

نام و نام خانوادگی: آرتین سیردانی فر پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۱۲ کلاس: (دفعه سیزدهم) B

الف) $a_n = \frac{1}{2}, 1, 2, \dots \rightarrow q = 2$ $a_{10} = a_1 q^9 = \frac{1}{2} \times 2^9 = 2^8 = 256$ (ب)
 $\frac{a_{14}}{a_{13}} = \frac{a_1 q^{14}}{a_1 q^{13}} = q = 2 = 14$ (ج)
 $a_k = a_1 q^k$
 $a_{10} = a_1 q^9$ $\rightarrow \sqrt{a_k \cdot a_{10}} = a_v = a_1 q^5 = \frac{1}{2} \times 2^5 = 2^4 = 16$ (د)
 $121 = a_1 q^{n-1} \rightarrow 121 = \frac{1}{2} \times 2^{n-1} \rightarrow 2^{n-1} = 242$ (ه)
 $n-1=8 \rightarrow n=9$

الف) $a_1 = 94$
 $a_5 = 12$ $\frac{a_1}{a_5} = \frac{94}{12} \rightarrow \frac{a_1 q^1}{a_1 q^5} = \frac{1}{q^4} \rightarrow q^4 = \frac{12}{94} \rightarrow q^2 = 1 \rightarrow q = 2$ (ب)
 $a_{10} = a_1 \cdot q^9 = 94 \times 2^9 = 3112$ (ج)

الف) $a_1 \times a_2 \times a_3 \times a_4 \times a_5 = 2^4 \times 3^3 \rightarrow (a_3)^5 = 2^4 \times 3^3 \rightarrow a_3 = 3$ (ب)
 $a_1 \times a_5 = a_3 \cdot a_3 = 3 \times 3 = 9$ (ج)

الف) $2^a, 4\sqrt{2}, 2^b \rightarrow (4\sqrt{2})^2 = 2^a \cdot 2^b \rightarrow 32 = 2^{a+b}$
 $a+b=5$ (ب)
 $\text{درج واسطه حسابی} = \frac{a+b}{2} = \frac{5}{2} = 2.5$ (ج)

الف) $a_{11} \cdot a_3 = a_v \cdot a_v \rightarrow (n+1)(1-n) = n^2$
 $a_3 = 1-n$
 $a_v = n$
 $a_{11} = n+1$ q^x تفاوت میان a_v و a_3 همواره مثبت باشد.
 $1-n^2 = n^2 \rightarrow 2n^2 = 1$ (ب)
 $n^2 = \frac{1}{2}$
 $n = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
 $n = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ $\rightarrow$ غیر قابل قبول چون دنباله هندسی منفی باشد.
 $n = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ $\rightarrow$ $\frac{t_v}{t_3} = q^x \rightarrow \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{1 - (-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})} = \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = -1$ (ج)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a_1 + a_2 &= aq(1+q) = 12 \\ a_1 + a_3 &= a(1+q^2) = 21 \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow \frac{a(1+q^2)}{aq(1+q)} = \frac{21}{12} = \frac{(1+q)(q^2+q+1)}{q(1+q)} = \frac{q^2+q+1}{q}$$

$$12q = 3q^2 - 3q + 3 \rightarrow 3q^2 - 10q + 3 = 0 \rightarrow q = \frac{10 \pm \sqrt{100-36}}{6} = \frac{10 \pm 8}{6}$$

if $q=3 \rightarrow a=1 \rightarrow a_n = 1, 3, 9, 27, \dots$
 if $q=\frac{1}{3} \rightarrow a=27 \rightarrow a_n = 27, 9, 3, 1, \dots$

مقدار است پس جواب (27) است.

$$a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot a_3 = 27 \rightarrow a_2 \cdot a_3 = 27 \rightarrow a_2 = 27 \rightarrow a_1 = 3$$

$$a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = 13 \rightarrow a_1 + a_3 = 10 \rightarrow 3 + a_3 = 10 \rightarrow a_3 = 7$$

$$\frac{a_1}{q} + a_2 + a_3 = 13 \rightarrow \frac{3}{q} + 3 + 7 = 13 \rightarrow \frac{3}{q} = 3 \rightarrow q=1$$

if $q=3 \rightarrow a_1=1 \rightarrow a_n = 1, 3, 9$ ✓
 if $q=\frac{1}{3} \rightarrow a_1=9 \rightarrow a_n = 9, 3, 1$ ✓

$$S_{10} = a_1 \left(\frac{q^{10} - 1}{q - 1} \right) = 1 \left(\frac{3^{10} - 1}{3 - 1} \right) = \frac{3^{10} - 1}{2} = 59049$$

$$P_{10} = \sqrt{(a_1 \times a_{10})^{10}} = (a_1 \times a_{10})^5 = (1 \times 3^9)^5 = 3^{45}$$

$$a_n = \frac{a}{q}, a, aq, aq^2, aq^3, \dots \rightarrow a_1 = a, a_2 = aq, a_3 = aq^2, \dots$$

$$\rightarrow a - \frac{a}{q}, aq - a, aq^2 - aq, aq^3 - aq^2 \rightarrow aq^2(q-1)^2 = \frac{a}{q}(q-1) \cdot aq(q-1)$$

$\left(\frac{a}{q}\right)(q-1), a(q-1), aq(q-1), aq^2(q-1)$

الف) $a_n = a, a+d, a+2d, \dots, a+(n-1)d$
 ب) $S_n = a + a + d + a + 2d + \dots + a + (n-1)d = na + (d + 2d + \dots + (n-1)d)$
 $= na + (1+2+3+\dots+(n-1))d = na + \frac{(n-1+1)(n-1)}{2}d = na + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}d$
 $= \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$

ج) $a_n = a, aq, aq^2, \dots, aq^{n-1}$

د) $S_n = a + aq + aq^2 + \dots + aq^{n-1}$

طرفین را q ضرب کنیم $S_n \cdot q = aq + aq^2 + aq^3 + \dots + aq^n$

$$S_n - S_n \cdot q = a - aq^n = a(1 - q^n)$$

$$S_n(1 - q) = a(1 - q^n) \rightarrow S_n = \frac{a(1 - q^n)}{(1 - q)} = a \times \frac{(q^n - 1)}{(q - 1)}$$