \times 2^b = 2^4$ $a+b=4$ $aq^a \times aq^b = a^2 q^{a+b} = a^2 2^4 = 16a^2$ $(aq^a)^{\frac{1}{a}} \times (aq^b)^{\frac{1}{b}} = a^{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}} q^{\frac{a}{a} + \frac{b}{b}} = a^{\frac{a+b}{ab}} q^2 = a^{\frac{4}{ab}} 2^2 = 4a^{\frac{4}{ab}}$ $4a^{\frac{4}{ab}} = 16a^2$ $a^{\frac{4}{ab} - 2} = 4$ $a^{\frac{4-ab}{ab}} = 4$ $a^{\frac{4-ab}{ab}} = 2^2$ $\frac{4-ab}{ab} = 2$ $4-ab = 2ab$ $4 = 3ab$ $ab = \frac{4}{3}$ $a = \frac{4}{3b}$ $a+b=4$ $\frac{4}{3b} + b = 4$ $4 + 3b^2 = 12b$ $3b^2 - 12b + 4 = 0$ $b = \frac{12 \pm \sqrt{144 - 48}}{6} = \frac{12 \pm \sqrt{96}}{6} = \frac{12 \pm 4\sqrt{6}}{6} = 2 \pm \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3}$ $a = \frac{4}{3(2 \pm \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3})} = \frac{4}{6 \pm 2\sqrt{6}} = \frac{2}{3 \pm \sqrt{6}}$ $a = \frac{2(3 \mp \sqrt{6})}{9 - 6} = 2(3 \mp \sqrt{6}) = 6 \mp 2\sqrt{6}$ $a = 6 - 2\sqrt{6}$ ✓	(۲) ۴
$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{a}{a}$ $\frac{n+1}{n} = \frac{n}{1-n}$ $n^2 = 1-n^2$ $2n^2 = 1$ $n = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ $(n+1)(1-n) = n+1-n^2-n = 1-n^2$ $1-n^2 = 1-n^2$ $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ ✓	(۱, V8) ۵

$a + aq = 21$ $aq + aq^2 = 12$ $\frac{1 - q + q^2}{q} = \frac{1}{3}$ $3(1 - q + q^2) = q$ $q = \frac{1}{3}$ $a = \frac{12}{2(1+2)} = \frac{12}{6} = 2$ $q = \frac{1}{3}$ $a = 2$	$a(1+q) = 21$ $a(q+q^2) = 12$ $\frac{1+q}{q(q+1)} = \frac{21}{12} = \frac{7}{4}$ $\frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-4 \cdot 7}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm 1}{2} = 0$ $q = \frac{1}{3}$ $a = 2$	(2) 6
$a + aq + aq^2 = 13$ $a \times aq \times aq^2 = 27$ $aq(\frac{1}{q} + 1 + q) = 3(\frac{1}{q} + 1 + q) = 13$ $q + \frac{1}{q} = \frac{13}{3} - 1 = \frac{10}{3}$ $q = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{64}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm 8}{2}$ $q = \frac{1}{3}$	$a(1+q+q^2) = 13$ $a^3 \times q^3 = 27$ $(aq)^3 = 27$ $aq = 3$ $q = \frac{1}{3}$	(2) 7
$q = 3$ $a = 2$ $S_n = a \times \frac{q^n - 1}{q - 1}$ $S_5 = 2 \times \frac{3^5 - 1}{3 - 1} = 2 \times \frac{243 - 1}{2} = 2 \times 121 = 242$	$P_n = a^n + q \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ $P_5 = 2^5 + 3 \frac{5(5-1)}{2} = 32 + 3 \times 10 = 32 + 30 = 62$	(2) 8
$a_n = aq^{n-1}$ $L_n = a_{n+1} - a_n$	$L_n = aq^n - aq^{n-1} = aq^{n-1}(q-1)$ $L_n = a(q-1)q^{n-1}$ $\frac{L_{n+1}}{L_n} = \frac{a(q-1)q^n}{a(q-1)q^{n-1}} = q$	(2)
$a, a+d, a+2d, \dots, a+(n-1)d$ $S_n = a + (a+d) + (a+2d) + \dots + (a+(n-1)d)$ $S_n = a + (n-1)d + (a+(n-2)d) + \dots + a$ $2S_n = n(2a + (n-1)d)$ $S_n = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$ $S_n(1-q) = a(1-q^n)$ $S_n = a \frac{1-q^n}{1-q}$	$S_n = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$ $S_n = a \frac{1-q^n}{1-q}$	(2) (الف) (ج) $a, aq, aq^2, \dots, aq^{n-1}$ $qS_n = aq + aq^2 + \dots + aq^n$ $S_n - qS_n = a - aq^n$