

5. Geometrická posloupnost

DEF.

GEOMETRICKOU POSLOUPNOSTI máximálně posloupnost $(a_m)_{m=1}^{\infty}$ právě tehdy, když existuje kápné číslo q ($q \in \mathbb{R}$) takové, ní pro každé přiroz. číslo m ($m \in \mathbb{N}$) platí:

$$a_{m+1} = a_m \cdot q \quad \text{DEFINIČNÍ VZOREC}$$

Číslo q máximálně KVOCIENT.

VLASTNOSTI

1. Ji-li $a_1 \neq 0 \wedge q \neq 0$: $q = \frac{a_{m+1}}{a_m}$

2. Ji-li $a_1 = 0 \Rightarrow \forall m \in \mathbb{N}$: $a_m = 0$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{pl.} \\ \text{GP} \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} a_1 = 0 \\ q = 2 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} a_2 = a_1 q = 0 \cdot 2 = 0 \\ a_3 = a_2 q = 0 \cdot 2 = 0 \\ a_4 = a_3 q = 0 \cdot 2 = 0 \\ \vdots \end{array}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{pl.} \\ \text{GP} \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} (2)^{m-1} \\ m=1 \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, \dots \\ a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow q = \frac{a_2}{a_1} = \frac{a_3}{a_2} = \frac{a_4}{a_3} = \dots = 2$$

OBECHÉ:

$$q = \frac{a_{m+1}}{a_m} = \frac{2^m}{2^{m-1}} = \frac{2 \cdot 2^{m-1}}{2^{m-1}} = 2$$

3. Ji-li $q = 0 \Rightarrow \forall m \in \mathbb{N} - \{1\}$: $a_m = 0$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{pl.} \\ \text{GP} \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} a_1 = 5 \\ q = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} a_2 = a_1 q = 5 \cdot 0 = 0 \\ a_3 = a_2 q = 0 \cdot 0 = 0 \\ a_4 = a_3 q = 0 \cdot 0 = 0 \\ \vdots \end{array}$$

VĚTY

v geometrické posloupnosti platí:

1. $\forall m \in \mathbb{N}$: $a_m = a_1 \cdot q^{m-1}$ VZOREC PRO N-TÝ ČLEN

$\text{pl.} \quad a_5 = a_1 q^{5-1} = a_1 q^4$

2. $\forall k, l \in \mathbb{N}$: $a_k = a_l \cdot q^{k-l}$ VZOREC PRO LÍROV. 2 ČLENY

$\text{pl.} \quad a_7 = a_3 \cdot q^{7-3} = a_3 q^4$

3. $\forall m \in \mathbb{N} - \{1\}$: $|a_m| = \sqrt{a_{m-1} \cdot a_{m+1}}$ VZOREC PRO PROSTŘEDNÍ ČLEN

$\text{pl.} \quad |a_4| = \sqrt{a_3 \cdot a_5}$ absolut. hodnota
má-li případ. nrv. 0

4. $\forall m \in \mathbb{N}$, kde

a) $q \neq 1 \Rightarrow s_m = a_1 \frac{q^m - 1}{q - 1}$

b) $q = 1 \Rightarrow s_m = m a_1$

$$s_m = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_m$$

VZOREC PRO SOUČET PRVNÍCH m ČLENOV GEOM. POSLOUPNOSTI

DŮKAZY

1. MAT.

1. **MATEM. INDUKCÍ**

1. $m=1 \quad a_1 = a_1 q^{1-1} = a_1 q^0 = a_1 \cdot 1 = a_1 \quad \forall (1) \text{ pl.}$

2. pro $\forall m=k$ dok., ní platí pl. $\forall (k) \Rightarrow$ pl. $\forall (k+1)$,

ty. předp., ní pro $m=k$ platí $a_k = a_1 q^{k-1}$

a dokaz., ní pl. pro $m=k+1$, ty. $a_{k+1} = a_1 q^k$

$L = a_{k+1} = a_k \cdot q = a_1 q^{k-1} \cdot q = a_1 q^k = P \text{ obd.}$
z defin. m.

4. a) $q \neq 1$ **MATEM. IND.** $\frac{q^m - 1}{q - 1} = a_1 \quad s_1 = a_1 \quad \forall (1) \text{ pl.}$

1. $m=1 \quad s_1 = a_1 \frac{q^1 - 1}{q - 1}$

2. $\forall m=k$: $\forall (k) \text{ pl.}$, ty. $s_k = a_1 \frac{q^k - 1}{q - 1}$,

pak pl. $\forall (k+1)$, ty. $s_{k+1} = a_1 \frac{q^{k+1} - 1}{q - 1}$

$L = s_{k+1} = s_k + a_{k+1} = a_1 \frac{q^k - 1}{q - 1} + a_1 q^k = a_1 \frac{q^k - 1 + q^k(q - 1)}{q - 1}$
 $= a_1 \frac{q^k - 1 + q^{k+1} - q^k}{q - 1} = a_1 \frac{q^{k+1} - 1}{q - 1} = P \text{ obd.}$

2. $a_k = a_1 q^{k-1}$

$a_l = a_1 q^{l-1}$

$\frac{a_k}{a_l} = \frac{a_1 q^{k-1}}{a_1 q^{l-1}} = q^{k-l} = q^{k-1-(l-1)}$

$\frac{a_k}{a_l} = q^{k-l} \Rightarrow a_k = a_l q^{k-l}$ z obd.

b) $q = 1 \quad a_1 = a_1$

$a_2 = a_1 q = a_1 \cdot 1 = a_1$

$a_3 = a_2 q = a_1 \cdot 1 = a_1$

\vdots

$a_m = a_1$

$s_m = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_m$

$s_m = m a_1 \text{ obd.}$

Příklady

① Geometrická posloupnost

a) $a_1 = 2, q = 5, a_{21} = ?$

$$a_m = a_1 q^{m-1}$$

$$a_{21} = a_1 q^{20} = 2 \cdot 5^{20}$$

c) $a_1 = 4, a_2 = \frac{4}{3}, q = ?, a_5 = ?$

$$q = \frac{a_2}{a_1} = \frac{\frac{4}{3}}{4} = \frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$q \neq 1 \Rightarrow s_m = a_1 \frac{q^m - 1}{q - 1}$$

$$s_5 = 4 \cdot \frac{(\frac{1}{3})^5 - 1}{\frac{1}{3} - 1}$$

$$s_5 = 4 \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{243} - 1}{-\frac{2}{3}} = 4 \cdot \frac{-\frac{242}{243}}{-\frac{2}{3}} = 4 \cdot \frac{242 \cdot 3}{243 \cdot 2} = \frac{484}{81} = 5 \frac{79}{81}$$

b) $a_6 = 32, a_3 = 4, q = ?, q = ?, a_7 = ?$

(1. MP) $a_6 = a_1 q^5$
 $a_3 = a_1 q^2$

$$\frac{32 = a_1 q^5}{4 = a_1 q^2} \quad \left. \begin{matrix} \\ \end{matrix} \right\} \textcircled{1}$$

$$8 = q^3 \quad q = \sqrt[3]{8} = 2$$

$$q = 2 \quad a_1 = \frac{4}{2^2} = 1$$

$$a_7 = a_1 q^6 = 1 \cdot 2^6 = 64$$

(2. MP) $a_n = a_1 q^{n-1}$
 $a_6 = a_3 q^3$

$$32 = 4 q^3 \quad | :4$$

$$q^3 = 8$$

$$q = 2$$

$$a_3 = a_1 q^2$$

$$a_1 = \frac{a_3}{q^2} = \frac{4}{2^2} = 1$$

d) $d_1 = 5, q = 1; d_2, d_3, d_4 = ?$

$$d_2 = d_1 q = 5 \cdot 1 = 5 \quad \text{NEBO} \quad d_2 = d_1 q = 5 \cdot 1 = 5$$

$$d_3 = d_2 q = 5 \cdot 1 = 5 \quad d_3 = d_1 q^2 = 5 \cdot 1^2 = 5$$

$$d_4 = d_3 q = 5 \cdot 1 = 5 \quad d_4 = d_1 q^3 = 5 \cdot 1^3 = 5$$

$$\vdots \quad \vdots \quad d_m = d_1 q^{m-1} = 5 \cdot 1^{m-1} = 5$$

$$d_m = 5$$

[jde současně o AP
 $d_1 = 5$ difference $d = 0$]

e) $l_1 = 3, q = 0$

$$l_2, l_3, l_4 = ?$$

$$l_2 = l_1 q = 3 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$l_3 = l_2 q = 0 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$l_4 = l_3 q = 0 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\vdots \quad \vdots \quad l_m = l_1 q^{m-1} = 3 \cdot 0^{m-1}$$

$$= 3 \cdot 0^{m-1} = 0$$

f) $t_1 = 0, q = 5 \quad t_2, t_3, t_4 = ?$

$$t_2 = t_1 q = 0 \cdot 5 = 0$$

$$t_3 = t_2 q = 0 \cdot 5 = 0$$

$$t_4 = t_3 q = 0 \cdot 5 = 0$$

$$t_m = t_1 q^{m-1}$$

$$t_m = 0 \cdot 5^{m-1} = 0$$

[1. MP e) f) jsou GP,
 kde $a = 0$ v $q = 0$
 \Rightarrow dále se jimi nebudeme
 výrazně zabývat]

② Dokažte, že čísla $\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{5}+\sqrt{2}$ jsou prvními třemi členy GP

$$q_1 = \frac{a_2}{a_1} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}(\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{2})}{5-2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}(\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{2})}{3}$$

$$q_2 = \frac{a_3}{a_2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}(\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{2})}{3}$$

$q_1 = q_2$ korekce se rovnají \Rightarrow jde o první 3 členy GP

③ Dokažte, že posloupnosti jsou geometrické, uveďte q a prvních 5 členů

a) $\left(\frac{2}{(-2)^n}\right)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ GP $\Leftrightarrow a_{n+1} = a_n q \Rightarrow \exists q \in \mathbb{R}: q = \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}$

$$q = \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{\frac{2}{(-2)^{n+1}}}{\frac{2}{(-2)^n}} = \frac{2 \cdot (-2)^n}{(-2)^{n+1} \cdot 2} = \frac{(-2)^n}{(-2)^{n+1}} = \frac{(-2)^n}{(-2)^n \cdot (-2)} = \frac{1}{-2} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad q \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{u. GP}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{2}{(-2)^1} = -1$$

$$a_2 = \frac{2}{(-2)^2} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a_3 = \frac{2}{(-2)^3} = \frac{2}{-8} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$a_4 = \frac{2}{(-2)^4} = \frac{2}{16} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$a_5 = \frac{2}{(-2)^5} = \frac{2}{-32} = -\frac{1}{16}$$

NEBO $a_{n+1} = a_n q$

$$a_2 = a_1 q = (-1) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a_3 = a_2 q = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$a_4 = a_3 q = \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$a_5 = a_4 q = \frac{1}{8} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{16}$$

NEBO $a_m = a_1 q^{m-1}$

$$a_2 = (-1) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a_3 = (-1) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = -1 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$a_4 = (-1) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = -1 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{8}\right) = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$a_5 = (-1) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 = -1 \cdot \frac{1}{16} = -\frac{1}{16}$$

b) $(2^n \cdot 3^{2-n})_{n=1}^{\infty}$

$$q = \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{2^{n+1} \cdot 3^{2-(n+1)}}{2^n \cdot 3^{2-n}} = \frac{2 \cdot 2^n \cdot 3 \cdot 3^{1-n}}{2^n \cdot 3^2 \cdot 3^{-n}} = \frac{2}{3} \quad q \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{u. GP}$$

$$a_1 = 2 \cdot 3^{2-1} = 2 \cdot 3 = 6$$

$$a_2 = a_1 q = 6 \cdot \frac{2}{3} = 4$$

$$a_3 = a_2 q = 4 \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$a_4 = a_3 q = \frac{8}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{16}{9}$$

$$a_5 = a_4 q = \frac{16}{9} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{32}{27}$$

NEBO $a_m = a_1 q^{m-1}$

$$a_2 = a_1 q = 6 \cdot \frac{2}{3} = 4$$

$$a_3 = a_1 q^2 = 6 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 = 6 \cdot \frac{4}{9} = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$a_4 = a_1 q^3 = 6 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 = 6 \cdot \frac{8}{27} = \frac{16}{9}$$

$$a_5 = a_1 q^4 = 6 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^4 = 6 \cdot \frac{16}{81} = \frac{32}{27}$$

NEBO $a_m = 2^m \cdot 3^{2-m}$

$$a_2 = 2^2 \cdot 3^{2-2} = 4 \cdot 3^0 = 4$$

$$a_3 = 2^3 \cdot 3^{2-3} = 8 \cdot 3^{-1} = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$a_4 = 2^4 \cdot 3^{2-4} = 16 \cdot 3^{-2} = \frac{16}{9}$$

$$a_5 = 2^5 \cdot 3^{2-5} = 32 \cdot 3^{-3} = \frac{32}{27}$$

④ Najděte n GP

a) $a_1 = 2, q = 5, a_3 = 2, a_5 = ?$

$$a_3 = a_1 q^2 = 2 \cdot 5^2 = 50$$

$$a_5 = a_1 \frac{q^5 - 1}{q - 1}$$

$$a_5 = 2 \cdot \frac{5^5 - 1}{5 - 1} = 2 \cdot \frac{5 \cdot 625 - 1}{4}$$

$$a_5 = \frac{3125 - 1}{2} = \frac{3124}{2} = 1562$$

b) $a_1 = 6, a_2 = 24, q = ?, a_5 = ?, a_8 = ?$

$$q = \frac{a_2}{a_1} = \frac{24}{6} = 4$$

$$a_5 = a_1 q^4 = 6 \cdot 4^4 = 6 \cdot 16 \cdot 16 = 1536$$

$$a_8 = a_1 q^7 = 6 \cdot 4^7 = 1536 \cdot 4^3 = 98304$$

⑤ určit první 2 členy GP: $a_3 = -\sqrt{20}$, $a_4 = 10$

$$q = \frac{a_4}{a_3} = \frac{10}{-\sqrt{20}} \cdot \frac{-\sqrt{20}}{-\sqrt{20}} = \frac{-10\sqrt{20}}{20} = -\frac{\sqrt{20}}{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{4 \cdot 5}}{2} = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{2} = -\sqrt{5}$$

1.14p.

$$a_3 = a_1 q^2$$

$$a_1 = \frac{a_3}{q^2} = \frac{-\sqrt{20}}{(-\sqrt{5})^2} = \frac{-\sqrt{20}}{5} = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

$$a_2 = a_1 q = \frac{-2\sqrt{5}}{5} \cdot (-\sqrt{5}) = +\frac{2 \cdot 5}{5} = 2$$

2.14p.

$$a_3 = a_2 q \Rightarrow a_2 = \frac{a_3}{q}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{-\sqrt{20}}{-\sqrt{5}} = +\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}} = 2$$

$$a_2 = a_1 q \Rightarrow a_1 = \frac{a_2}{q} = \frac{2}{-\sqrt{5}}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{2}{-\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{-\sqrt{5}}{-\sqrt{5}} = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

⑥ V GP

a) určit a_5 , q

$$a_4 - a_3 = -1,5$$

$$a_4 + a_2 = 1,5$$

$$a_4 - a_1 q^2 = -1,5$$

$$a_4 + a_1 q = 1,5$$

1.14p.

$$a_1(1-q^2) = -1,5$$

$$a_1(1+q) = 1,5$$

$$1-q = -1$$

$$q = 2$$

$$a_1 = \frac{1,5}{1+q} = \frac{1,5}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$b_n = a_1 \frac{q^n - 1}{q - 1}$$

$$b_5 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2^5 - 1}{2 - 1} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{32 - 1}{1} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 31 = \frac{31}{2}$$

1.14p. $a \neq 0, q \neq 1$
 2.14p. $a_1(1+q) = 0$

2.14p.

$$a_1 = \frac{1,5}{1+q} \text{ dos. do 1. rov.}$$

$$\frac{1,5}{1+q} (1-q^2) = -1,5$$

$$\frac{1,5}{1+q} (1-q)(1+q) = -1,5$$

$$1,5(1-q) = -1,5 \quad | :1,5$$

$$1-q = -1$$

$$q = 2$$

b) $a_4 + a_3 = 5$ určit a_1, q, S_7

$$a_2 + a_4 = 10$$

$$a_1 + a_1 q^2 = 5$$

$$a_1 q + a_1 q^3 = 10$$

$$a_1(1+q^2) = 5$$

$$a_1 q(1+q^2) = 10$$

$$q = 2$$

$$a_1 = \frac{5}{1+4} = \frac{5}{5} = 1$$

$$S_7 = a_1 \frac{q^7 - 1}{q - 1} = 1 \cdot \frac{2^7 - 1}{2 - 1} = \frac{128 - 1}{1} = 127$$

NEBO

$$a_1 = \frac{5}{1+q^2} \text{ dos. do 2. rov.}$$

$$\frac{5}{1+q^2} \cdot q(1+q^2) = 10$$

$$5q = 10$$

$$q = 2$$

c) $a_1 + a_4 = 18$ učiň a_1, q
 $a_2 + a_3 = 12$

$$a_1 + a_1 q^3 = 18$$

$$a_1 q + a_1 q^2 = 12$$

$$a_1 (1 + q^3) = 18$$

$$a_1 q (1 + q) = 12$$

$$\frac{(1+q)(1-q+q^2)}{q(1+q)} = \frac{18}{12}$$

$$\frac{1-q+q^2}{q} = \frac{3}{2} \quad | \cdot 2q$$

$$2q^2 - 2q + 2 = 3q$$

$$2q^2 - 5q + 2 = 0$$

$$q_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 2}}{4} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{9}}{4} = \frac{5 \pm 3}{4} = \begin{cases} \frac{5+3}{4} = 2 \Rightarrow a_1 = \frac{18}{1+2^3} = \frac{18}{9} = 2 \\ \frac{5-3}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow a_1' = \frac{18}{1+(\frac{1}{2})^3} = \frac{18}{\frac{9}{8}} = \frac{18 \cdot 8}{9} = 16 \end{cases}$$

EXISTUJÍ 2 GP:

$GP_1: a_1 = 2, q = 2$

$GP_2: a_1 = 16, q = \frac{1}{2}$

NEUMĚH-LI VÝŘEŠENÍ =>
 DU -> PÍSEMNĚ DĚLIT

$$\begin{array}{r} (1+q^3) : (1+q) \text{ upravení} \\ (q^3+1) : (q+1) = q^2 - q + 1 \\ -(q^3+q^2) \\ \hline -q^2+1 \\ -(-q^2-q) \\ \hline q+1 \\ -(q+1) \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

④ učiň

a) GP: $q = ?$, $a_1 = 36$, $a_3 \leq 252$

b) AP: $a_1 = 3$, $d = 4$, $b_m > 250$, $m = ?$

1. $q \neq 1$ $b_m = a_1 \frac{q^m - 1}{q - 1}$

2. $q = 1$

$b_3 \leq 252$

$b_m = ma_1$

$b_3 = 3a_1$

$36 \frac{q^3 - 1}{q - 1} \leq 252 \quad | :4$

$b_3 = 3 \cdot 36 = 108$

≤ 252

$q \frac{(q-1)(q^2+q+1)}{q-1} \leq 63 \quad | :9$

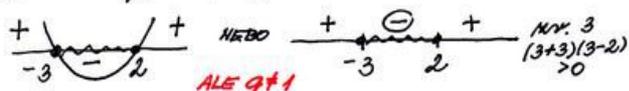
pl. $\Rightarrow q = 1$ LZE

$q^2 + q + 1 \leq 7$ ANULOVAT KV. NERŤE!

$q^2 + q - 6 \leq 0$

$(q+3)(q-2) \leq 0$

[mul. b. $q_0 = -3, 2$]



$q \in \langle -3, 2 \rangle - \{1\}$

ZÁVĚR: $q \in \langle -3, 2 \rangle - \{1\} \cup \{1\}$

$q \in \langle -3, 2 \rangle$

$b_m > 250$

$\frac{m}{2} (a_1 + a_m) > 250$

$\frac{m}{2} (3 + 4m - 1) > 250$

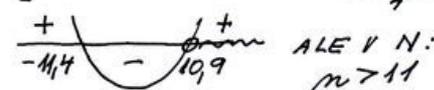
$\frac{m}{2} (2 + 4m) > 250$

$\frac{m}{2} \cdot 2(1 + 2m) > 250$

$m + 2m^2 > 250$ ANULOVAT!

$2m^2 - m - 250 > 0$

mul. b. $m_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 250}}{4} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{2001}}{4}$
 $m_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm 44,73}{4} = \begin{cases} \frac{43,73}{4} \approx 10,9 \\ -\frac{45,73}{4} \approx -11,4 \end{cases}$



ZÁVĚR: alespoň 11 členů AP (dáva součet členů > 250)

8) Mění kočny kvadratick' rovnici $x^2 - 10x + 16 = 0$ možná 4 čísla tak, aby spolu s vyčíslenými kočny mohl' být m'řadujících čtení

a) AP b) GP

$$x^2 - 10x + 16 = 0$$

$$(x-8)(x-2) = 0$$

$$x_1 = 8 \quad x_2 = 2$$

2 8 NEBO 8 2
 a_1 a_6 a_1 a_6
 obráceně

AP $a_1 = 2$ ($a_1 = 2$)

$$a_6 = a_1 + 5d \quad a_2 = a_1 + d = 3,2$$

$$8 = 2 + 5d \quad a_3 = a_2 + d = 4,4$$

$$5d = 6 \quad a_4 = a_3 + d = 5,6$$

$$d = \frac{6}{5} = 1,2 \quad a_5 = a_4 + d = 6,8$$

$$(a_6 = a_5 + d = 8 \text{ kontrola})$$

2b

$$a_1 = 8 \quad (a_1 = 8)$$

$$a_6 = a_1 + 5d \quad a_2 = a_1 + d = 6,8$$

$$2 = 8 + 5d \quad a_3 = a_2 + d = 5,6$$

$$5d = -6 \quad a_4 = a_3 + d = 4,4$$

$$d = -\frac{6}{5}$$

$$d = -1,2 \quad a_5 = a_4 + d = 3,2$$

$$(a_6 = a_5 + d = 2 \text{ kontrola})$$

pořad čísel n'řadujících
 \Rightarrow lze vyvodit zpaměti

AP1: 2 3,2 4,4 5,6 6,8 8

AP2: 8 6,8 5,6 4,4 3,2 2

GP $a_1 = 2$ ($a_1 = 2$)

$$a_6 = a_1 q^5 \quad a_2 = a_1 q = 2\sqrt[4]{4}$$

$$8 = 2q^5 \quad a_3 = a_2 q = 2\sqrt[4]{4} \cdot \sqrt[4]{4} = 2\sqrt[4]{16}$$

$$q^5 = 4 \quad a_4 = a_3 q = 2\sqrt[4]{16} \cdot \sqrt[4]{4} =$$

$$= 2\sqrt[4]{2^4 \cdot 2^2} = 2\sqrt[4]{2^6} =$$

$$= 2\sqrt[4]{2^5 \cdot 2} = 2 \cdot 2\sqrt[4]{2} = 4\sqrt[4]{2}$$

$$a_5 = 4\sqrt[4]{2} \cdot \sqrt[4]{4} = 4\sqrt[4]{8}$$

$$a_6 = 4\sqrt[4]{8} \cdot \sqrt[4]{4} = 4\sqrt[4]{32} = 4\sqrt[4]{2^5} = 8$$

NEBO $a_1 = 8, a_6 = 2$ lze vyvodit
 q'ím paměti

$$a_6 = a_1 q^5 \quad a_2 = 8 \cdot \frac{\sqrt[4]{2^3}}{2} = 4\sqrt[4]{8}$$

$$2 = 8q^5 \quad a_3 = 4\sqrt[4]{8} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[4]{2^3}}{2} =$$

$$q^5 = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \quad = 2\sqrt[4]{2^3 \cdot 2^3} =$$

$$q = \sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{4}} \quad = 2 \cdot \sqrt[4]{2^5 \cdot 2^1} =$$

$$q = \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{2^2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[4]{2^3}}{\sqrt[4]{2^3}} \quad = 2 \cdot 2\sqrt[4]{2} =$$

$$q = \frac{\sqrt[4]{2^3}}{2} \quad = 4\sqrt[4]{2} \text{ ale}$$

stejně

GP1: 2 2 $\sqrt[4]{4}$ 2 $\sqrt[4]{16}$ 4 $\sqrt[4]{2}$ 4 $\sqrt[4]{8}$ 8 GP2: 8 4 $\sqrt[4]{8}$ 4 $\sqrt[4]{2}$ 2 $\sqrt[4]{16}$ 2 $\sqrt[4]{4}$ 2

9) Najděte 2 vhodná čísla x, y tak, aby čísla 3, x, y tvořila 3 m'řadujících členů GP a čísla x, y, 18 tvořila 3 m'řadujících členů AP.

GP: 3 x y - m'řadujících, ale m'římů } $q = \frac{x}{3} = \frac{y}{x}$
 kolikáté členy

AP: x y 18 - m'řadujících $\Rightarrow d = y - x = 18 - y$

} 2 m'římů

$$\frac{x}{3} = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$y - x = 18 - y$$

$$x^2 = 3y$$

$$2y - x = 18 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2y = 18 + x \\ y = \frac{18 + x}{2} \end{cases} (*)$$

$$x^2 = \frac{3(18 + x)}{2}$$

$$2x^2 = 3x + 54$$

$$2x^2 - 3x - 54 = 0$$

nebo lze
 m'ř. x a
 dosadit, ALE
 pak máš čísla
 k' m'římů.

$$2x^2 - 3x - 54 = 0$$

$$x_{1/2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 + 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 54}}{4} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{441}}{4} = \frac{3 \pm 21}{4}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{3 + 21}{4} = 6 \Rightarrow y_1 = \frac{6 + 18}{2} = 12$$

$$x_2 = \frac{3 - 21}{4} = -\frac{18}{4} = -\frac{9}{2} \Rightarrow y_2 = \frac{18 - \frac{9}{2}}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{36 - 9}{2} = \frac{27}{2} = \frac{27}{2}$$

ZÁVĚR: $x_1 = 6, y_1 = 12$ NEBO $x_2 = -\frac{9}{2}, y_2 = \frac{27}{2}$