

د هم

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سهمی مونی

۲۰

(۲) ①

$$q=2 \rightarrow a_n = a_1 q^{n-1} \Rightarrow a_{10} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(2^9) = 2^8 = 256 \checkmark \text{ (اند)}$$

$$\text{ب) } \frac{a_{14}}{a_{13}} = \frac{a_1 q^{13}}{a_1 q^{12}} \Rightarrow \frac{a_{14}}{a_{13}} = q^1 \Rightarrow q^1 = 2^1 = 2 \checkmark$$

$$\text{ج) } n^r = a_2 \times a_{10} \Rightarrow n^r = a_1 q^1 \times a_1 q^9 = a_1^2 q^{10} = 2^{10} \Rightarrow n = 2^5 = 32 \checkmark$$

$$\text{د) } 128 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(2)^{n-1} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) 2^{n-1} = 2^7 \rightarrow n-1 = 8 \rightarrow n = 9 \checkmark$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a_5 = a_1 q^4 = 12 \\ a_1 = a_1 q^0 = 4 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{a_5}{a_1} = \frac{a_1 q^4}{a_1 q^0} = q^4 = 3 \rightarrow q = \sqrt[4]{3} \rightarrow a_{10} = a_1 q^9 = 4 \times 3^2 \times \sqrt[4]{3} = 36 \sqrt[4]{3} \checkmark$$

$$\text{الف) } P_n = (a_1 + a_n)^n \rightarrow 256 = a_n^2 \rightarrow a_n = 16 \checkmark$$

$$\text{ب) } P_n = (a_1 \cdot a_n)^n \rightarrow 256 = (a_1 a_n)^n \Rightarrow 256 = (a_1 a_n)^2 \rightarrow a_1 a_n = 16 \checkmark$$

$$(f(r))^r = 2 \times 2^q \rightarrow 2^r = 2^{a+b} \rightarrow a+b=r \rightarrow \text{نسبت حساب} = \frac{a+b}{r} = \frac{r}{r} = 1 \checkmark$$

$$q^1 = \frac{n+1}{n} = \frac{11}{10} \Rightarrow a^r = 1 - n^r \rightarrow 2n^r = 1 \rightarrow n^r = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow n = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt[11]{2}}$$

$$n = \frac{1}{\sqrt[11]{2}} \text{ حالت } \rightarrow a_r = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt[11]{2}}, a_v = \frac{1}{\sqrt[11]{2}}, a_{11} = 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt[11]{2}} \rightarrow q^2 = \frac{a_v}{a_r} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt[11]{2}}}{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt[11]{2}}} > 0$$

$$n = -\frac{1}{\sqrt[11]{2}} \text{ حالت } \rightarrow a_r = 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt[11]{2}}, a_v = -\frac{1}{\sqrt[11]{2}}, a_{11} = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt[11]{2}} \rightarrow q^2 = \frac{-\frac{1}{\sqrt[11]{2}}}{1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt[11]{2}}} < 0 \rightarrow \text{نمی تواند منفی باشد}$$

✓ پس تنها مقدار $1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt[11]{2}}$ برای n ممکن است.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a_1 + a_1 q^r = 21 \\ a_1 + a_1 q^2 = 12 \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} a(1+q^r) = 21 \\ a(1+q^2) = 12 \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow \frac{21q(1+q)}{1+q^2} = 12 \rightarrow 21q(1+q) = 12(1+q^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow 21q + 21q^2 = 12 + 12q^2 \rightarrow 12q^2 - 21q^2 - 21q + 12 = 0 \Rightarrow 9q^2 - 7q^2 - 7q + 4 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \text{ ریشه } \rightarrow q = 3 \rightarrow a_1 = 1 \quad \text{سازگار} \rightarrow 1, 3, 9, 27, \dots$$

نیز ریشه دیگر = ۲۷

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a + aq + aq^2 = 12 \\ a + aq \times qq^2 = 27 \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} a^2 q^2 = 12 \\ a^2 q^5 = 27 \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow \frac{a^2 q^5}{a^2 q^2} = \frac{27}{12} \rightarrow \frac{q^3}{1} = \frac{9}{4} \rightarrow q = \sqrt[3]{\frac{9}{4}}$$

$$a + a_1 q^r = 10 \rightarrow \frac{a(1+q^r)}{a_1} = 10 \rightarrow 2q^2 - 10q + 12 = 0 \rightarrow \Delta \text{ ریشه ها } \begin{cases} q = 3 \\ q = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{حالت اول} = a_1 = 1, a_r = 3, a_{10} = 9 \checkmark$$

$$\text{حالت دوم} = a_1 = 4, a_r = 3, a_{10} = 1 \checkmark$$

الف) $S_{10} = a_1 \left(\frac{1-q^{10}}{1-q} \right) \rightarrow S_{10} = 2 \left(\frac{1-2^{10}}{-2} \right) = (1-2^{10}) = 59.511$ ✓ (۲)

ب) $P = a_1 \cdot n \left(q^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} \right) \Rightarrow 2^{10} \left(2^{\frac{10 \cdot 9}{2}} \right) = 2^{10} \times 2^45 \xrightarrow{\text{ضرب می شود}} P_n = (a_1 \cdot a_n)^{\frac{n}{2}}$ ✓

$a_1, a_1q, a_1q^2, a_1q^3, \dots$

$(a_1q - a_1), (a_1q^2 - a_1q), (a_1q^3 - a_1q^2), \dots$

هر جمله در q ضرب شده و به جمله بعد تبدیل شده $\Rightarrow$ پس یک اتحاد هندسی است.

$\hookrightarrow q = \frac{a_1q(q-1)}{a_1(q-1)} = q$ ✓ . قدر نسبت دنباله‌ی مجاور همان قدر نسبت دنباله‌ی اولی است.

الف) $a, a+d, a+2d, a+3d, \dots, a+(n-1)d$

$\hookrightarrow na + (d+2d+3d+\dots+(n-1)d) \rightarrow na + d(1+2+3+\dots+(n-1))$

$\hookrightarrow na + d \left(\frac{n(n-1)}{2} \right) \xrightarrow{\frac{n}{2} \text{ ضرب می شود}} \frac{n}{2} (2a + (n-1)d)$ ✓

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

$\times q \left\{ \begin{array}{l} qS = a_1q + a_1q^2 + a_1q^3 + \dots + a_1q^{n-1} + a_1q^n \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{تفاضل}} S - Sq = a - aq^n$

$\Rightarrow S(1-q) = a(1-q^n) \rightarrow S = a_1 \left(\frac{1-q^n}{1-q} \right)$ ✓