(1

$1;4;7;10;13;15;..;..;..$:

$1;3;9;27;81;..;..$:

$4;-1;-4;-7;-10;-13;-16;-19;...............$:

:

$$\mathbb{R} \qquad I=\left\{0;1;2;3;......n\right\} \qquad u \qquad \begin{cases} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & .. & n \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow .... & \downarrow \\ 4 & -1 & -4 & -7 & -10 & .. & u(n) \end{cases}$$

-

					$\mathbb{N}$	I	
(u_n)	$(u_n)_{n\in I}$		$\mathbb{R}$	I u	I		

- n u u_n $u(n)$

- $.....;u_2;u_1;u_0$ $(u_n)_{n\in I}$

- u_n $(u_n)_{n\in I}$

-

$$u_n = 2n+1 \qquad\qquad (u_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$$

$$u_{15} \qquad u_1 \qquad u_0$$

$$u_{15}=2\times15+1=31 \qquad u_1=2\times1+1=3 \qquad u_0=2\times0+1=1$$

$$u_{13} = u_3 + (13-3)r \qquad 5 = 2 + 10r \qquad r = \frac{3}{10} \qquad \blacklozenge$$

$$\underline{\qquad\qquad\qquad n \qquad\qquad\qquad} -$$

$$(u_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}} \quad . \qquad S_n = u_p + u_{p+1} + u_{p+2} + \dots + u_{n-1} + u_n$$

$$S_n = (n-p+1)\frac{(u_p + u_n)}{2}$$

$$(u_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}} \qquad\qquad u_0 = 1 \qquad r = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$-1 \qquad u_{20}$$

$$-2 \qquad S_1 = u_0 + u_1 + u_2 + \dots + u_{20}$$

$$-3 \qquad S_2 = u_5 + u_6 + \dots + u_{25}$$

$$-1$$

$$u_{20} = u_0 + (20-0)r$$
$$= 1 + 20 \times \frac{3}{2}$$
$$= 1 + 30$$
$$= 31$$

$$-2$$

$$S_1 = (20-0+1)\frac{u_0 + u_{20}}{2}$$
$$= 21 \times \frac{1+31}{2}$$
$$= 21 \times 16$$
$$= 336$$

$$-3 \qquad u_5 \qquad u_{25} \qquad\qquad S_2$$

$(3$ _____

- ____

$$\left(u_n\right)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$$

q . $\mathbb{N}$ n $u_{n+1} = qu_n$ q $\left(u_n\right)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$

$$\left(u_n\right)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$$

____

$$u_n = 2^n \qquad \left(u_n\right)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$$

اثبت أن $\left(u_n\right)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ متتالية هندسية محددا أساسها

____

$$u_{n+1} = 2^{n+1}$$

لكل n من $\mathbb{N}$ لدينا : $= 2 \times 2^n$ إذن $\left(u_n\right)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ متتالية هندسية أساسها 2
$$= 2u_n$$

- _____

$$\left(u_n\right)_{n\in\mathbb{N}} \qquad q \quad u_p \qquad n \qquad \mathbb{N} : u_n = u_p \times q^{(n-p)}$$

____

$$\blacklozenge \left(u_n\right)_{n\in\mathbb{N}} \qquad 2 \qquad u_3 = 5$$

$$u_{25} ; u_{20} ; u_7$$

$$\blacklozenge \left(u_n\right)_{n\in\mathbb{N}} \qquad q \qquad u_{10} = 8 \qquad u_{13} = 64$$

$$q$$

$$\blacklozenge \ u_7 = u_3 \times q^{(7-3)} \qquad u_{20} = u_3 \times q^{(20-3)} \qquad u_{25} = u_3 \times q^{(25-3)}$$
$$= 5 \times 2^4 \qquad\qquad = 5 \times 2^{17} \qquad\qquad = 5 \times 2^{22}$$
$$\blacklozenge \ u_{13} = u_{10} \times q^{(13-10)} \qquad 64 = 8 \times q^3 \qquad q^3 = 8 = 2^3 \qquad q = 2$$

n -

$$S_n = u_p + u_{p+1} + u_{p+2} + \ldots + u_{n-1} + u_n \qquad . \left(q \neq 1\right) \; q \qquad \left(u_n\right)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$$

$$S_n = u_p \times \left(\frac{1-q^{(n-p+1)}}{1-q}\right)$$

$$q = \frac{1}{3} \qquad u_0 = 135 \qquad \left(u_n\right)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$$

S_1 : (1

$$S_1 = u_0 + u_1 + \ldots + u_{10} + u_{11}$$

S_2 : (1

$$S_2 = u_5 + u_6 + \ldots + u_{20}$$

-1

$$S_1 = u_0 + u_1 + \ldots + u_{11}$$

$$= u_0 \times \left(\frac{1-q^{(11-0+1)}}{1-q}\right)$$

$$= 135 \times \left(\frac{1-\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{12}}{1-\frac{1}{3}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{5\left(3^{12}-1\right)}{2\times 3^8}$$