

# Progressão Geométrica (PG)

Def Sequência  $a_1$  e  $q$  nos reais

$$\begin{cases} a_1 \text{ (dado)} \end{cases}$$

$q$ : razão da PG (Constante)

$$\begin{cases} a_n = a_{n-1} \cdot q, n \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

①  $a_1 = 2$  e  $q = 3$

$(2, 6, 18, 54, \dots)$

$\underbrace{2 \rightarrow 6}_{\times 3} \quad \underbrace{6 \rightarrow 18}_{\times 3} \quad \underbrace{18 \rightarrow 54}_{\times 3}$

PG crescente  $a_n > a_{n-1}, n \geq 2$

Observe que  $\frac{6}{2} = \frac{18}{6} = \frac{54}{18} = \dots = \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = 3$

②  $a_1 = 2$  e  $q = \frac{1}{3}$

$(2, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{9}, \frac{2}{27}, \dots)$  PG decrescente

$a_1 > 0$   
e  
 $0 < q < 1$

Observe que  
 $\frac{a_2}{a_1} = \frac{a_3}{a_2} = \dots = \frac{1}{3}$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad a_1 = 2 \quad \text{e} \quad q = -3$$

$(2, -6, 18, -54, 162, \dots)$  PG alternante ou oscilante  
 $a_1 > 0$  e  $q < 0$

$$\frac{-6}{2} = \frac{18}{-6} = \frac{-54}{18} = \dots = -3$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad a_1 = 2 \quad \text{e} \quad q = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$(2, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{9}, -\frac{2}{27}, \dots)$  PG alternante ou oscilante  
 $a_1 > 0$  e  $q < 0$

$$\frac{-\frac{2}{3}}{2} = \frac{\frac{2}{9}}{-\frac{2}{3}} = \dots = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad a_1 = 2 \quad \text{e} \quad q = 1$$

$(2, 2, 2, 2, \dots)$  PG constante  $q = 1$  (Tb é PA  $r=0$ )

$$\textcircled{6} \quad a_1 = 2 \quad \text{e} \quad q = 0$$

$(2, 0, 0, 0, \dots)$  PG estacionária  $a_1 \neq 0$  e  $q = 0$

⑦  $a_1 = -2$  e  $q = 3$

$(-2, -6, -18, -54, \dots)$  PG decrescente  $a_1 < 0$  e  $q > 0$

$$\frac{-6}{-2} = \frac{-18}{-6} = \dots = 3$$

⑧  $a_1 = -2$  e  $q = -3$

$(-2, 6, -18, 54, -162, \dots)$  PG oscilante  
alternante  $a_1 < 0$  e  $q < 0$

⑨  $a_1 = -2$  e  $q = 0 \Rightarrow$  PG  $(-2, 0, 0, 0, \dots)$  estacionária  
 $a_1 \neq 0$  e  $q = 0$

⑩  $a_1 = 0$  e  $q = 0$

$(0, 0, 0, 0, \dots)$  PG constante

⑪  $a_1 = 0$  e  $q \neq 0$   $(0, 0, 0, 0, \dots)$

PG

$$a_1 \neq 0 \text{ e } q \neq 0$$

$$(a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_{n-1}, a_n, \dots)$$

$$\frac{a_2}{a_1} = \frac{a_3}{a_2} = \dots = \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = q$$

Ex *por definição*  
①  $(0, 0, 0, \dots)$  PG  
razão  $q \notin \mathbb{R}$

②  $(\pi, 0, 0, 0, \dots)$   
é PG de razão 0  
*por definição*

$$\textcircled{3} (1-\sqrt{2}, -1, \dots) \text{ PG}$$

$\xrightarrow{\times q}$

$$q = \frac{-1}{1-\sqrt{2}} = \frac{-1}{(1-\sqrt{2})(1+\sqrt{2})} \cdot \frac{(1+\sqrt{2})}{(1+\sqrt{2})} = \frac{-1(1+\sqrt{2})}{1-2}$$

$$q = 1+\sqrt{2}$$

3 termos consecutivos de uma PG

$$(\dots, a_{n-1}, a_n, a_{n+1}, \dots)$$

$$\textcircled{1} a_1 \neq 0 \text{ e } q \neq 0 \quad \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \Rightarrow (a_n)^2 = a_{n-1} \cdot a_{n+1}$$

Propriedade da média geométrica

$$(a_n)^2 = a_{n-1} \cdot a_{n+1}$$

Vale mesmo  $a_1 = 0$  ou  $q = 0$

$$(\overbrace{\pi, 0, 0, 0, \dots})$$

①  $(x-2; x+2; x-1)$  PG qual é a razão?

$$(x+2)^2 = (x-2)(x-1)$$

$$\cancel{x^2} + 4x + 4 = \cancel{x^2} - x - 2x + 2$$

$$4x + 3x = 2 - 4$$

$$7x = -2$$

$$\boxed{x = -\frac{2}{7}}$$

$$\text{a PG é } \left(-\frac{16}{7}; \frac{12}{7}; -\frac{9}{7}\right)$$

$$\text{Logo, } q = \frac{\frac{12}{7}}{-\frac{16}{7}} = -\frac{12}{16} \Rightarrow \boxed{q = -\frac{3}{4}}$$

$a_1 \neq 0$  e  $q < 0$   
PG oscilante

② Considere uma PG de 3 termos tal que o produto dos termos é 216 e a soma desses termos é 26.

$$a_1 \neq 0 \text{ e } q \neq 0$$

$$PG \begin{cases} (a_1, a_1q, a_1q^2) \\ \text{ou} \\ \left( \frac{x}{q}, x, xq \right) \end{cases} \quad q \neq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x}{q} \cdot x \cdot xq = 216 \quad (I) \\ \frac{x}{q} + x + xq = 26 \quad (II) \end{cases}$$

$$(I) \quad x^3 = 216 \Rightarrow \boxed{x = 6}$$

$$x = 6 \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} & \frac{6}{q} + 6 + 6q = 26 \\ & 6 + 6q + 6q^2 = 26q \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \times q$$

$$6q^2 - 20q + 6 = 0 \quad ] \div 2$$

$$3q^2 - 10q + 3 = 0$$

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

$$x = 6 \text{ e } q = 3 \Rightarrow \text{a PG é } (2, 6, 18)$$

$$\text{ou} \\ x = 6 \text{ e } q = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \text{a PG é } (18, 6, 2)$$

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$$\frac{6 + 6q + 6q^2}{q} = \frac{26q}{q}$$

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