## Progressas Aritmética (PA)

$$\int \alpha_{1} = \alpha_{m-1} + \alpha$$

$$\int \alpha_{2} = \alpha_{m}$$

$$\int \alpha_{1} = \alpha_{m}$$

(1) 
$$(a_1, a_1, a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5)$$
  $PA R_1 = -3 + M = 2$   
(2)  $(-3, -1, 1, 3, 5, ...)$   $PA R_1 = -3 + M = -3$   
(3)  $(7, 4, 1, -2, -5, ...)$   $PA R_2 = 7 + M = -3$ 

$$4 = \frac{7+1}{2}$$
  $1 = \frac{4+(-2)}{2}$   $-2 = \frac{1+(-5)}{2}$ 

(
$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \dots$$
)  $\alpha_{m-1}, \alpha_m, \alpha_{m+1}, \dots$ ) PA de  $\alpha_2 \bar{\alpha}_0 \pi$   
3 termes consecutives da Aquencia  
 $\alpha_2 - \alpha_1 = \alpha_3 - \alpha_2 = \alpha_4 - \alpha_3 = \dots = \alpha_m - \alpha_{m-1} = \alpha_{m+1} - \alpha_m$   
 $\alpha_m - \alpha_{m-1} = \alpha_{m+1} - \alpha_m$   
 $\alpha_m + \alpha_m = \alpha_{m+1} + \alpha_{m-1}$   
 $\alpha_m = \alpha_{m+1} + \alpha_{m-1}$  fropriedade da  
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Ex paq 
$$(x+5, 4x-1, x^2-1)$$
  $PA$   $x?$ 

Prop. da média anitmética

 $4x-1 = \frac{x+5+x^2-1}{2}$   $x=1 \Rightarrow a PA = (6, 3, 0)$ 
 $8x-2 = x^2+x+4$  au  $x=6$ 
 $x=1 \text{ au } x=6$ 

opcos 
$$(x^2-1)-(4x-1)=(4x-1)-(x+5)$$

## Termo geral da PA 1º termes apre razas $a_2 = a_1 + 1 \pi$ $a_3 = a_2 + n = a_1 + n \Rightarrow a_3 = a_1 + o_n$ $a_4 = a_3 + \pi = a_1 + 2\pi + \pi \Rightarrow a_9 = a_1 + 3\pi$ $a_{m} = a_{1} + (m-1) \cdot \pi, m 1$

① 
$$PA(4,10,16,22,...)$$
  $Q_{51} = ?$ 

$$Q_{1} = 4 \qquad M = 10 - 4 = 6 \qquad Q_{m} = Q_{1} + (m-1). M$$

$$Q_{51} = 4 + 50.6 \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \boxed{Q_{51} = 304}$$

3) 
$$PA(2,10,18,...,250)$$
  $m \in de terms da PA$ 
 $Q_1 = 2$   $Q_m = 250$   $M = 8$ 
 $Q_m = Q_1 + (m-1)N$ 
 $Q_m = Q_$ 

ex 17 ao 40 quantidade de exercícios (17,18,19, -..,40) PA a, = 47 am = 40 r=1  $40 = 17 + (M-1) \cdot 1 \implies M-1 = 40 - 17 \implies M = 40 - 17 + 1$ 5) Interpolar 4 meios aritmétices entre 1 e 2, nersa orden \ PA e-m = 2 + 4 = 6  $Q = 1 + 5 \pi$ 

0.6 = 2

$$\begin{cases} a_1 + a_5 = 26 \\ a_2 + a_9 = 46 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
0.1 + 0.1 + 41 = 26 \\
0.1 + 1 + 0.1 + 81 = 46
\end{array}$$

Treisson método da adição

7 PA de 3 termos fal que a Roma desses termos e<sup>-</sup>3 e o produto deles e<sup>-</sup>  $\frac{5}{9}$ .

 $\frac{19 \text{ solução}}{(\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \alpha_{3}) PA}$   $\frac{(\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \alpha_{3}) PA}{(\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \alpha_{3} = 3)}$   $\frac{(\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \alpha_{3} = 3)}{(\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \alpha_{3} = \frac{5}{9})}$   $\frac{(\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \alpha_{3} = \frac{5}{9})}{(\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \alpha_{3} = \frac{3}{9})}$ 

PA QI= x e razaot  $(x, x+\pi, x+2\pi)$  $\int \gamma + \gamma + \Gamma + \chi + 2\Lambda = 3$   $\int \gamma \cdot (\chi + \Gamma)(\chi + 2\Lambda) = \frac{5}{9}$  $\begin{array}{c} 1 & \gamma_{2} + \Lambda = 1 & -D & \chi = 1 - \Lambda \\ (1 - \Lambda) (1 - \Lambda + \Lambda) (1 - \Lambda + 2\Lambda) = \frac{5}{9} \end{array}$ 

PA de razão M  $(\chi-\Pi,\chi)$   $\chi+\Pi$  $\begin{cases} \chi - \chi + \chi + \chi + \chi = 3 \\ (\chi - \chi) \chi \cdot (\chi + \chi) = 5 \\ q \end{cases}$  $3x = 3 \Rightarrow |x = 1|$  $(1-1)\cdot 1\cdot (1+1)=\frac{5}{a}$ 

$$(1-\pi)(1+\pi) = \frac{5}{9}$$
  
 $1-\frac{5}{9}$   
 $1-\frac{5}{9}$   
 $1-\frac{5}{9}$   
 $1-\frac{2}{9}$   
 $1-\frac{2}{9}$ 

$$\gamma = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 7 = \frac{2}{3} \implies \alpha \quad PA \quad \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{5}{3}\right)$$

$$\frac{QU}{\chi = 1e} \quad \chi = -\frac{2}{3} \implies \alpha PA \quad \left(\frac{5}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{4}{3}\right)$$

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$$Q_{m} = Q_{1} + (m-1). M$$
 $Q_{m} - Q_{1} = (m-1). M$ 
 $M + Q = M - M - M = \frac{Q_{m} - Q_{1}}{M}$ 
 $M + Q = \frac{36 - 9}{1}$