

(دالة)  $\Sigma a_n x^n$

$$: \text{لما } n=1, a_1 = a_{11} \rightarrow \text{لما } a_1 = n(n-1) \rightarrow \{a_n\} \text{ حذا } -1$$

$$n^2 = 8n - 4 \Rightarrow n = v \rightarrow a_{11} = v(18-1) = 91$$

$$1^2 = 8n - 4 \Rightarrow n = v \rightarrow a_{11} = v(4-1) = 18 \rightarrow a_{11} - a_{11} = 91 - 18 = 73$$

$$\therefore a_1 = 1 \quad \text{لما } a_1 = 1 \quad \{a_n\} \text{ حذا } -1$$

$$a_{n+1} - a_n = a_{n+1} - a_n \Rightarrow d = a_2 - a_1 = 18 - 1 = 17 \quad \text{لما } d$$

$$a_1 = a_1 + 99 \times d = 1 + 99 \times 17 = 199$$

$$\text{لما } a_1 = 199, a_2 = 199 + 17, a_3 = 199 + 2 \times 17, \dots, a_n = 199 + (n-1) \times 17$$

$$a_n = 199 + (n-1) \times 17$$

$$\text{لما } a_n = 199 + (n-1) \times 17$$

$$a_{11} = 199 + (11-1) \times 17 = 199 + 10 \times 17 = 199 + 170 = 369$$

$$\text{لما } a_1 + a_{11} = v \rightarrow a_1 + a_{11} = 19 \quad \{a_n\} \text{ حذا } -1$$

$$a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_{11} = 19 + v \Rightarrow$$

$$(a_1 + 1d) + (a_1 + 2d) + (a_1 + 3d) + (a_1 + 10d) = 19 \Rightarrow 4a_1 + 14d = 19 \div 4$$

$$4a_1 + 10d = \frac{19}{4} \rightarrow a_1 + a_{11} = (a_1 + 1d) + (a_1 + 10d) = 2a_1 + 11d = \frac{19}{4}$$

$$\text{لما } a_1 = 199, a_{11} = 369 \rightarrow d = 17, a_1 = 199 \rightarrow d_1 = 17, d_2 = 16, \dots, d_{10} = 1 \rightarrow$$

$$\text{لما } a_1 = 199, a_2 = 199 + 17, a_3 = 199 + 2 \times 17, \dots, a_n = 199 + (n-1) \times 17 \rightarrow$$

$$\text{لما } a_1 = 199, a_2 = 199 + 17, a_3 = 199 + 2 \times 17, \dots, a_n = 199 + (n-1) \times 17 \rightarrow a_n = 199 + (n-1) \times 17 = \frac{199 - 17}{1} + 1 = 199$$

$$\text{لما } a_1 = 199, a_2 = 199 + 17, a_3 = 199 + 2 \times 17, \dots, a_n = 199 + (n-1) \times 17 \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{v}{r} \rightarrow \text{لما } q = \frac{v}{r}, a_1 = v$$

$$a_1 = a_1 \times q^{99} = v \times \left(\frac{v}{r}\right)^{99} = \frac{v^2 r^2 \times \frac{v^{99}}{r^{99}}}{r^{99}} = \frac{v^{101}}{r^{94}}$$

لهماً ينتمي إلى مجموعات  $(\alpha_{n-1}) \rightarrow (\alpha_{n-2}) \rightarrow (\alpha_{n-3}) \rightarrow \dots$

$$(\alpha_{n-1})^r = (\alpha_{n-2})_0 (\alpha_{n-1})$$

$$14n^2 - 14n + 4 = 15n^2 - 14n + 2 \Rightarrow n^2 - 2n + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow (n-2)(n-1) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} n=1 \rightarrow 1, 2, 3, \dots \rightarrow q=1 \rightarrow a_0 = a_1 \times q^0 = 1 \times 1 = 1 \\ n=2 \rightarrow 4, 9, \dots \rightarrow q = \frac{n}{2} \rightarrow a_0 = a_1 \times q^1 = 1 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^0 = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

مقدار دو حالت دارد

اگر  $a_1 = 1$  باشد، ترتیب  $\{a_n\}$  از زیر مجموعه  $\{a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots\}$  است

بنابراین  $a_1 = 0$  باشد

$$(a_1)^r = a_0 \times a_{1r} \Rightarrow (a_1 + 4d)^r = (a_1 + 4d) \times (a_1 + 12d) \Rightarrow$$

$$a_1^r + 4rda_1^r + 12da_1^r = a_1^r + 4da_1^r + 4a_1^r d + 12a_1^r d \Rightarrow 4ad + 12d^r = 0$$

$$4d(a_1 + 4d) = 0 \Rightarrow a_1 + 4d = 0 \Rightarrow a_1 = 0$$

پس دو عدد  $\frac{1}{2}$  و  $0$  تعداد عدد دیگر چون درج نشود نیستند

بنابراین  $a_1 = 0$  باشد. اگر  $a_1 \neq 0$  باشد، اعداد درج شده از  $a_1$  تا  $a_{1r}$  می باشند.

بنابراین  $x_1 \times x_2 \times \dots \times x_{1r} = ?$

$$x_1 \times x_2 \times \dots \times x_n = 128 \Rightarrow (x_1 \times x_n)^{\frac{n}{2}} = 128 \Rightarrow x_1 \times x_n = \sqrt[2]{128} = 2 \Rightarrow (2)^{\frac{n}{2}} = 2^n \Rightarrow$$

$$n=18 \Rightarrow q^{n+1} = \frac{b}{a} \Rightarrow q^{18} = \frac{2}{1} \Rightarrow q = \sqrt[18]{\frac{2}{1}}$$

$$x_r = a_1 = a_1 \times q^r = 1 \times \left(\sqrt[18]{\frac{2}{1}}\right)^r = \sqrt[18]{1^r \times \frac{2^r}{1^r}} = \sqrt[18]{\frac{2^r}{1^r}} = \sqrt[18]{2^r} = \sqrt[18]{128}$$

پس در اینجا  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{1r}$  عبارت از  $n$  جمله ای مجموعه می باشد

$$\text{(انف)} \quad \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{10}, \frac{12}{11}, -\frac{14}{11}, \dots \Rightarrow a_n = (-1)^{n+1} \times \frac{2n-4}{10}$$

$$\therefore 2, 22, -222, -2222, 22222, \dots \Rightarrow a_n = \begin{cases} (-1)^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} & \text{for } n \text{ odd} \\ (-1)^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} \times \frac{10-1}{9} \times (-1) & \text{for } n \text{ even} \end{cases}$$

موفق باشید  
قره باغ