

$r=2$ $\alpha_1 = \frac{1}{r}$
 فرضیه

(الف) $\alpha_{10} = \alpha_1 \times r^9 \rightarrow \alpha_{10} = \frac{1}{2} \times 2^9 = 256$

(ب) $\frac{\alpha_{17}}{\alpha_{14}} = r^3 \rightarrow 2^3 = 14$

(ج) $\alpha_4 \times \alpha_{10} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times 2^4 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 2^9 \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \times 2^4 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 2^9} = \sqrt{2^{10}} = 2^5$
 زیرا $\alpha_n = \alpha_1 \times r^{n-1}$

(د) $\alpha_9 = 128 \leftarrow \frac{1}{2} \times 2^{n-1} = 2^7 \rightarrow 2^{-1+n} = 2^7 \rightarrow n=9$

$\frac{\alpha_8}{\alpha_5} = r^3 \rightarrow \frac{96}{12} = 8 \rightarrow r=2$

$\alpha_1 \times r^4 = \alpha_5 \rightarrow \alpha_1 \times 16 = 12$
 $\alpha_1 = \frac{12}{16} = \frac{3}{4}$

$\alpha_{10} = \alpha_1 \times r^9 \rightarrow \frac{3}{4} \times 2^9 \rightarrow 3 \times 2^7$
 $= 384$

$\alpha_1 \times \alpha_5 = \alpha_3^2$

$\alpha_2 \times \alpha_4 = \alpha_3^2$

$\alpha_3^2 \times \alpha_3^2 \times \alpha_3^2 = \alpha_3^9 \rightarrow \alpha_3^9 = 243$

$\sqrt[9]{243} = 3 \rightarrow \alpha_3 = 3$

$\alpha_1 \times \alpha_5 = \alpha_3^2 \rightarrow \alpha_3 = 3 \rightarrow 3^2 = 9$

واسطه حسابی $= \frac{a+b}{2}$

$\sqrt[5]{2} = \sqrt[5]{2^5} \rightarrow 2^{\frac{5}{5}}$

واسطه حسابی

2^a و $2^{\frac{5}{2}}$ و 2^b

$2^a \times 2^x = 2^{\frac{5}{2}} \rightarrow a+x = \frac{5}{2}$

$2^{\frac{5}{2}} \times 2^x = 2^b \rightarrow \frac{5}{2} + x = b$

$a + \frac{5}{2} = -\frac{5}{2} + b \rightarrow a+b=5$

$\frac{a+b}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$

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

$x^2 = 1 - x^2 \rightarrow x^2 + x^2 = 1 \rightarrow 2x^2 = 1 \rightarrow x^2 = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$x = +\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$$\begin{cases} a_1 + a_1 r^2 = 28 \rightarrow a_1(1+r^2) \\ a_1 r + a_1 r^3 = 12 \rightarrow a_1 r(1+r) \end{cases}$$

بزرگترین a_1

اگر $r = \frac{1}{3}$ باشد a_1 بزرگترین
مقدار است و اگر $r = 3$ باشد
 a_1 بزرگترین مقدار است

1, 3, 9, 27
27, 9, 3, 1

$\times 3$ $\times 3$ $\times 3$ $\times 3$

$$\frac{a_1(1+r^3)}{a_1 r(1+r)} = \frac{28}{12} \Rightarrow \frac{(r^2-r+1)(r+1)}{r(1+r)} = \frac{7}{3}$$

فیل و صفیان

$$\frac{r^2-r+1}{r} = \frac{7}{3} \Rightarrow r = \frac{1}{3} \text{ یا } 3$$

$$a_1 \times a_2 \times a_3 = 27 \rightarrow a_1 \times a_3 = a_2^2 \rightarrow a_2^2 \times a_2 = a_3^2 = 27$$

$$a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = 13$$

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$$a_2 = 3 \begin{cases} a_1 + a_3 = 10 \\ a_1 \times a_3 = 9 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{اگر دنباله صعودی باشد} \\ a_1 = 1 \text{ و } a_3 = 9 \\ \text{اگر دنباله نزولی باشد} \\ a_3 = 1 \text{ و } a_1 = 9 \end{cases}$$

$$a_1 = 2 \quad r = 3$$

$$\text{مجموع هجده اده} = a \frac{r^n - 1}{r - 1} \rightarrow 2 \times \frac{3^{10} - 1}{3 - 1} = 3^{10} - 1$$

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$$\sqrt[3]{(2 \times 2 \times 3^9)^{10}} \Rightarrow 2^{10} \times 3^{30}$$

$$a_1, a_1 q, a_1 q^2, \dots$$

$$a_1 - a_1 q, a_1 q - a_1 q^2, a_1 q^2 - a_1 q^3, \dots$$

فالتور

$$a_1(1-q), a_1 q(1-q), a_1 q^2(1-q)$$

$\times q$ $\times q$ $\times q$

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$$S_n = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n \quad | \quad S_n = a_n + a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} + \dots + a_1$$

$$2S_n = a_n + a_1 + (a_n + a_1) + (a_n + a_1) + \dots + (a_n + a_1) = 2S_n = n(a_n + a_1)$$

$$S_n = a + ar + ar^2 + \dots + ar^{n-1} \xrightarrow{\times r} ar + ar^2 + ar^3 + \dots + ar^n$$

$$\Rightarrow S_n \times r - S_n = ar^n - a = S_n(r-1) = a(r^n - 1)$$

$$S_n = a \frac{(r^n - 1)}{(r - 1)}$$

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