

19, 75

رابطه کلی

1) $a_n = \frac{1}{r}$ و 1 و 2 و ... $\Rightarrow a_n = a_1 q^{n-1} = \frac{1}{r} (r)^{n-1}$ (2)

الف) $a_{10} = \frac{1}{r} (r)^{10-1} = 252 \checkmark$ $\frac{a_2}{a_1} = q = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{r}} = r$

ب) $\frac{a_{10}}{a_2} = \frac{252 q^9}{252 q^1} = q^8 = r^8 = 1 \checkmark$

ج) $b^2 = ac = a_2 a_{10} = a_1^2 q^{12} = (a_1 q^6)^2 = (a_7)^2$
 $a_7 = a_1 q^6 = \frac{1}{r} \times r^7 = r^6 = 32 \checkmark$ (وسط هندسی)

د) $a_n = 128 = \frac{1}{r} (r)^{n-1} = r^{n-1} = r^7 = r^{-1} \times r^{n-1} \Rightarrow$

2) $\frac{a_8}{a_5} = q^3 = \frac{96}{12} = 8 \Rightarrow q = 2$ $\Rightarrow \boxed{n=7} \checkmark$ هفت نوشته!

$a_{11} = a_1 q^r = 94 \times (2)^r = 384 \checkmark$ (2)

3) $a_1 \times a_2 \times a_3 \times a_4 \times a_5 = (اجرای وسط) = a_3^5 = a_3^5 = 3^5$ (2)

الف) $\Rightarrow \boxed{a_3 = 3} \checkmark$

ب) $a_1 a_n = (a_1 a_n)^{\frac{n}{2}} = 3^5 = (a_1 a_n)^{\frac{5}{2}} \Rightarrow a_1 a_n = 3^2 = 9 \checkmark$ (9)

ع) $a \cdot 2^b = (4\sqrt{2})^2 = 32 = 2^a + b \Rightarrow a + b = 5$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{a=b} \checkmark$ (2)

~~$a + b = 5$
 $a = 5 - b$
 $2^{5-b} = 2^{5-b} + b$
 $2^5 \cdot 2^{-b} = 2^5 \cdot 2^{-b} + b$
 $32 \cdot 2^{-b} = 32 \cdot 2^{-b} + b$
 $32 \cdot 2^{-b} - 32 \cdot 2^{-b} = b$
 $0 = b$~~

b, ~~a~~ و a
واسط حسابی

$\Rightarrow a = b + 2d \Rightarrow b + b + 2d = 2b + 2d = 5$

$\frac{a+b}{2} = \text{وسط} = \frac{5}{2} \Rightarrow b+d = \frac{5}{2}$ واسط حسابی \checkmark

د) $(1+x) \times (1-x) = 1-x^2$
 $1-x^2 = x^2$
 $1 = 2x^2$
 $x^2 = \frac{1}{2}$
 $x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ (1, 75)

باید $q < 1$ باشد!

3)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a_1 + a_3 &= 2n \\ a_2 + a_4 &= 12 \end{aligned} \right\} a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 = 2. \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{a(q^n - 1)}{q - 1} = 2.$$

$$\frac{a_1 + a_3}{a_2 + a_4} = \frac{2}{12} = \frac{1}{6} = \frac{a(1+q^2)}{a(1+q^3)} = \frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow 6 + 6q^2 = 1 + q^3$$

$$6(1+q^2) = 1 + q^3$$

$$6(1+q^2)(1+q^3) = 1 + q^3$$

$$6 + 6q^2 + 6q^3 + 6q^5 = 1 + q^3 \Rightarrow$$

$$6q^2 + 5q^3 + 6q^5 - 1 = 0$$

~~$$6q^2 + 5q^3 + 6q^5 - 1 = 0$$~~

$$\Rightarrow q^2 - 1 \cdot q + 9 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$(q - 1)(q - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$q = \frac{9}{1} = 9$$

$$q = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$a_1(1+q^2) = 2n$$

$$\Rightarrow a_1(1+9) = 2n \Rightarrow a_1 = \frac{2n}{10} = \frac{n}{5}$$

$$a_2(1+\frac{1}{9}) = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow a_2(\frac{10}{9}) = 12 \Rightarrow a_2 = \frac{12 \cdot 9}{10} = \frac{108}{10} = \frac{54}{5}$$

$$a_3 = \frac{n}{5}$$

$$a_4 = \frac{54}{5}$$

برابر شدن جمله

4) $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = 12$

$$a_1 \times a_2 \times a_3 = (a_2)^3 = 27 = 3^3 \Rightarrow a_2 = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow a_1 + 3 + a_3 = 12 \Rightarrow a_1 + a_3 = 9 \Rightarrow a_1(1+q^2) = 9$$

$$\frac{q^2}{9} = \frac{3}{9} \Rightarrow \frac{1 \cdot q}{3} = 1 + q^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$3 + 3q^2 - 1 \cdot q = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$3q^2 - 1 \cdot q + 9 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$(q - 1)(q - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{3}{3} = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$a_1 = 1$$

$$a_2 = 3$$

$$a_3 = 9$$

$$q = \frac{9}{3} = 3$$

$$q = \frac{1}{3}$$

در این سه جواب

$$\frac{1}{1-1} = \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$a_1 = 9$$

$$a_2 = 3$$

$$a_3 = 1$$

2) $a_n = 2, 4, 8, \dots$

الف) $q = \frac{a_2}{a_1} = 2 \Rightarrow S_n = \frac{a_1(q^n - 1)}{q - 1} = \frac{2(2^n - 1)}{2 - 1} = 2^n - 1$ ✓

ب) $P = (1 + r)^n = (1 + r) \cdot (1 + r) \cdot \dots \cdot (1 + r) = (1 + r)^n = (1 + r)^n$
 $= (1 + r)^n = (1 + r)^n$ ✓

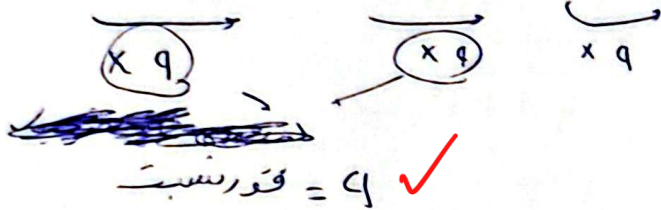
91

$a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n$

$aq, aq^2, aq^3, \dots, aq^{n-1}$

$aq - a, aq^2 - aq, \dots, aq^n - aq^{n-1}$

$a(q-1), a(q^2-q), \dots, a(q^n - q^{n-1})$



101

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

$a_1 + a_1 + d + a_1 + 2d + \dots + a_1 + (n-1)d$

$a_1, 2n, 1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n - 1$

$\Rightarrow S_n = n(a_1 + \frac{(n-1)n}{2}d) = \frac{n}{2} (2a_1 + (n-1)d)$ ✓

ب) $S_n = a \left(\frac{q^n - 1}{q - 1} \right)$

$a_1 + a_1q + a_1q^2 + \dots + a_1q^{n-1} = a_1(1 + q + q^2 + \dots + q^{n-1})$

ضرب $S_n = a_1 + a_1q + a_1q^2 + \dots + a_1q^{n-1}$ by q

$S_n q = a_1q + a_1q^2 + a_1q^3 + \dots + a_1q^n \Rightarrow S_n q - S_n = a_1(q^n - a_1)$

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