

$$a + aq + aq^2 = 21 \rightarrow a(1 + q + q^2) = 21$$

$$a \times aq \times aq^2 = 48 \rightarrow (aq)^3 = 48 \rightarrow aq = \sqrt[3]{48}$$

$$a = \frac{48}{q^3}$$

$$\frac{48}{q} (1 + q + q^2) = 21 \rightarrow 48(1 + q + q^2) = 21q$$

$$48 + 48q + 48q^2 = 21q \rightarrow 48q^2 - 14q + 48 = 0$$

$$\Delta = (14)^2 - 4(48 \times 48) = 196 - 9216 = -9020$$

$$q = \frac{14 \pm \sqrt{-9020}}{2 \times 48} = \frac{14 \pm 10i}{96} \rightarrow q \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{7 + 5i}{48} \\ \frac{7 - 5i}{48} \end{cases}$$

$$b^2 = ac$$

$$4x^2 = (x^2 + 4)(x^2 - 2)$$

$$4x^2 = x^4 - 2x^2 + 4x^2 - 8$$

$$x^4 - 2x^2 - 8 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 = 2 \rightarrow 2^2 - 2 \cdot 2 - 8 = 0$$

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

$$x^2 = -2 \times$$

$$x = \pm 2 \leftarrow x^2 = 4 \checkmark$$

$$x = +2 \rightarrow 2, 4, 1 \rightarrow \boxed{q = 2} \checkmark \rightarrow \textcircled{q > 0}$$

$$x = -2 \rightarrow 2, -4, 1 \rightarrow q = -2 \times$$

~~$$1 + q + q^2 + q^3 + \dots + q^{n-1} = \frac{1-q^n}{1-q}$$~~

$$1 + q + q^2 + q^3 + q^4 = \frac{1-q^5}{1-q}$$

μ

$$a(1 + q + q^2 + q^3 + q^4) = S_5$$

$$S_5 \times \frac{1-q}{1-q} \Rightarrow S_5 = \frac{1-q^5}{1-q}$$

ب. لیس  $b = \frac{a+c}{2} \rightarrow b = \frac{40}{2} \rightarrow b = 20$

ε

س. لیس  $b^2 = ac \rightarrow b^2 = 4ε \rightarrow b = \pm 2$

$$A + B = 32, a \pm 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 30, 2 \\ 32, 0 \end{cases} \textcircled{1}$$

$$\begin{cases} 32, 0 \\ 30, 2 \end{cases} \textcircled{2}$$

←  $\frac{1}{2}$  (جواب)

$$-2ε, -\frac{90}{ε}, \dots$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{ε}$$

$$a_n = an + b$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{ε}n - \frac{90}{ε}$$

$$a_{101} = \frac{101}{ε} - \frac{90}{ε} = \frac{ε}{ε} = 1$$

δ

$$1 \wedge a_n$$

$$a_n = aq^n = 1$$

س. لیس  $a_n = 1$

$$1 \wedge a^n = 1 \rightarrow q^n = \frac{1}{1 \wedge n} \rightarrow q = \frac{1}{2}$$

جواب

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 a_1, a_2, a_{10} & & \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 a+d & & a+9d \\
 & \searrow & \\
 & & a+4d
 \end{array}$$

4

$$b^2 = ac \rightarrow (a+4d)^2 = (a+d)(a+9d)$$

$$a^2 + 8ad + 16d^2 = a^2 + 10ad + 9d^2$$

$$16d^2 + 8ad = 10ad + 9d^2 \rightarrow 7d^2 - 2ad = 0$$

$$d(7d - 2a) = 0 \rightarrow d = 0 \text{ or } d = \frac{2a}{7}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 a_1, a_2, a_n & & \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 a+d & & a+vd \\
 & \searrow & \\
 & & a+4d
 \end{array}$$

✓

$$b^2 = ac \rightarrow (a+4d)^2 = (a+d)(a+vd)$$

$$8ad + a^2 + 16d^2 = a^2 + vad + ad + vd^2$$

$$15d^2 - vad + 7ad = 0 \rightarrow 15d^2 - vd(a-d) = 0$$

$$\frac{a_2}{a_1} = \frac{a+d}{a} = \frac{a+4d}{a} = r = q$$

$$a_{10} = aq^9 = \frac{1}{8} \times 212 = 127$$

مقدار  $a_{10}$

جواب

Arman  
در خود سوال زندگی کرده  
بود

$$a = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \nu a_\nu & , & \nu a_\nu & , & a_\varepsilon \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \nu a_q & & \nu a_q^\nu & & a_q^\nu \end{array}$$

$$b = \frac{a+c}{\nu} \implies \nu a_q^\nu \times \frac{\nu a_q + a_q^\nu}{\nu}$$

$$\rightarrow \varepsilon a_q^\nu = \nu a_q + a_q^\nu \rightarrow \cancel{a_q} (\varepsilon q) = \cancel{a_q} (\nu + q)$$

$$\rightarrow \varepsilon q = \nu + q^\nu \rightarrow q^\nu - \varepsilon q + \nu = 0$$

$$(q - \nu)(q - 1)$$

$$q = \nu, \quad q = 1$$

$q = \nu$  <sup>جواب</sup> ← چون گفته غیر است

$$\nu, \frac{\nu}{\varepsilon}, \dots$$

$\downarrow$   
 $\frac{1}{\nu}$

$$a_n = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon} n + \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$a_\varepsilon = -\frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} = \frac{1-\varepsilon}{\varepsilon}$$

$$a_1 = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} = 0$$

$$a_{1/\nu} = -\frac{1/\nu}{\varepsilon} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} = 1 - \frac{1}{\nu \varepsilon}$$

Answer

$$\frac{a}{x} + x, \frac{1}{x} + x, -1 + x$$

$$b^2 = ac \rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{x} + x\right)^2 = \left(\frac{a}{x} + x\right)(-1 + x)$$

$$\rightarrow x^2 + \frac{x}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} = x^2 + \frac{ax}{x} - \frac{a}{x} - x$$

$$\rightarrow \cancel{x^2} + \frac{x}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} = \cancel{x^2} + \frac{x}{x} - \frac{a}{x}$$

$$\frac{x}{x} = -\frac{x}{x} \rightarrow x = -\frac{x}{x}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{x} + x}{\frac{a}{x} + x} = \frac{-a}{-x} = \frac{x}{a} = \frac{3}{5}$$

جواب  $a = \frac{3}{5}$

$$a + a_8 + a_v = a + aq^3 + aq^4 = v^3$$

$$\frac{a(1 + q^3 + q^4)}{a} = \frac{v^3}{a}$$

$$1 + q^3 + q^4 = \frac{v^3}{a}$$

$$a = \frac{v^3}{1 + q^3 + q^4}$$

$$A_1 = a,$$

$$A_4 = a + d = aq^3$$

$$A_{10} = a + 9d = aq^4$$

$$d = aq^3 - a = a(q^3 - 1)$$

$$a + 9(a(q^3 - 1)) = aq^4$$

$$1 + 9q^3 - 9 = q^4 \rightarrow q^4 - 9q^3 + 8 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow x = q^3 \Rightarrow x^4 - 9x + 8 = 0$$

$$(x-1)(x-1)$$

$$x^3 = 1 \rightarrow x = 1$$

$$a(1 + 1 + 1) = v^3$$

$$a(1 + 1 + 1) = v^3 \rightarrow a = 1$$

$$\text{Arman } d = a(q^3 - 1) = 1(1 - 1) = 0$$

$$\text{جواب } \boxed{d = 0}$$