

11, 8

$$B \text{ با } a_1(q+1) \geq 21$$

اگر  $q$  خرد و غیر مساوی باشد  
دنباله برگشتی شده و  $q$  معکوس

(2) ✓

می شد پس داریم  $q = \frac{1}{2}$   $a_1 = 21, a_2 = 4, a_3 = 1$

$$x^2 = (x^2 + 4)(x^2 - 2) \Rightarrow 4y = y^2 + 2y - 1 \Rightarrow y^2 - 2y - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 4}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm 2\sqrt{2}}{2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

اگر  $y = x^2$  باشد  
می شود  $x^2 = y$

$$a_1 = 1 \Rightarrow 4, 2 \Rightarrow q = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$S_n = a(1 + q + q^2 + q^3 + q^4) \Rightarrow S_n = 4 \times \frac{1 - (\frac{1}{2})^5}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 39$$

(2) ✓

$$d = \frac{9f - 1}{a + 1} = \frac{9f}{f} = 10 \Rightarrow A = a_f = 1 + (f \times 10/10) = 32/10$$

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$$A + B = 32/10 + 1 = 40/10$$

$$A + B = 32/10 - 1 = 22/10$$

$$q^4 = \frac{9f}{1} \Rightarrow q = \frac{1}{2} \quad B = 10 \Rightarrow 1 \times 2^{f-1} = 1$$

$$t_n = -2f, \frac{9a}{f}, \dots \quad d = -\frac{9a}{f} + (-2f) = \frac{1}{f} \Rightarrow t_{10} = -2f + (10-1) \times \frac{1}{f} = 1$$

$$a_n = 12n, a_1, \dots \quad a_1 = 12 \Rightarrow q^4 = \frac{1}{12n} \Rightarrow q = \frac{1}{2}$$

(2) ✓

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$$a_1 + 2d, a_1 + 4d, a_1 + 6d \Rightarrow (a_1 + 4d)^2 = (a_1 + 2d)(a_1 + 6d) \Rightarrow a_1^2 + 8a_1d + 16d^2 = a_1^2 + 8a_1d + 12d^2 \Rightarrow 4d^2 = 0 \Rightarrow d = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 20d + 40d = 0 \Rightarrow d = 0 \text{ or } d = \frac{9}{10} \quad (2) \checkmark$$

$$a_1 + d, a_1 + 3d, a_1 + 5d \Rightarrow q = 2 \Rightarrow a_1 = a, q^9 = \frac{1}{f} \times 2^9 = 128$$

(2) ✓

$$(a_1 + 3d)^2 = (a_1 + d)(a_1 + 5d) \Rightarrow a_1^2 + 6a_1d + 9d^2 = a_1^2 + 6a_1d + 5d^2 \Rightarrow 4d^2 = 0 \Rightarrow d = 0$$

$$2a_1q, 2a_1q^2, 2a_1q^3$$

$$2a_1q^2 - 2a_1q = 2a_1q^3 - 2a_1q^2 \Rightarrow q^2(q-1) = q^2(q^2 - q) \Rightarrow q^2 - 4q + 3 = 0$$

$$q^2 - 4q + 3 = (q-1)(q-3) = 0 \Rightarrow q = 1 \text{ or } 3$$

دنباله برگشتی است

(1, 25)

$$V \frac{1}{2}, \dots \Rightarrow d = \frac{-1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} q_f = 1 + Vx(\frac{-1}{2}) = \frac{0}{2} \quad \mid \quad a_A = 1 + Vx(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \mid a_{13} = 1 + Vx(\frac{-1}{2}) = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow a_f + k, a_A + k, a_{13} + k \longrightarrow \frac{0}{2} + k, \frac{1}{2} + k, -1 + k \Rightarrow (\frac{1}{2} + k)^1 = (\frac{0}{2} + k)^1 (-1 + k)^1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{14} + k + \frac{k}{2} = k - \frac{0}{2} + \frac{k}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{k}{2} = \frac{1}{14} \Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{7} \quad \frac{1}{7} \cdot 14 = 2 \quad - \frac{0}{2} \cdot 14 = \frac{14}{2} \Rightarrow q_f = \frac{0}{2}$$

$$a_1, a_f, q_{av} \quad , a_f + a_v = V^p$$

$$a_1 = t_1 \quad , a_f = t_f \quad , a_v = t_v$$

$$a_f - a_1 = \frac{a_v - a_f}{1} \Rightarrow a_1(q_f^r - 1) = \frac{a_1 q_f^r (q_f^r - 1)}{1} \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{q_f^r}{1} \Rightarrow q_f^r = 1$$

if = 8 = 1  $\rightarrow$  b = 0  $\rightarrow$  a =  $\frac{V^p}{2} \rightarrow$  05

$$a_1 + a_f + q^r + a_1 q^r = a_1(1 + q^r + q^r) \Rightarrow a_1(1 + 1 + 1) = V^p a_1 = V^p \Rightarrow a_1 = 1$$

$$a_1 = t_1 = 1 \quad t_f = a_f = V^p \mid a_1 = 1 \Rightarrow t_f - t_1 = \underline{1-1=0}$$

1/2