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نام و نام خانوادگی: پاسخنامه تشریحی تکلیف شماره ۱.۱. کلاس:
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$$a + aq + aq^2 = 14 \Rightarrow a(1+q^2) = 14$$

$$\frac{a(1+q^2)}{1+q^2} = \frac{14}{1+q^2}$$

$$aq^2 \times ar \times aq = 4f \Rightarrow ar = f \rightarrow aq = f$$

$$14q = f + fq^2 \Rightarrow fq^2 - 14q + f = 0 \Rightarrow q = \frac{1}{f} \quad \checkmark \quad q = f$$

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$$fx^2 = (x^2 + 1)(x^2 - 2) \Rightarrow fx^2 = x^4 + 2x^2 - 2 \Rightarrow x^4 - 2x^2 + 2 - fx^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x^2 - 1)(x^2 + 2) = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = 1 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1$$

$$x = -1 \rightarrow \Lambda, \frac{1}{f}, r, X$$

$$x = 1 \rightarrow \Lambda, \frac{1}{f}, r, X \quad \checkmark$$

$$S_n = \Lambda x \frac{1 - (\frac{1}{f})^n}{1 - \frac{1}{f}} = \frac{14}{\frac{1}{f}} = \frac{14f}{1} = 14f = 14 \times 1 = 14$$

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$$a + q + q^2 + a^2 + q^2 = \frac{141}{11} \xrightarrow{\times a} a + aq + aq^2 + aq^2 + aq^2 = 34 \quad \checkmark$$

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$$d = \frac{4f-1}{f} = \frac{11}{f} \rightarrow a_n = 1 + (n-1) \frac{11}{f} \rightarrow a_f = 1 + \frac{4f}{f} = \frac{40}{f} = A$$

$$q^4 = 4f \Rightarrow q = 2 \rightarrow tn = r^{n-1} \rightarrow t_f = r^f = \Lambda = B$$

$$\frac{40}{f} + \frac{14}{f} = \frac{11}{f} = \frac{50}{f} \quad \checkmark$$

$$q = -2 \rightarrow B = -\Lambda \rightarrow A + B = 2f, A$$

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$$-2f, -\frac{90}{f}, \dots \rightarrow d = \frac{-90 + 94}{f} = \frac{4}{f} \quad a_n: \frac{1}{f} n - \frac{4f}{f}$$

$$a_{10} = \frac{1}{f} \times 10 - \frac{4f}{f} = 1$$

$$12 \Lambda (q)^n = 1 \Rightarrow q = \frac{1}{f} \quad \checkmark$$

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$$(a+rd)^r = (a+rd)(a+rd) \Rightarrow a^r + 2rd + r^2ad = a^r + 1 \cdot da + r^2d^r$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \cdot rd = 1 \cdot da + r^2d^r \Rightarrow \boxed{d = -a}$$

$$d = 0$$

* حواسه باشه چون حرفه از مقایسه بودن جمله تریه $d = 0$ نیز قابل قبول است!

$$(a+rd)^r = (a+d)(a+rd) \Rightarrow a^r + rd + rad = a^r + rad + rd^r$$

$$rad = rd^r \Rightarrow q = d$$

$$a_f = \frac{Ea}{a_f} = \frac{ra}{a_f} = \frac{ra}{a} \Rightarrow q = r$$

$$f_n = \frac{1}{r} \times (r)^{n-1}$$

$$f_1 = \frac{1}{r} \times (r) = 1$$

$$ra_r, ra_r, a_f$$

$$ra_r = a_f + ra_r \Rightarrow ra_r^r = a_f q^r + ra_r \Rightarrow q(q^r - 1) = q^r + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a_f - ra_r + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow q = 1, \boxed{q = r}$$

تایید می‌شود

$$r, \frac{1}{r} \sim \Rightarrow an = \frac{-1}{r}n + \frac{q}{r}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{r} + n\right)^r = \left(x + \frac{0}{r}\right)\left(x - \frac{r}{r}\right)$$

$$x + \frac{1}{14} + \frac{1}{r}n = x + \frac{1}{r}n - \frac{110}{r}$$

$$\frac{r}{14} = \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r}\right) \Rightarrow \frac{r}{14} = \frac{-1}{r} \Rightarrow q = \frac{-r}{14}$$

$$a_f = \frac{r}{r} = 1$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$a_{10} = -1$$

$$\frac{0-11}{r}, \frac{11-21}{r}, \frac{-1-21}{r}$$

$$\frac{-14}{r}, \frac{-20}{r}, \frac{-28}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow q = \frac{-20}{-14} = \frac{10}{7}$$

$$a + aq^r + aq^r = Vr$$

$$aq^r = a + d$$

$$aq^r = a + rd \Rightarrow \frac{d}{r} = a$$

$$a + a + d + a + rd = Vr$$

$$(a+rd)^r = (a+rd)(a) \Rightarrow a^r + d + rad = a^r + rad$$

$$d(d+ra) = rad$$

$$d = ra \Rightarrow \frac{d}{r} = a$$

حالت دوم (بنا به ثابت) $\rightarrow q = 1$

$$\boxed{d = 0}$$