

11, 10

تفاوت دو سر

$$a_n = \frac{1}{r}, 1, r, \dots \Rightarrow q = r, a_1 = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$a_{10} = \frac{1}{r} \times r^{10-1} = 206 \checkmark$$

$$\frac{a_{10}}{a_1} = q^9 = r^9 = 19 \checkmark$$

$$a_{10} = 206, a_1 = 4$$

$$a_1 \times a_{10} = \sqrt{r \times 206} = 29 \checkmark$$

$$19 = \frac{1}{r} q^{n-1} \Rightarrow q^{n-1} = 206 \Rightarrow n = 9 \checkmark$$

$$a_0 = 12, a_8 = 99$$

10

$$q^8 = \frac{99}{12} = n \Rightarrow q = 2, a_n = 99$$

$$a_{10} = a_1 q^9 \Rightarrow a_{10} = 99 \times 2 = 198, a_{10} = a_n q^r = 99 \times 2 = 198$$

$$a_1 \times a_2 \times a_3 \times a_4 \times a_5 = 242 = a_1^5 \times q^{10}$$

☆ چون توان a_1 و جوار فرم 2 است برابران در 2 است و 2 ثابت است

$$a_1 = 2, q = 2$$

$$a_3 = 8 \Rightarrow a_1 \times a_3 = 2 \times 8 = 16 \checkmark$$

$$r^a \times r^b = (r^{\sqrt{r}})^r \Rightarrow r^{a+b} = r^2 = r^0 \Rightarrow a+b = 0 \rightarrow a, b \text{ در این صورت } \frac{a+b}{r} = \frac{0}{r} = 0 \checkmark$$

نقطه حالت $\oplus$ قابل قبول است زیرا به ازای $-\sqrt{2}$ حالت فرد با علامت مخالف است.

$$a_1 = 1-x, a_2 = x, a_3 = x+1, \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow x = -\sqrt{\frac{r}{r}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{r}{r}}$$

$$a_1 \times a_3 = a_2^2 \Rightarrow (1-x)(1+x) = x^2 \Rightarrow 1-x^2 = x^2 \Rightarrow 2x^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (\sqrt{2}x-1)(\sqrt{2}x+1) = 0$$

$$a_1(1+q+q^2+q^3) = 40 \Rightarrow a_1 = 1 \Rightarrow q = 3 \Rightarrow 1+3+3^2+3^3 = 40$$

$$a_1 q(q+1) = 12 \Rightarrow q(q+1) = 12 \Rightarrow q^2 + q - 12 = 0 \Rightarrow q = 3$$

$$a_4 = a_1 q^3 = 1 \times 27 = 27 \checkmark$$

$$a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 = 13 \Rightarrow a_1(1+q+q^2+q^3) = 13 \Rightarrow q = 1 \Rightarrow a_1 = 1 \Rightarrow a_2 = 3, a_3 = 9, a_4 = 27$$

$$a_n = 1, 2, 4, 8, \dots \Rightarrow q = 2$$

$$P_{10} = (a_1 \times a_{10})^5 = (1 \times 1024)^5 = (1024)^5$$

$$S_{10} = r \left(\frac{r^{10}-1}{r-1} \right) \Rightarrow S_{10} = 3^{10} - 1 \checkmark$$

$$a_n = a_1, a_1 q, a_1 q^2, a_1 q^3, \dots$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{سری اول: } a_1, a_1 q, a_1 q^2, \dots \\ \text{سری دوم: } a_1 q, a_1 q^2, a_1 q^3, \dots \end{array} \right\} \text{سری سوم: } a_1 q^2, a_1 q^3, a_1 q^4, \dots$$

$$a_1 + (a_1 d) + (a_1 + 2d) + \dots + (a_1 + (n-1)d) = n a_1 + \frac{n(n-1)d}{2} = \frac{n}{2} (2a_1 + (n-1)d)$$

$$S_n = a_1 + a_1 q + a_1 q^2 + \dots + a_1 q^{n-1}$$

$$q \times S_n = a_1 q + a_1 q^2 + a_1 q^3 + \dots + a_1 q^n$$

$$(q \times S_n) - S_n = a_1 q^n - a_1 \Rightarrow S_n (q-1) = a_1 (q^n - 1) \Rightarrow S_n = a_1 \left(\frac{q^n - 1}{q-1} \right)$$