

نام و نام خانوادگی: ... پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۱۵۰ ... کلاس: ...

$$\alpha + \alpha q + \alpha q^2 = 21 \Rightarrow \alpha(1 + q + q^2) = 21 \Rightarrow \frac{f}{q}(1 + q + q^2) = 21 \quad (1)$$

$$\alpha \cdot \alpha q \cdot \alpha q^2 = 4f \Rightarrow \alpha^3 q^3 = 4f \Rightarrow (\alpha q)^3 = 4f \Rightarrow \alpha q = f \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{f}{q}$$

از معادله (۱)  $\Rightarrow f(1 + q + q^2) = 21q \Rightarrow f + fq + fq^2 = 21q$

$$\Rightarrow fq^2 - 17q + f = 0 \quad \begin{cases} q_1 = \frac{17+15}{2} = 16 \\ q_2 = \frac{17-15}{2} = 1 \end{cases}$$

چون  $q$  عددی است بنابراین  
تقریباً  $\frac{1}{q}$  می باشد.

$$\alpha_1 = x + f, \alpha_p = 2x, \alpha_p = x - 2$$

$$\alpha_p^2 = \alpha_1 \alpha_p \Rightarrow (2x)^2 = (x + f)(x - 2) \Rightarrow x = -2 \pm 2$$

در حالت برای  $q$  وجود دارد  $\frac{1}{q} \leftarrow -\frac{1}{q}$

$$r = \frac{\alpha_p}{\alpha_1} = \frac{2x}{x+f}$$

چون  $q > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{q} \leftarrow q \Rightarrow x = 2$

$$\alpha_1 = 1, r = \frac{1}{p}, x = 2$$

$$S_p = \frac{1(1 - (\frac{1}{p})^p)}{1 - \frac{1}{p}} = \frac{1(1 - \frac{1}{16})}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{15}{8} = 1.875$$

$$d_{21} = \alpha + \alpha q + \alpha q^2 + \alpha q^3 + \alpha q^4 \Rightarrow \alpha(1 + q + q^2 + q^3 + q^4)$$

$$\frac{f}{q} \left( \frac{121}{2f} \right) = \frac{393}{11}$$

$$\alpha_1 = 1, \alpha_p = 4f \Rightarrow d = \frac{\alpha_m - \alpha_n}{m - n} = \frac{4f}{q} = 10.5$$

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_p, \alpha_p, \alpha_d, \alpha_q, \alpha_v$$

$$\alpha_f = \alpha_1 + 3d \Rightarrow 1 + 3(10.5) = 32.5 = A$$

$$\alpha_1 = 1, \alpha_v = 4f \Rightarrow \alpha_v = \alpha_1 r^q \Rightarrow \frac{\alpha_v}{\alpha_1} = r^q = \frac{4f}{1} = 4f \Rightarrow r^q = 4f \Rightarrow r = 2$$

$$B = \alpha_1 r^3 = 1 \times 2^3 = 8$$

$$A + B = 32.5 + 8 = 40.5$$

$$-2f, -\frac{9d}{f}, \dots \Rightarrow -2f, -23.75 \quad \alpha_{101} = \alpha_1 + 100d = -2f + \frac{100 \times 10.5}{25} = 1$$

$$\alpha_1 = 128, \alpha_n = 1 \Rightarrow 128, 4f, 2, 1, 1, f, 2, 1$$

$\times \frac{1}{p}$

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

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| $\alpha_n = \alpha_1 + (n-1)d$ $\alpha_p = \alpha_1 + 2d$ $\alpha_v = \alpha_1 + 4d$ $\alpha_9 = \alpha_1 + 8d$ $b^r = ac \Rightarrow (\alpha_v)^r = \alpha_p \times \alpha_9 \Rightarrow (\alpha_1 + 4d)^r = (\alpha_1 + 2d)(\alpha_1 + 8d)$ $\Rightarrow \alpha_1^r + 12\alpha_1 d + 32d^r = \alpha_1^r + 10\alpha_1 d + 16d^r \Rightarrow 12\alpha_1 d + 32d^r = 10\alpha_1 d + 16d^r$ $2\alpha_1 d + 16d^r = 0 \Rightarrow 2d(\alpha_1 + 8d) \Rightarrow \boxed{d = -\frac{\alpha_1}{10}}$ <p>البداية من صفر</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 6  |
| $\alpha_n = \alpha + (n-1)d$ $\alpha_p = \alpha + d, \alpha_f = \alpha + 2d, \alpha_n = \alpha + 4d$ $(\alpha_f)^r = (\alpha_p)(\alpha_n)$ $\Rightarrow (\alpha + 2d)^r = (\alpha + d)(\alpha + 4d) \Rightarrow \alpha^r + 4\alpha d + 4d^r = \alpha^r + 5\alpha d + 4d^r$ $\Rightarrow 2d(\alpha - d) = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_p = 2d, \alpha_f = 4d, \alpha_n = 8d \Rightarrow q_f = 2$ $t_n = \frac{1}{r} \times r^{n-1} \Rightarrow t_{10} = \frac{1}{r} \times r^9 = \frac{512}{r} = \boxed{128}$                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 7  |
| $\alpha, ar, ar^2, ar^3, \dots$ <p><math>3ar</math> : سه برابر اولی</p> <p><math>2ar^2</math> : دو برابر چندی</p> <p><math>ar^3</math> : یک برابر چندی</p> $\Rightarrow 3ar^2 = \frac{3ar + ar^3}{r} \Rightarrow 3ar^2 = 3ar + ar^3$ $\div ar \Rightarrow 3r = 3 + r^2 \Rightarrow r^2 - 3r + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow (r-1)(r-2) = 0$ <p><math>\leftarrow</math> 1 را نمی توانستیم غنای</p> <p><math>\leftarrow</math> قابل قبول <math>\boxed{3}</math> قابل قبول <math>r</math></p> <p><math>\boxed{r = 3}</math></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 8  |
| $2, 1, 1/2, \dots \Rightarrow 2, \frac{1}{2}, \dots \Rightarrow d = -0.5 \Rightarrow \alpha_n = 2 - 0.5(n-1)$ $\alpha_p = 1, \alpha_n = 0.5, \alpha_{10} = -1$ $\alpha_{10} + k, \alpha_n + k, \alpha_f + k \Rightarrow (\alpha_n + k)^r = (\alpha_{10} + k)(\alpha_f + k)$ $(0.5 + k)^r = (-1 + k)(1 + k) \Rightarrow k = -0.5$ $\alpha_{10} + k = -0.5, \alpha_n + k = -0.5, \alpha_f + k = -1$ $r = \frac{-0.5}{-0.5} = \boxed{0.5}$                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 9  |
| $t_1 = \alpha, t_f = ar^p, t_v = ar^q \Rightarrow \alpha + ar^p + ar^q = V^r$ $A_1 = \alpha \Rightarrow A_p = \alpha + d = ar^p, A_{10} = \alpha + 9d = ar^q$ $A_p = \alpha + d = ar^p \Rightarrow d = \alpha(r^p - 1) \Rightarrow d = 1(10 - 1) = \boxed{9}$ $A_{10} = \alpha + 9d = ar^q \Rightarrow \alpha + 9\alpha(r^p - 1) = ar^q \Rightarrow 1 + 9(r^p - 1) = r^q$ $r^q = x^q, r^p = x \Rightarrow 1 + 9(x - 1) = x^q \Rightarrow x^q - 9x + 8 = 0 \Rightarrow (x-1)(x-8) = 0$ <p>① چنانچه <math>x=1, r=1, r^p=1, d=0</math></p> <p>② چنانچه <math>r=2, r^p=10 \rightarrow x=10 \rightarrow \alpha(1+r^p+r^q) = V^r \Rightarrow \alpha \cdot V^r = V^r \Rightarrow \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow d = 1(10-1) = \boxed{9}</math></p> | 10 |