



# MATHS

# **BOOKS - VIKAS GUPTA MATHS (HINGLISH)**

# **SEQUENCE AND SERIES**

**Exercise Single Choice Problems** 

1. If a, b, c are positive real numbers such that a + b + c = 1, then the greatest value of `(1-a)(1-b)(1-c), is

A. 1

B. 
$$\frac{2}{3}$$
  
C.  $\frac{8}{27}$   
D.  $\frac{4}{9}$ 

# Answer: C

2. If xyz=(1-x)(1-y)(1-z) Where  $0\leq x,y,z\leq 1$ , then the minimum value of x(1-z)+y(1-x)+z(1-y) is

A. 
$$\frac{3}{2}$$
  
B.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
C.  $\frac{3}{4}$   
D.  $\frac{1}{2}$ 

#### Answer: C

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**3.** If  $\sec(\alpha - 2\beta)$ ,  $\sec \alpha$ ,  $\sec(\alpha + 2\beta)$  are in arithmetical progressin then  $\cos^2 \alpha = \lambda \cos^2 \beta (\beta \neq n\pi, n \in I)$ , the value of  $\lambda$  is:

C. 3 D.  $\frac{1}{2}$ 

#### Answer: B

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4. Let a,b,c,d, e ar non-zero and distinct positive real numbers. If a,b, c are

In a,b,c are in A.B, b,c, dare in G.P. and c,d e are in H.P, the a,c,e are in :

A. A.P.

B. G.P.

C. H.P.

D. Nothing can be said

#### Answer: B

**5.** if (m + 1)th, (n + 1)th and (r + 1)th term of an AP are in GP.and m, n and r in HP. . find the ratio of first term of A.P to its common difference

A. 
$$-\frac{n}{2}$$
  
B.  $-n$   
C.  $-2n$ 

D.+n

#### Answer: A



6. If the equation  $x^4 - 4x^3 + ax^2 + bx + 1 = 0$  has four positive roots, then the value of (a+ b) is :

$$\mathsf{A}.-4$$

B. 2

C. 6

D. can not be determined

Answer: B

7. If  $S_1, S_2 \; {
m and} \; S_3$  are the sums of first n natureal numbers, their squares

and their cubes respectively, then 
$${S_1^4S_2^2-S_2^2S_3^2\over S_1^2+S_2^2}=$$

A. 4

B. 2

C. 1

D. 0

Answer: D

**8.** If  $S_n=rac{1.2}{3!}+rac{2.2^2}{4!}+rac{3.2^3}{5!}+...$  upto n terms then the sum infinite

terms is

A. 1 B.  $\frac{2}{3}$ C. *e* 

D.  $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 

# Answer: A

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9. If 
$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{12} - x\right)$$
,  $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{12}\right)$ ,  $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{12} + x\right)$  in G.P. then sum of all the solutions in [0,314] is  $k\pi$ . Find k  
A. 4950  
B. 5050

C. 2525

D. 5010

# Answer: A

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10. Let 
$$S_n=1+2+3+\ +n$$
 and  $P_n=rac{S_2}{S_2-1}rac{\dot{S_3}}{S_3-1}rac{\dot{S_4}}{S_4-1}rac{S_n}{S_n-1}$   
Where  $n\in N, (n\geq 2)$ . Then  $(\lim)_{x
ightarrow}P_n=_{-----}$ 

A. 
$$\frac{1}{3}$$
  
B. 1

- C. 3
- D. 0

# Answer: C

11. If $a>0, b>0, c>0$ are respe	ctively	the	$p^{ m tl}$	$^{ m h}, q^{ m th}, r^{ m th}$ terms of a G.P.,.
Then the value of the determinant	$\log a$	p	1	
Then the value of the determinant	$\log b$	q	1	is
	$\log c$	r	1	
A. $-1$				
В. 2				

- C. 1
- D. 0

# Answer: D

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12. The numbers of natural numbers  $\,<\,300$  that are divisible by 6 but not

by 9 :

A. 49

B. 37

C. 33

D. 16

Answer: C



**13.** If 
$$x, y, x > 0$$
 and  $x + y + z = 1$  then  $\frac{xyz}{(1-x)(1-y)(1-z)}$  is

necessarily.

A. 
$$\geq 8$$

$$\mathsf{B.} \leq \frac{1}{8}$$

**C**. 1

D. None of these

# Answer: B

14. If the roots of the equation  $px^2+qx+r=0,\,$  where 2p,q,2r are in G.P, are of the form  $\alpha^2,\,4\alpha-4.\,$  Then the value of 2p+4q+7r is :

A. 82

B. 10

C. 14

D. 18

#### Answer: A

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**15.** Let  $x_1, x_2, x_3, \ldots, x_k$  be the divisors of positive integer n (including

1 and x). If  $x_1+x_2+\ldots+x_k=75$ , then  $\sum_{i=1}^krac{1}{x_i}$  is equal to

A. 
$$\frac{75}{k}$$
  
B.  $\frac{75}{n}$   
C.  $\frac{1}{n}$ 

D. 
$$\frac{1}{75}$$

# Answer: B



**16.** If 
$$a_a, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n$$
 are in H.P. and  $f(k) = \sum_{r=1}^n a_r - a_k$ , then  
 $\frac{a_1}{f(1)}, \frac{a_2}{f(2)}, \dots, \frac{a_3}{f(n)}$  are in :  
A. A.P.  
B. G.P.  
C. H.P.  
D. None of these

# Answer: C

17. if lpha,eta be roots of equation  $375x^2-25x-2=0$  and  $s_n=lpha^n+eta^n$ 

then 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\sum_{r=1}^n S_r\right) = \dots$$
  
A.  $\frac{1}{12}$   
B.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
C.  $\frac{1}{3}$ 

D. 1

#### Answer: A

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**18.** If  $a_i, i = 1, 2, 3, 4$  be four real members of same sign, then the minimum value of  $\sum \left(\frac{a_i}{a_j}\right), i, j \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}, i \neq j$  is : (a) 6 (b) 8 (c) 12

(d) 24

A. 6

B. 8

C. 12

D. 24

### Answer: C

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19. Given that x, y, z are positive reals such that xyz = 32. The minimum value of  $x^2 + 4xy + 4y^2 + 2z^2$  is equal to :

### A. 64

B. 256

C. 96

D. 216

### Answer: C

**20.** In an A.P. five times the fifth term is equal to eight times its eight term. Then the sum of the first twenty five terms is equal to :

A. 25 B.  $\frac{25}{2}$ C. -25D. 0

#### Answer: D

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**21.** Let  $\alpha, \beta$  be two distinct values of x lying in  $(0, \pi)$  for which  $\sqrt{5}\sin x, 10\sin x, 10(4\sin^2 x + 1)$  are 3 consecutive terms of a G.P. Then minimum value of  $|\alpha - \beta| =$ 

A. 
$$\frac{\pi}{10}$$
  
B.  $\frac{\pi}{5}$ 

C. 
$$\frac{2\pi}{5}$$
  
D.  $\frac{3\pi}{5}$ 

#### Answer: B

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**22.** In an infinite G.P. the sum of first three terms is 70. If the extreme terms are multiplied by 4 and the middle term is multiplied by 5, the resulting terms form an A.P. then the sum to infinite terms of G.P. is :

A. 120

B.40

C. 160

D. 80

Answer: D

<b>23.</b> Find the	$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}$	$\frac{k}{2^{n+k}}.$
A. 5		
B. 4		
C. 3		
D. 2		

# Answer: D

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**24.** Let  $p,q,r\in R^+$  and  $27pqr\geq \left(p+q+r
ight)^3$  and 3p+4q+5r=12 then  $p^3+q^4+r^5$  is equal to

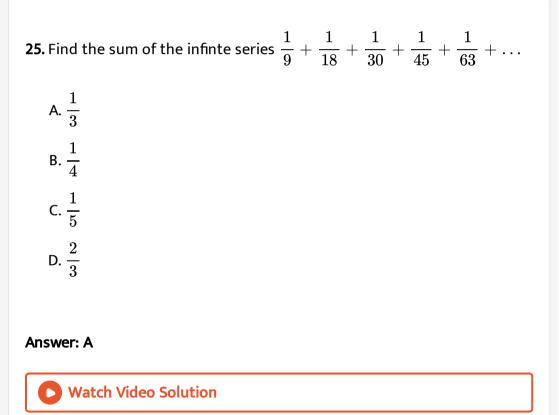
A. 3

B. 6

C. 2

# Answer: A





<b>26.</b> If $S_r$ denotes the sum of r terms of an A.P. and $rac{S_a}{a^2}=rac{S_b}{b^2}=c$ . Then
$S_c=~$ (A) $c^3$ (B) ${c\over a}b$ (C) $abc$ (D) $a+b+c$
A. $c^2$
B. $c^3$
C. $c^4$
D. abc

## Answer: B

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**27.** In an infinite G. P. second term is x and its sum is 4, then complete set of values of x is in

A. 
$$(-8, 0)$$
  
B.  $\left[-\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{8}\right) - \{0\}$   
C.  $\left[-1, -\frac{1}{8}\right) \cup \left(\frac{1}{8}, 1\right]$ 

D. 
$$(-8, 1] - \{0\}$$

#### Answer: D



**28.** The number of terms of an A.P. is odd. The sum of the odd terms  $(1^{st}, 3^{rd}etc,)$  is 248 and the sum of the even terms is 217. The last term exceeds the first by 56 then :

A. the number of terms is 17

B. the first term is 3

C. the number of terms is 13

D. the first term is 1

#### Answer: B

**29.** Let  $A_1, A_2, A_3, \ldots, A_n$  be squares such that for each  $n \ge 1$  the length of a side of  $A_n$  equals the length of a diagonal of  $A_{n+1}$ . If the side of  $A_1$  be 20 units then the smallest value of 'n' for wheich area of  $A_n$  is less than 1.

A. 7 B. 8 C. 9 D. 10

#### Answer: D



30. Let 
$$S_k=\lim_{n o\infty}~\sum_{i=0}^nrac{1}{\left(k+1
ight)^i}.$$
 Then  $\sum_{k=1}^nkS_k$  equals A.  $rac{n(n+1)}{2}$ B.  $rac{n(n-1)}{2}$ 

C. 
$$\frac{n(n+2)}{2}$$
  
D.  $\frac{n(n+3)}{2}$ 

Answer: D

**31.** The sum of the series 
$$\frac{2}{1.2} + \frac{5}{2.3}2^1 + \frac{10}{3.4}2^2 + \frac{17}{4.5}2^3 + \dots$$
 upto n terms is equal :

A. 
$$\displaystyle rac{n2^n}{n+1}$$
  
B.  $\displaystyle \left( \displaystyle rac{n}{n+1} 
ight) 2^n + 1$   
C.  $\displaystyle \displaystyle rac{n2^n}{n+1} - 1$   
D.  $\displaystyle \displaystyle \displaystyle \displaystyle rac{(n-1)2^2}{n+1}$ 

# Answer: A

**32.** If  $\left(1.5
ight)^{30}=k$  , then the value of  $\sum_{\left(n=2
ight)}^{29}\left(1.5
ight)^{n}$  , is :

A. 2k-3B. k+1

$$\mathsf{C.}\,2k+7$$

D. 
$$2k-rac{9}{2}$$

# Answer: D

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**33.** Suppose that n arithmetic means are inserted between then numbers

7 and 49. If the sum of these means is 364 then the sum their squares is

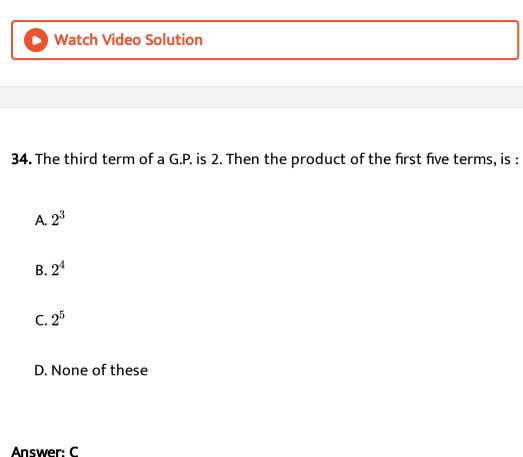
A. 11

B. 12

C. 12

D. 14

# Answer: C



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**35.** The sum of first n terms of an A.P. is  $5n^2 + 4n$ , its common difference

is :

n. 5
------

B. 10

C. 3

 $\mathsf{D.}-4$ 

#### Answer: B

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36. If 
$$x+y=a$$
 and  $x^2+y^2=b$ , then the value of  $\left(x^3+y^3
ight)$ , is

A. ab

 $\mathsf{B.}\,a^2+b$ 

 $\mathsf{C}.\,a+b^2$ 

D. 
$$rac{3ab-a^3}{2}$$

#### Answer: D

**37.** If  $S_1, S_2, S_3, \ldots, S_n$  are the sum of infinite geometric series whose first terms are  $1, 3, 5, \ldots, (2n - 1)$  and whose common rations are  $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{5}, \ldots, \frac{2}{2n + 1}$  respectively, then  $\left\{\frac{1}{S_1S_2S_3} + \frac{1}{S_2S_3S_4} + \frac{1}{S_3S_4S_5} + \ldots \right\} =$ A.  $\frac{1}{15}$ B.  $\frac{1}{60}$ C.  $\frac{1}{12}$ D.  $\frac{1}{3}$ 

#### Answer: B



**38.** Sequence  $\{t_n\}$  of positive terms is a G.P If  $t_62, 5, t_{14}$  form another G.P

in that order then the product  $t_1t_2t_3......t_{18}t_{19}$  is equal to

A.  $10^{9}$ 

 $B.\,10^{10}$ 

C.  $10^{17/2}$ 

D.  $10^{19/2}$ 

Answer: D

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**39.** The minimum value of 
$$\frac{\left(A^2+A+1
ight)\left(B^2+B+1
ight)\left(C^2+C+1
ight)}{ABCD}$$

where A, B, C, D > 0 is :

A. 
$$\frac{1}{3^4}$$
  
B.  $\frac{1}{2^4}$   
C.  $2^4$   
D.  $3^4$ 

Answer: D

**40.** if 
$$\sum_{1}^{20}r^3=a,$$
  $\sum_{1}^{20}r^2=b$  then sum of products of 1,2,3,4,....20 taking

two at a time is :

A. 
$$\frac{a-b}{2}$$
  
B.  $\frac{a^2-b^2}{2}$   
C.  $a-b$   
D.  $a^2-b^2$ 

### Answer: A

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**41.** The sum of first 2n terms of an AP is  $\alpha$ . and the sum of next n terms

is  $\beta$ , its common difference is

A. 
$$rac{lpha-2eta}{3n^2}$$

B. 
$$\frac{2y-x}{3n^2}$$
  
C.  $\frac{x-2y}{3n}$   
D.  $\frac{2y-x}{3n}$ 

#### Answer: B



42. The number of non-negative integers 'n' satisfying  $n^2=p+q$  and

 $n^3=p^2+q^2$  where p and q are integers

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. Infinite

Answer: B

**43.** Concentric circles of radii  $1, 2, 3, \ldots, 100cm$  are drawn. The interior of the smallest circle is colored red and the angular regions are colored alternately green and red, so that no two adjacent regions are of the same color. Then, the total area of the green regions in sq. cm is equal to  $1000\pi$  b.  $5050\pi$  c.  $4950\pi$  d.  $5151\pi$ 

A.  $1000\pi$ 

 $\mathsf{B.}\ 5050\pi$ 

 $\mathsf{C.}\,4950\pi$ 

D.  $5151\pi$ 

Answer: B



44. If  $\log_2(4)$ ,  $\log_{\sqrt{2}}(8)$  and  $\log_3(9k-1)$  are consecutive terms of a

geometric sequence, then the number of integers that satisfy the system

of inequalities  $x^2 - x > 6$ and  $|x| < k^2$  is

A. 193

B. 194

C. 195

D. 196

Answer: A

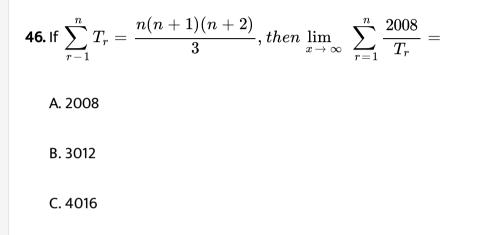
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**45.** Let  $T_r$  be the rth term of an A.P. whose first term is -1/2 and common

difference is 1, then 
$$\sum_{r=1}^{n} \sqrt{1 + T_r T_{r+1} T_{r+2} T_{r+3}}$$
  
A.  $\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} - \frac{5n}{4}$   
B.  $\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} - \frac{5n}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$   
C.  $\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} - \frac{5n}{4} + \frac{1}{2}$   
D.  $\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{12} - \frac{5n}{8} + 1$ 

### Answer: C

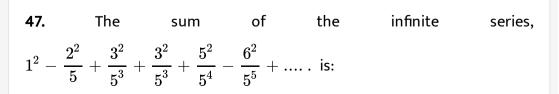




D. 8032

## Answer: A

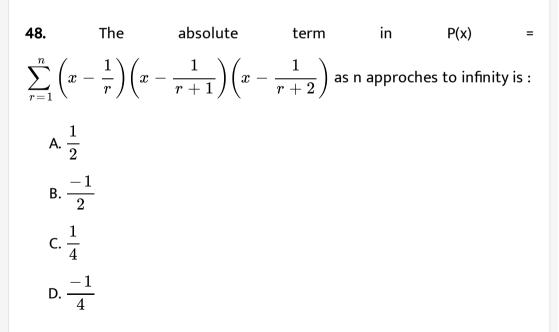




A. 
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
  
B.  $\frac{25}{24}$   
C.  $\frac{25}{54}$   
D.  $\frac{125}{252}$ 

### Answer: C





Answer: D

**49.** Suppose A, B, C are defined as  $A = a^2b + ab^2 - a^2c - ac^2$ ,  $B = b^2c + bc^2 - a^2b - ab^2$ , and  $C = a^2c + ac^2 - b^2c - bc^2$ , where a > b > c > 0 and the equation  $Ax^2 + Bx + C = 0$  has equal roots, then a, b, c are in

### A. A.P.

#### B. G.P.

C. H.P.

D. None of these

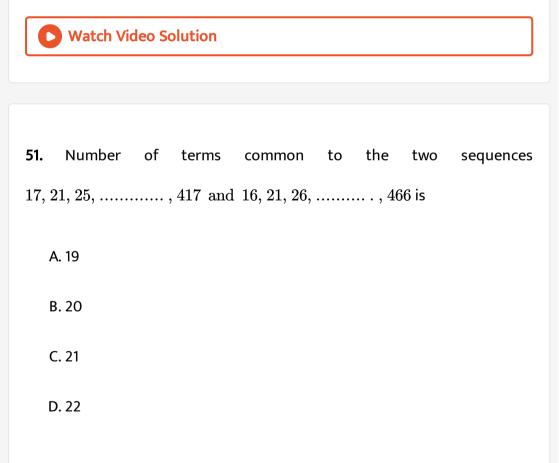
#### Answer: C



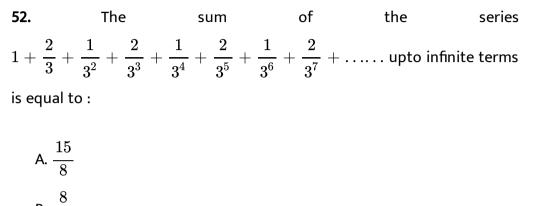
50. It 
$$T_k$$
 denotes the  $k^{th}$  term of an H.P. from the bgegining and  $\frac{T_2}{T_6} = 9$ , then  $\frac{T_{10}}{T_4}$  equals :

A. 
$$\frac{17}{5}$$
  
B.  $\frac{5}{17}$   
C.  $\frac{7}{19}$   
D.  $\frac{19}{7}$ 

#### Answer: B



#### Answer: B



$$\mathsf{B.}\,\frac{8}{15}$$

C. 
$$\frac{27}{8}$$

D. 
$$\frac{21}{8}$$

# Answer: A



53. The coefficient of  $x^8$  in the polynomial (x-1)(x-2)(x-3)....(x-10) is :

A. 2640

B. 1320

C. 1370

D. 2740

# Answer: B

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54. Let 
$$lpha = \lim_{x o \infty} \left( \left( 1^3 - 1^2 
ight) + \left( 2^3 - 2^2 
ight) + \ldots + rac{n^3 n^2}{\pi^4}, ext{ then } lpha ext{ is }$$

equal is:

A. 
$$\frac{1}{3}$$
  
B.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
C.  $\frac{1}{2}$ 

D. non-exisitent

Answer: B

55. If  $16x^4-32x^3+ax^2+bx+1=0,$   $a,b\in R$  has positive real roots only, then a-b is equal to :

A. - 32

 $B.\,32$ 

C. 49

D. - 49

#### Answer: B

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**56.** if ABC is a triangle and  $\tan\left(\frac{A}{2}\right), \tan\left(\frac{B}{2}\right), \tan\left(\frac{C}{2}\right)$  are in H.P. Then find the minimum value of  $\cot\left(\frac{B}{2}\right)$ 

A.  $\sqrt{3}$ 

B. 1

C. 
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$
  
D.  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ 

Answer: A



57. If  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are the roots of the quadratic equation  $4x^2+2x-1=0$ then the value of  $\sum_{r=1}^\infty (a^r+\beta^r)$  is : A. 2

B. 3

C. 6

D. 0

Answer: D

**58.** The sum of the series  $(2)^2 + 2(4)^2 + 3(6)^2 + ....$  upto 10 terms is

A. 11300

B. 12100

C. 12300

D. 11200

#### Answer: B

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**59.** If a and b are positive real numbers such that a + b = c, then the minimum value of  $\left(\frac{4}{a} + \frac{1}{b}\right)$  is equal to :

A. 
$$\frac{2}{3}$$
  
B.  $\frac{1}{3}$ 

C. 1

$$\mathsf{D}.\,\frac{3}{2}$$

## Answer: D



**60.** The first term of an infinite G.R is the value of satisfying the equation  $\log_4(4^x - 15) + x - 2 = 0$  and the common ratio is  $\cos\left(2011\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$  The sum of G.P is ?

### A. 1

- $\mathsf{B}.\,\frac{4}{3}$
- C. 4
- D. 2

# Answer: C

61.	Let	a,	b,	с	be	positive	numbers,	then	the	minimum	value	of
$a^4$	$+b^4$ abc		$c^2$									
	A. 4											
	B. $2^{3}$	/ 4										
	C. √	$\overline{2}$										
	D. 21	$\sqrt{2}$										

# Answer: D

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**62.** If xy=1 , then minimum value of  $x^2+y^2$  is :

A. 1

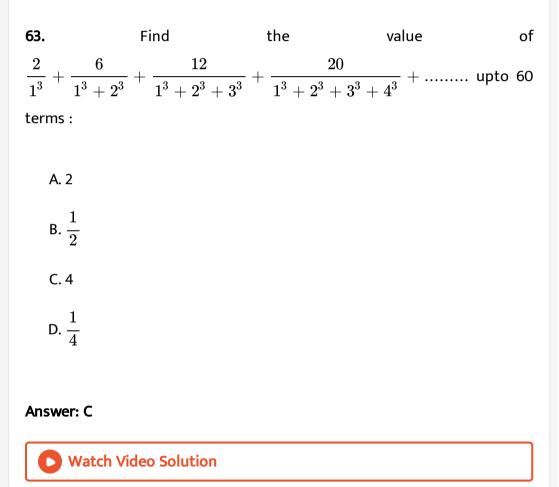
B. 2

 $\mathsf{C}.\,\sqrt{2}$ 

D. 4

# Answer: B





64. 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} rac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)....(n+k)}$$

A. 
$$\frac{1}{(k-1)(k-1)!}$$
B. 
$$\frac{1}{k \cdot kl}$$
C. 
$$\frac{1}{(-1)kl}$$
D. 
$$\frac{1}{kl}$$

# Answer: C



**65.** Consider two positive numbers a and b. If arithmetic mean of a and b exceeds their geometric mean by 3/2, and geometric mean of aand b exceeds their harmonic mean by 6/5 then the value of  $a^2 + b^2$  will be

A. 150

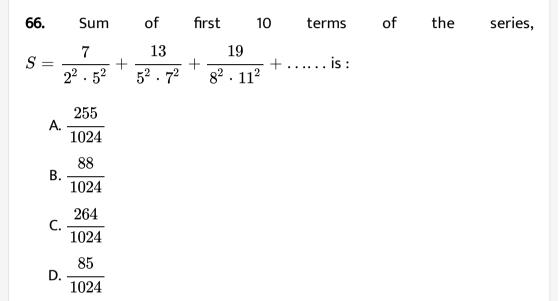
B. 153

C. 156

D. 159

# Answer: D





#### Answer: D



67. 
$$\sum_{r=1}^{10}rac{r}{1-3r^2+r^4}$$

A. 
$$-\frac{50}{109}$$
  
B.  $-\frac{54}{109}$   
C.  $-\frac{55}{111}$   
D.  $-\frac{55}{109}$ 

### Answer: D

68. The rth term of a series is given by  $t_r = \frac{r}{1+r^2+r^4}$ , then  $\lim (n \to \infty) \sum_{r=1}^n (t_r)$ A.  $\frac{1}{2}$ B. 1 C. 2 D.  $\frac{1}{4}$ 

### Answer: A

69. The sum to infinity of the series

$$1 + \frac{4}{5} + \frac{7}{5^2} + \frac{10}{5^3} + \dots, \text{ is}$$
  
A.  $\frac{31}{12}$   
B.  $\frac{41}{16}$   
C.  $\frac{45}{16}$   
D.  $\frac{35}{16}$ 

# Answer: D

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70. The third term of a G.P. is 2. Then product of the first five terms, is :

A.  $2^3$ 

 $\mathsf{B}.\,2^4$ 

 $\mathsf{C}.\,2^5$ 

D. None of these

Answer: C

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71. If 
$$x_1, x_2, x_3, .....x2_n$$
 are in  $A.$   $P$ , then  $\sum_{r=1}^{2n}{(-1)^{r+1}x_r^2}$  is equal to

A. 
$$rac{n}{(2n-1)}ig(x_1^2-x_{2n}^2ig)$$
  
B.  $rac{2n}{(2n-1)}ig(x_1^2-x_{2n}^2ig)$   
C.  $rac{n}{(n-1)}ig(x_1^2-x_{2n}^2ig)$   
D.  $rac{n}{(2n+1)}ig(x_1^2-x_{2n}^2ig)$ 

# Answer: A

72. Let two numbers have arithmatic mean 9 and geometric mean 4. Then  
these numbers are roots of the equation (a) 
$$x^2 + 18x + 16 = 0$$
 (b)  
 $x^2 - 18x - 16 = 0$  (c)  $x^2 + 18x - 16 = 0$  (d)  $x^2 - 18x + 16 = 0$   
A.  $x^2 + 18x + 16 = 0$   
B.  $x^2 - 18x - 16 = 0$   
C.  $x^2 + 18x - 16 = 0$   
D.  $x^2 - 18x + 16 = 0$ 

# Answer: D

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73. If p and q are positive real numbers such that  $p^2+q^2=1$  , then the maximum value of p+q is

A. 2 B.  $\frac{1}{2}$ 

C. 
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$
  
D.  $\sqrt{2}$ 

#### Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

**74.** A person is to count 4500 currency notes. Let an denote the number of notes he counts in the nth minute. If  $a_1 = a_2 = \ldots = a_{10} = 150$  and  $a_{10}, a_{11}, \ldots$  are in A.P. with common difference 2, then the time taken by him to count all notes is (1) 34 minutes (2) 125 minutes (3) 135 minutes (4) 24 minutes

A. 34 minutes

B. 24 minutes

C. 125 minutes

D. 35 minutes

#### Answer: A

**75.** A non constant arithmatic progression has common difference d and first term is (1 - ad) If the sum of the first 20 term is 20, then the value of a is equal to :

A. 
$$\frac{2}{19}$$
  
B.  $\frac{19}{2}$   
C.  $\frac{2}{9}$   
D.  $\frac{9}{2}$ 

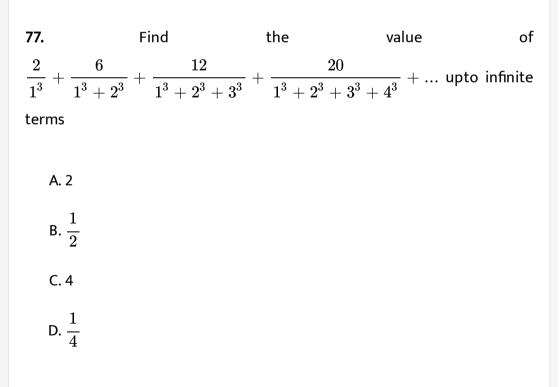
# Answer: B

**76.** The value of 
$$\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} rac{1}{n^5-5n^3+4n}$$
 is equal to - A.  $rac{1}{120}$ 

B. 
$$\frac{1}{96}$$
  
C.  $\frac{1}{24}$   
D.  $\frac{1}{144}$ 

### Answer: B





# Answer: C



78. The minimum value of the expression  $2^x+2^{2x+1}+rac{5}{2^x}, x\in R$  is :

A. 7

 $\mathsf{B.}\,(7.2)^{1\,/\,7}$ 

**C**. 8

D.  $(3.10)^{1/3}$ 

Answer: C

**79.** 
$$\sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \frac{(4r+5)5^{-r}}{r(5r+5)}$$
  
A.  $\frac{1}{5}$   
B.  $\frac{2}{5}$   
C.  $\frac{1}{25}$ 

$$\mathsf{D.}\;\frac{2}{25}$$

Answer: A



Exercise One Or More Than One Answer Is Are Correct

**1.** If first and  $(2n - 1)^t h$  terms of an AP, GP. and HP. are equal and their nth terms are a, b, c respectively, then (a) a=b=c (b)a+c=b (c) a>b>c and  $ac - b^2 = 0$  (d) none of these

A. 
$$a + c = 2b$$
  
B.  $a \ge b \ge c$   
C.  $\frac{2ac}{a + c} = b$   
D.  $ac = b^2$ 

#### Answer: B::D



2. If a, b, c are distinct positive real numbers such that the quadratic expression  $Q_1(x)=ax^2+bx+c$ ,  $Q_2(x)=bx^2+cx+a, Q_3(x)=cx^2+x+b$  are always non-negative,

then possible integer in the range of the expression  $y = rac{a^2b^2+c^2}{ab+bc+ca}$  is

A. 1

- B. 2
- C. 3

D. 4

Answer: B::C

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**3.** If a,b,c are in H.P, where a > c > 0, then :

A. 
$$b>rac{a+c}{2}$$

B. 
$$\displaystyle rac{1}{a-b} - \displaystyle rac{1}{b-c} < 0$$
  
C.  $ac > b^2$ 

D. bc(1-a), ac(1-b), ab(1-c) are in A.P.

#### Answer: B::C::D

**Watch Video Solution** 

4. In an A.P. let 
$$T_r$$
 denote  $r^{th}$  term from beginning,  $T_p-rac{1}{q(p+q)}, T_q-rac{1}{p(p+q)},$  then :

A.  $T_1 = \text{ common difference}$ 

B.  $T_{p+q}=rac{1}{pq}$ C.  $T_{pq}=rac{1}{p+q}$ D.  $T_{p+q}=rac{1}{p^2q^2}$ 

Answer: A::B::C

- 5. Which of the following statement (s) is (are) correct?
  - A. Sum of the reciprocal of all the n harmonic means inserted between a and b is equal to n times the harmonic mean between two given numbers a and b.
  - B. Sum of the cubes of first n natural number is equal to square of the sum of the first a natural numbers.

C. If 
$$a, A_1, A_2, A_3, \ldots, A_{2n}, b$$
 are in A.P. then  $\sum_{I=1}^{2n} A_l = n(a+b).$ 

D. If the first term of the geometric progression  $g_1, g_2, g_3, \ldots, \infty$  is

unity, then the value of the common ratio of the progression such

that  $(4g_2+5g_3)$  is minimum equals  $rac{2}{5}.$ 

#### Answer: B::C

**6.** If a,b,c are in 3 distinct numbers in H.P. a, b, c > 0, then :

A. 
$$\frac{b+c-a}{a}$$
,  $\frac{a+b-c}{b}$ ,  $\frac{a+b-c}{c}$  are in AP  
B.  $\frac{b+c}{a}$ ,  $\frac{c+a}{b}$ ,  $\frac{a+b}{c}$  ar in A.P.  
C.  $a^5 + c^5 \ge 2b^5$   
D.  $\frac{a-b}{b-c} = \frac{a}{c}$ 

### Answer: A::B::C::D

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7. All roots of equation  $x^5-40x^4+lpha x^3+eta x^2+\gamma x+\delta=0$  are in G.P.

if the sum of their reciprocals is 10, then  $\delta$  can be equal to :

A. 32

B. - 32

C. 
$$\frac{1}{32}$$
  
D.  $-\frac{1}{32}$ 

## Answer: A::B



**8.** Let  $a_1, a_2, a_3, \ldots$  be a sequence of non-zero rela numbers with are

in A.P. for  $k\in N.$  Let  $f_k(x)=a_kx^2+2a_{k+1}x+a_{k+2}$ 

A.  $f_k(x)=0$  has real roots for each  $k\in N.$ 

B. Each of  $f_k(x) = 0$  has one root in common.

C. Non-common roots of  $f_1(x)=0, f_2(x)=0, f_3(x)=0, \ldots$ 

from an A.P.

D. None of these

#### Answer: A::B

**9.** Given a,b,c are in A.P. b,c,d are in G.P. and c,d,e are in H.P. if a=2 and e=18, then the possible value of 'c' can be :

A. 9

- B.-6
- C. 6
- D.-9

### Answer: B::C

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10. The number a, b, c in that order form a term A.P and a + b + c = 60. The number (a - 2), b, (c + 3) in that order form a three G.P. All possible values of  $(a^2 + b^2 + c^2)$  is/are

A. 1218

B. 1208

C. 1288

D. 1298

Answer: B::D

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11. If
$$(x^2+x+1)+(x^2+2x+3)+(x^2+3x+5)+\ldots +(x^2+20x+39)$$

then x is equal to :

A. 10

B. - 10

C.20.5

D.-20.5

Answer: A::D

12. For  $\Delta ABC$ , if  $81+144a^4+16b^4+9c^4=144$  abc, (where notations have their usual meaning), then :

A. 
$$a > b > c$$
  
B.  $A < B < C$   
C. Area of  $\Delta ABC = rac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}$ 

D. Triangle ABC is right angled

# Answer: B::C::D

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**13.** Let 
$$x, y, z \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$
 are first three consecutive terms of an arithmatic  
progression such that  
 $\cos x + \cos y + \cos x = 1$  and  $\sin x + \sin y + \sin x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ , then

which of the following is/are correct ?

A.  $\cot y = \sqrt{2}$ 

B. 
$$\cos(x-y) = \frac{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2}}$$
  
C.  $\tan 2y = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$   
D.  $\sin(x-y) + \sin(y-z) = 0$ 

### Answer: A::B

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14. If the number 16, 20, 16, d form a A.G.P. then d can be equal to :

A. 3

B. 11

- C.-8
- D. 16

Answer: D

15. If 
$$S_r=\sqrt{r+\sqrt{r+\sqrt{r+\sqrt{....\infty}}}}, r>0$$
 then which the following

is\are correct.

A. 
$$S_2,\,S_6,\,S_{13},\,S_{20}$$
 are in A.P.

B.  $S_4, S_9, S_{16}$  are irrational

C. 
$$\left(2S_{3}-1
ight)^{2},\left(2S_{4}-1
ight)^{2},\left(2S_{2}-1
ight)^{2}$$
 are in A.P.

D.  $S_2, S_{12}, S_{36}$  are in G.P.

#### Answer: A::B::C::D

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16. Consider the A.P.  $50, 48, 46, 44, \ldots, IfS_n$  denotes the sum to n

terms of this A.P. then

A.  $S_n$  is maximum for  $\pi=25$ 

B. the first negative terms is  $26^{th}$  term

C. the first negative term is  $27^{th}$  term

D. the maximum value of  $S_n$  is 650

# Answer: A::C::D



17. Let 
$$S_n$$
 be the sum to n terms of the series  

$$\frac{2}{1^2} + \frac{5}{1^2 + 2^2} + \frac{7}{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2} + \frac{9}{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 6^2} + \dots \text{ then}$$
A.  $S_5 = 5$   
B.  $S_{50} = \frac{100}{17}$   
C.  $\left(S_{1001} = \frac{1001}{97}\right)$   
D.  $S_{\infty} = 6$ 

# Answer: A::B::D

18. For  $\Delta ABC$ , if  $81+144a^4+16b^4+9c^4=144$  abc, (where notations

have their usual meaning), then :

A. 
$$a > b > c$$
  
B.  $A < B < C$   
C. Area of  $\Delta ABC = rac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}$ 

D. Triangle ABC is right angled

# Answer: B::C::D

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**Exercise Comprehension Type Problems** 

1. The first four terms of a sequence are given by  $T_1 = 0, T_2 = 1, T_3 = 1, T_4 = 2. The \ge \neq raltermsisgivenby$ T\_(n)=Aalpha ^(n -1) +B beta ^(n-1)whereA, B alpha, beta  $are \in dependent of a ext{ and } Aispositive. The value of (alpha ^(2) + beta ^(2)+ alpha beta)` is equal to :$ 

A. 1 B. 2 C. 5

D. 4

# Answer: B

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2. The first four terms of a sequence are given by  $T_1 = 0, T_2 = 1, T_3 = 1, T_4 = 2. The \ge \neq raltermsisgivenby$   $T_(n)=Aalpha ^(n -1) +B$  beta ^(n-1)whereA, B alpha, beta  $are \in dependent of a$  and Aispositive. The value of 5 (A^(2) + B ^(2)` is equal to :

Β.
----

C. 6

D. 8

#### Answer: A

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**3.** There are two sets A and B each of which consists of three numbers in A.P.whose sum is 15 and where D and d are the common differences such that D - d = 1.  $If \frac{p}{q} = \frac{7}{8}$ , where p and q are the product of the numbers ,respectively, and d > 0 in the two sets .

The sum of the product of the numbers in set B taken two at a time is

A. 51

B. 71

C. 74

D. 86

# Answer: B



**4.** There are two sets A and B each of which consists of three numbers in A.P.whose sum is 15 and where D and d are the common differences such that D - d = 1. If  $\frac{p}{q} = \frac{7}{8}$ , where p and q are the product of the numbers ,respectively, and d > 0 in the two sets .

The sum of the product of the numbers in set B taken two at a time is

A. 52

B. 54

C. 64

D. 74

Answer: D

5. Let x, y, z are positive reals and x + y + z = 60 and x > 3.

Maximum value of (x - 3)(y + 1)(x + 5) is :

A.(17)(21)(25)

B. (20)(21)(23)

C. (21)(21)(21)

D. (23)(19)(15)

### Answer: C

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6. Let x, y, z are positive reals and x + y + z = 60 and x > 3. Maximum value of (x - 3)(2y + 1)(3z + 5) is:

A. 
$$\frac{(355)^3}{3^3 \cdot 6^2}$$
  
B.  $(355)^3$   
C.  $\frac{(355)^3}{3^2 \cdot 6^3}$ 

D. None of these

# Answer: A



7. Let x, y, z are positive reals and x + y + z = 60 and x > 3.

Maximum value of xyz is :

A.  $8 imes 10^3$ 

B.  $27 imes 10^3$ 

 ${\rm C.\,64\times10^3}$ 

D.  $125 imes 10^3$ 

Answer: A

**8.** Two consecutive number from n natural numbers  $1, 2, 3, \ldots$ , n are removed. Arithmetic mean of the remaining numbers is  $\frac{105}{4}$ .

The value of n is:

A. 48 B. 50 C. 52

# Answer: B

D. 49

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**9.** Two consecutive number from n natural numbers  $1, 2, 3, \ldots$ , n are removed. Arithmetic mean of the remaining numbers is  $\frac{105}{4}$ .

The G.M. of the removed numbers is :

A. 
$$\sqrt{30}$$

 $\mathsf{B.}\,\sqrt{42}$ 

 $\mathsf{C.}\,\sqrt{56}$ 

D.  $\sqrt{72}$ 

# Answer: C

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10. Two consecutive number from n natural numbers  $1, 2, 3, \ldots$ , n are removed. Arithmetic mean of the remaining numbers is  $\frac{105}{4}$ . Let removed numbers are  $x_1, x_2$  then  $x_1 + x_2 + n =$ 

A. 61

B. 63

C. 65

D. 69

# Answer: C



11. The sequence  $\{a_n\}$  is defined by formula  $a_0 = 4$  and  $a_{m+1} = a_n^2 - 2a_n + 2$  for  $n \ge 0$ . Let the sequence  $\{b_n\}$  is defined by formula  $b_0 = \frac{1}{2}$  and  $b_n = \frac{2a_0a_1a_2....a_{n-1}}{\forall n \ge 1.}$ The value of  $a_{10}$  is equal to :

A.  $1 + 2^{1024}$ B.  $4^{1024}$ C.  $1 + 3^{1024}$ D.  $6^{1024}$ 

Answer: C

12. The sequence  $\{a_n\}$  is defined by formula  $a_0=4$  and  $a_{m+1}=a_n^2-2a_n+2$  for  $n\geq 0$ . Let the sequence  $\{b_n\}$  is

defined by formula 
$$b_0 = \frac{1}{2}$$
 and  $b_n = \frac{2a_0a_1a_2\dots a_{n-1}}{\forall n \ge 1}$ .  
The value of n which  $b_n = \frac{3280}{3281}$  is :  
A. 2  
B. 3  
C. 4  
D. 5

#### Answer: B

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**13.** The sequence  $\{a_n\}$  is defined by formula  $a_0 = 4$  and  $a_{m+1} = a_n^2 - 2a_n + 2$  for  $n \ge 0$ . Let the sequence  $\{b_n\}$  is defined by formula  $b_0 = \frac{1}{2}$  and  $b_n = \frac{2a_0a_1a_2....a_{n-1}}{\forall n \ge 1.}$ The sequence  $\{b_n\}$  satisfies the recurrence formula :

A. 
$$b_{n+1}=rac{2b_n}{1-b_n^2}$$
B.  $b_{n+1}=rac{2b_n}{1+b_n^2}$ 

$$\mathsf{C}.\, \frac{b_n}{1+b_n^2} \\ \mathsf{D}.\, \frac{b_n}{1-b_n^2}$$

### Answer: B

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14.

$$f(n) = \sum_{r=2}^n rac{r}{{}^{ extsf{@}} C_2{}^{r+1} C_2}, a = egin{array}{c} \lim_{x o \infty} \ f(n) \ ext{and} \ x^2 - igg(2n - rac{1}{2}igg)x + t = 0 \end{array}$$

Let

has two positive roots  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ .

If value of  $f(7) + f(8)israc{p}{q}$  where p and q are relatively prime, then (p-q) is :

A. 53

B. 55

C. 57

D. 59

## Answer: D



15.

$$f(n) = \sum_{r=2}^n rac{r}{^rC_2{^r+1}C_2}, a = \ \lim_{x o \infty} \ f(n) \ ext{and} \ x^2 - igg(2n-rac{1}{2}igg)x + t = 0$$

has two positive roots  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ .

minimum value of  $\displaystyle \frac{4}{lpha} + \displaystyle \frac{1}{eta}$  is :

A. 2

B. 6

C. 3

D. 4

### Answer: B

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Let

16. Given the sequence of numbers  $x_1, x_2, x_3, ... x_{1005}$ . which satisfy

 $rac{x_1}{x_1+1}=rac{x_2}{x_2+3}=rac{x_3}{x_3+5}=...=rac{x_{1005}}{x_{1005}+2009.}$  Also,  $x_1+x_2+...x_{1005}=2010.$  Nature of the sequence is

A. A.P.

B. G.P.

C. A.G.R

D. H.R.

### Answer: A

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17. Given that sequence of number  $a_1, a_2, a_3, \ldots, a_{1005}$  which satisfy  $\frac{a_1}{a_1+1} = \frac{a_2}{a_2+3} + \frac{a_3}{a_3+5} = \ldots = \frac{a_{1005}}{a_{1005}+2009}$   $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 \ldots a_{1005} = 2010$  find the  $21^{st}$  term of the sequence is equal to :

A. 
$$\frac{86}{1065}$$
  
B.  $\frac{83}{1005}$   
C.  $\frac{82}{1005}$   
D.  $\frac{79}{1005}$ 

#### Answer: C

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**Exercise Subjective Type Problems** 

1. Let a, b, c, d be four distinct real numbers in A.P. Then half of the

smallest positive value of k satisfying  $a(a-b)+k(b-c)^2=(c-a)^3=2(a-x)+(b-d)^2+(c-d)^3$  is

**2.** The sum of all digits of n for which  $\sum_{r=1}^n r2^r = 2 + 2^{n+10}$  is :



3. If 
$$\lim_{x
ightarrow\infty}rac{r+2}{2^{r+1}r(r+1)}=rac{1}{k},$$
 then k =

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**4.** The value of 
$$\sum_{r=1}^\infty rac{8r}{4r^4+1}$$
 is equal to :

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**5.** Three non-zero real numbers from an A.P. and the squares of these numbers taken in same order from a G.P. Then, the number of all possible value of common ratio of the G.P. is

6. The sum of the fourth and twelfth term of an arithmetic progression is

20. What is the sum of the first 15 terms of the arithmetic progression?

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7. In an increasing sequence of four positive integers, the first 3 terms are in A.P., the last 3 terms are in G.P. and the fourth term exceed the first term by 30, then the common difference of A.P. lying in interval [1, 9] is:

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**8.** The limit of 
$$rac{1}{n^4}\sum_{k=1}^n k(k+2)(k+4)asn o\infty$$
 is equal to  $rac{1}{\lambda},$  then  $\lambda=$ 

9. Which is the last digit of  $1+2+3+\ldots + n$  if the last digit of  $1^3+2^3+\ldots +n^3$  is 1?

**10.** There distinct positive numbers, a,b,c are in G.P. while  $\log_c a$ ,  $\log_b c$ ,  $\log_a b$  are in A.P. with non-zero common difference d, then 2d =

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**11.** The numbers 
$$\frac{1}{3}$$
,  $\frac{1}{3}\log_x y$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}\log_y z$ ,  $\frac{1}{7}\log_x x$  are in H.P. If  $y = x^{\mathbb{R}}$  and  $z = x^s$ , then  $4(r+s) =$ 

12. If  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k^2}{3^k} = \frac{p}{q}$ , where p and q are relatively prime positive integers.

Find the value of (p+q),

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13. The sum of the terms of an infinitely decreasing Geometric Progression (GP) is equal to the greatest value of the function  $f(x) = x^3 + 3x - 9$  where  $x \in [-4, 3]$  and the difference between the first and second term is f'(0). The common ratio  $r = \frac{p}{q}$  where p and q are relatively prime positive integers. Find (p + q).

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**14.** A cricketer has to score 4500 runs. Let  $a_n$  denotes the number of runs he scores in the  $n^{th}$  match. If  $a_1 = a_2 = \dots a_{10} = 150$  and  $a_{10}, a_{11}, a_{12} \dots$  are in A.P. with common difference (-2). If N be the total number of matches played by him to scoere 4500 runs. Find the sum of the digits of N.

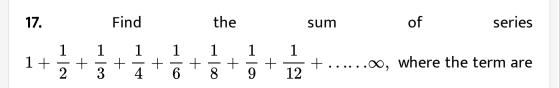


15. If 
$$x = 10 \sum_{r=3}^{100} rac{1}{(r^2-4)},$$
 then  $[x] =$ 

(where [.] denotes gratest integer function)

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16. Let 
$$f(n)=rac{4n+\sqrt{4n^2+1}}{\sqrt{2n+1}+\sqrt{2n-1}}, n\in N$$
 then the remainder when  $f(1)+f(2)+f(3)+\ldots.+f(60)$  is divided by 9 is.



the reciprocals of the positive integers whose only prime factors are two's and three's :



18. Let  $a_1, a_2, a_3, \ldots, a_n$  be real numbers in arithmatic progressin

such that  $a_1 = 15$  and  $a_2$  is an integer. Given  $\sum_{r=1}^{10} (a_r)^2 = 1185$ .  $IfS_n = \sum_{r=1}^n a_r$  and maximum value of n is N for which  $S_n \ge S_{(n+1)}$ , then find N - 10.

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19. Let the roots of the equation  $24x^3 - 14x^2 + kx + 3 = 0$  form a geometric sequence of real numbers. If absolute value of k lies between the roots of the equation  $x^2 + \alpha^2 x - 122 = 0$ , then the largest integral value of  $\alpha$  is :

**20.** How many ordered pair (s) satisfy  

$$log\left(x^2 + \frac{1}{3}y^3 + \frac{1}{9}\right) = log x + log y$$
  
**Vatch Video Solution**

**21.** The value of xyz is 55 or 343/55 according as the sequence a,x,y,z,b is

an H.P or A.P Find the sum (a+b) given that a and b are positive integers