

نام و نام خانوادگی: ... پاسخنانه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ... ۱۷۰۰ کلاس ...

$\{1\}, \{2, 3, 4\}, \{5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$
 آخرین عدد دسته ی نهم $\Rightarrow 9^2 = 81 \Rightarrow K^2 \Rightarrow 1, 4, 9, \dots$ آخرین عدد
 اولین عدد دسته ی نهم $\Rightarrow (K-1)^2 + 1 \Rightarrow (9-1)^2 + 1 = 65 \Rightarrow 1, 5, 9, 13, \dots$ اولین عدد

$$\text{میانگین} = \frac{81 + 65}{2} = 73 \quad \checkmark$$

$\{1, 2, 3\}, \{4, 5, \dots, 12\}, \{13, 14, \dots, 39\}, \{40, 41, \dots, 120\}, \{121, 122, \dots, 363\}$
 دسته ی نهم
 اعداد سمت سر هم قرار گرفته اند

$$\text{میانگین} = \frac{121 + 363}{2} = 242 \quad \checkmark$$

نیاز به جمع $[] \Rightarrow$

$$\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_9 = (\alpha_0 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_9) + (\alpha_1 + \alpha_6 + \alpha_7) + (\alpha_2 + \alpha_5 + \alpha_8)$$

$$= (1^0 + 1^1 + 1^2 + 1^3) + (1^4 + 1^5 + 0) + (1 + \alpha + 1 + \alpha + 1 + \alpha) \Rightarrow 25 + 3\alpha = 19$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = -1 \Rightarrow \alpha_{29} = \left[\frac{29}{9+2} \right] - 2 = 2 - 2 = 0, \alpha_2 = \left[\frac{2}{0+2} \right] - 2 = -1$$

$$\alpha_5 = \left[\frac{5}{1+2} \right] - 2 = -1, \alpha_8 = \left[\frac{8}{2+2} \right] - 2 = 0, \alpha_{11} = \left[\frac{11}{3+2} \right] - 2 = 0$$

$$\alpha_{14} = 0, \alpha_{17} = 0, \alpha_{20} = 0, \alpha_{23} = 0, \alpha_{26} = 0 \Rightarrow -1 + -1 = -2 \quad \checkmark$$

$\alpha_5 = 14 \xrightarrow{\text{تقسیم بر } \frac{1}{10}} -14 \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{10}} -0.2 \Rightarrow \alpha_n = -0.2n^2 + bn + c$
 $-0.2(25) + 5b + c = 14 \Rightarrow -5 + 5b + c = 14 \Rightarrow 5b + c = 19$
 $-0.2(49) + 7b + c = 17.2 \Rightarrow -9.8 + 7b + c = 17.2 \Rightarrow 7b + c = 27$
 $5b + c = 19 \Rightarrow c = -1$
 $7b + c = 27 \Rightarrow 7b = 28 \Rightarrow b = 4$
 $\alpha_1 = -0.2(1) + 4 - 1 = 2.8$
 $\alpha_{15} = -0.2(225) + 15(4) = 14 \Rightarrow \frac{\alpha_{15}}{\alpha_1} = \frac{14}{2.8} = 5 \quad \checkmark$

$\alpha_n = \alpha_1 + (n-1)d$ $\alpha_4 = \alpha_1 + 3d$ $\alpha_8 = \alpha_1 + 7d$	الگوی خطی $\Downarrow$ $L_n = p_n + q$	$L_2 = \alpha_4$ $L_7 = \alpha_8 \Rightarrow \frac{L_{15}}{d} = ?$ $L_{10} = 0$
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$L_2 = \alpha_4 = \alpha_1 + 3d \Rightarrow 2p + q = \alpha_1 + 3d \quad (1)$
 $L_7 = \alpha_8 = \alpha_1 + 7d \Rightarrow 7p + q = \alpha_1 + 7d \quad (2)$

$$\begin{aligned} & \xrightarrow{L_{10}=0} 10p + q = 0 \quad (3) \\ & \xrightarrow{10(\frac{1}{5}d) + q = 0} 2d + q = 0 \Rightarrow q = -2d \\ & \xrightarrow{2(\frac{1}{5}d) + q = \alpha_1 + 3d} \alpha_1 = -\frac{4}{5}d \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{L_{15}}{d} = \frac{15(-\frac{4}{5}d) - 10(2d)}{d} = -14 \Rightarrow \frac{L_{15}}{d} = -14 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_1 &= a, a_r = a+d, a_{r^2} = a+rd, a_{r^3} = a+r^2d \\
 4(a_r)^r &= 2(a_{r^2} \times a) + r^2(a_r \times a) \Rightarrow 4(a+d)^r = 2a(a+rd) + r^2a(a+d) \\
 4a^r + 4rad + 4d^r &= 2a^r + 2rad + 2a^r + r^2ad \Rightarrow 4a^r + 4rad + 4d^r - 4a^r - 2rad = 0 \\
 \Rightarrow -2a^r - ad + 4d^r &= 0 \Rightarrow 2a^r + ad - 4d^r = 0 \xrightarrow{\div d^r} 2\left(\frac{a}{d}\right)^r + \left(\frac{a}{d}\right) - 4 = 0 \\
 x = \frac{a}{d} &\Rightarrow 2x^r + x - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{2} \Rightarrow x = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{d} = \frac{r}{r} \text{ or } \frac{a}{d} = -2 \\
 a_{r^2} &= a+rd = d\left(\frac{a}{d} + r\right) \rightarrow a_{r^2} = d\left(\frac{r}{r} + r\right) = d\left(\frac{r}{r}\right) \\
 a_{r^2} &= d(-r+r) = d(1) = d \quad \left(\frac{a_{r^2}}{d} = \frac{r}{r}\right) \quad \left(\frac{a_{r^2}}{d} = 1\right) \quad \boxed{f, d, 1} \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 q &= \frac{\frac{a}{r}}{\frac{c}{f}} = \frac{a}{r} \times \frac{f}{c} = \frac{fa}{c}, \quad b = \left(\frac{c}{f}\right)q^r \\
 b &= \frac{a+c}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{a+c}{r} = \frac{c}{f}q^r \Rightarrow q = \frac{fa}{c} \Rightarrow q^r = \frac{fa^r}{c^r} \\
 \frac{a+c}{r} &= \frac{c}{f} \times \frac{fa^r}{c^r} \Rightarrow \frac{a+c}{r} = \frac{a^r}{c} \xrightarrow{\times c} c(a+c) = ra^r \xrightarrow{\div c^r} x = \frac{a}{c} \\
 rx^r - x - 1 &= 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+4}}{2} \Rightarrow x = 1 \text{ or } x = -\frac{1}{r} \xrightarrow{\div c} \frac{a}{c} = -\frac{1}{r} \\
 q &= \frac{fa}{c} = r\left(-\frac{1}{r}\right) = -1 \rightarrow -1 \times r = \boxed{-r} \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a, b, c &\rightarrow b = ar, c = ar^r \\
 c, ra, r^2b &\rightarrow ra - c = r^2b - ra \Rightarrow ra - ar^r = r^2(ar) - ra \Rightarrow ra - ar^r - r^2ar = 0 \xrightarrow{\div a \neq 0} \\
 r - r^r - r^2r &= 0 \Rightarrow r^r + r^3 - r = 0 \Rightarrow r = \frac{-r \pm \sqrt{r^2 + 4r}}{2} = \frac{-r \pm 2r}{2} \Rightarrow r = 1 \text{ or } r = -r \\
 a_n &= ar^{n-1} \\
 \frac{a_4}{a_1} &= r^3 \Rightarrow r^3 = (-r)^3 = \boxed{-r^4} \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{a_4}{a_1 \times a_r \times a_{r^2}} + \frac{a_r}{a \times a} &= r \Rightarrow \frac{ar^3}{(ar)^3} + \frac{ar}{r} = r \Rightarrow \frac{r^r}{a^r} + \frac{r}{a} = r \\
 x = \frac{r}{a} &\rightarrow x^r + x = r \Rightarrow x^r + x - r = 0 \rightarrow x = 1 \text{ or } x = -r \\
 \frac{r}{a} = 1 \text{ or } \frac{r}{a} = -r &\rightarrow \frac{a}{r} = 1 \text{ or } \frac{a}{r} = -\frac{1}{r} \\
 \frac{a^r}{a^r} = \frac{a^r}{ar} &= \frac{a}{r} \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{1}{r}} \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_{20} &= rV \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{r-r}{r^2} = \boxed{\frac{1}{r}} \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$