

۱۸، ۱۷۵

نام و نام خانوادگی: ..... آریس عیالی ..... پاسخنانه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۱۵۰ ... کلاس: .....

$$a + aq + aq^2 = 21$$

$$a \times aq \times aq^2 = 27 \rightarrow a^3 q^3 = 27 \rightarrow aq = 3 \rightarrow a = \frac{3}{q}$$

$$\frac{3}{q} (1 + q + q^2) = 21 \rightarrow 3(1 + q + q^2) = 21q \rightarrow 3 + 3q + 3q^2 = 21q$$

$$3q^2 - 17q + 3 = 0 \rightarrow q^2 - 17q + 14 = 0 \rightarrow (q - 14)(q - 1) \rightarrow \frac{1}{q} = 14 \rightarrow \frac{1}{q} = 14$$

$$\frac{x^2 + 4}{x^2 + 4} \rightarrow \frac{x^2 + 4}{x^2 + 4} \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0 \rightarrow (x - 4)(x + 2)$$

$$\frac{2x}{x^2 + 4} = \frac{x^2 - 2}{x^2 + 4} \rightarrow 2x^2 = x^2 + 2x^2 - 1 \rightarrow x^2 - 2x^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{x}{x - 1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{x}{x - 1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{x}{x - 1}$$

$$1 + q + q^2 + q^3 + q^4 = \frac{121}{11} \quad a = 2 \times 3$$

$$S_5 = a(1 + q + q^2 + q^3 + q^4) = 2 \times 3 \times \frac{121}{11}$$

$$S_5 = 2 \times 3 \times 11 = 66$$

$$\frac{5^4 - 1}{5} = \frac{5^4}{5} = 1015$$

$$1 + 3d = 1 + 3(1015) = 1 + 3045 = 3046 = A$$

$$aq^2 = 27 \rightarrow q^2 = \sqrt[3]{27} \rightarrow q = 3 \rightarrow a = \frac{27}{9} = 3$$

$$a_1 = -24 \quad \frac{a_1}{12} = -2 \rightarrow \frac{a_1}{12} = -2$$

$$a_{101} = a + 100d = -24 + 100 \times \frac{1}{2} = -24 + 50 = 26$$

$$\frac{a_1}{12} = -2$$

$$aq^{n-1} \rightarrow 12 \times 2 = 1 \rightarrow a = \frac{1}{12} \rightarrow q^{n-1} = \frac{1}{12 \times 2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_r &\rightarrow a+rd \\ a_v &\rightarrow a+vd \\ a_q &\rightarrow a+qd \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} (a+rd)^r = (a+vd)(a+qd) \\ a+rd+rd^2 = a+vd+vd^2 \rightarrow pad + vd^2 = 0 \\ a+rd+rd^2 = a+vd+vd^2 \rightarrow pad + vd^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d=0 \\ a=\frac{a}{1} \end{aligned} \left\} \frac{d(a+vd)}{a}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_r &\rightarrow a+rd \\ a_v &\rightarrow a+vd \\ a_q &\rightarrow a+qd \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} (a+rd)^r = (a+vd)(a+qd) \rightarrow \\ a+rd+rd^2 = a+vd+vd^2 \rightarrow -rad + vd^2 = 0 \\ d(-a+d) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$pad = pa$$

$$b \cdot r^{n-1} = \frac{1}{r} \cdot r^n = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$d = a$$

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

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

$$r = \frac{b}{a} = \frac{a}{a} = \frac{a+vd}{a+d} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$\frac{rb}{r}, \frac{rb}{r}, \frac{rb}{r}$$

$$\begin{aligned} pb &= ac \\ r(rb) &= rb + b \\ rb &= rb + b \\ rb &= rb + b \end{aligned}$$

$$q^r - rq^2 + r = 0 \rightarrow q(q^2 - rq + r) = 0 \rightarrow q \neq 0$$

$$d = -\frac{1}{r} \rightarrow a_n = r - \frac{n-1}{r}$$

$$a_r \rightarrow r - \frac{r-1}{r} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$a_v \rightarrow r - \frac{v-1}{r} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$a_q \rightarrow r - \frac{q-1}{r} = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_r &= \frac{r}{r} - \frac{r-1}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \\ a_v &= \frac{r}{r} - \frac{v-1}{r} = \frac{1}{r} \\ a_q &= \frac{r}{r} - \frac{q-1}{r} = -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$(a+K)^r = (a+K)(a+r+K) \rightarrow (\frac{1}{r}+K)^r = (\frac{1}{r}+K)(-1+K) \rightarrow K^2 \frac{1}{r} + K \frac{1}{r}$$

$$a + aq + aq^2 = vr \rightarrow a(1+q+q^2) = vr$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &\rightarrow b \\ a &\rightarrow b+d \\ a &\rightarrow b+qd \end{aligned}$$

$$rb + rd = vr$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= a \\ A_r &= aq^r \\ A_{10} &= aq^9 \end{aligned} \left\} \begin{aligned} d &= A_r - A_1 = a(q^r - 1) \\ qd &= A_{10} - A_1 = a(q^9 - 1) \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$q(q^9 - 1) = q^9 - 1 \rightarrow q^9 - qq^9 + 1 = 0 \rightarrow q^9 = 1 \rightarrow q^9 - qq^9 + 1 = 0$$

$$q = 1$$

$$d = 0$$

$$d = a(q^9 - 1) = a(1 - 1) = 0$$

$$d = va$$

$$q = 1$$