



MATHS

BOOKS - RS AGGARWAL MATHS (HINGLISH)

GEOMETRICAL PROGRESSION

Example

1. Show that the progression 6, 18, 54, 162, ... is a GP. Write down its first term and the common ratio.

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2. Show that the progression $-16, 4, -1, \frac{1}{4}, \dots$ is a GP. Write down its first term and the common ratio.

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3. Show that the progression $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{-1}{3}, \frac{2}{9}, \frac{-4}{27}, \dots$ is a GP. Write down its first term and find the common ratio.

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4. Show that the sequence given by $T_n = (2 \times 3^n)$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ is a GP. Find its first term and the common ratio.

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5. Find the 10th term and the general term of the progression

$$\frac{1}{4}, \frac{-1}{2}, 1, -2, 4, \dots$$

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6. Find the 5th term of the progression

$$1, \frac{(\sqrt{2} - 1)}{2\sqrt{3}}, \left(\frac{3 - 2\sqrt{2}}{12}\right), \left(\frac{5\sqrt{2} - 7}{24\sqrt{3}}\right), \dots$$



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7. If the n th term of a GP 2, 8, 32, ... is 131072, then the value of n is



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8. Which term of the GP $\sqrt{3}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{9\sqrt{3}}, \dots$ is $\frac{1}{729\sqrt{3}}$?



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9. If the 4th and 9th terms of a GP are 54 and 13122 respectively, find the GP. Also, find its general term.



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10. The first term of a GP is 1 and the sum of its 3rd and 5th terms is 90.

Find the common ratio of the GP.

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11. The 4th, 7th and 10 th terms of a GP are a, b, c, respectively. Prove that

$$b^2 = ac.$$

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12. If a, b, c are in A.P. and x, y, z are in G.P., then prove that :

$$x^{b-c} \cdot y^{c-a} \cdot z^{a-b} = 1$$

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13. If a, b, c and d are in G.P. show that

$$(a^2 + b^2 + c^2)(b^2 + c^2 + d^2) = (ab + bc + cd)^2.$$



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14. If a, b, c, d are in GP, prove that

$$(b - c)^2 + (c - a)^2 + (d - b)^2 = (a - d)^2.$$



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15. If the p th, q th and r th terms of a G.P. are a, b, c respectively, prove

that: $a^{q-r} \cdot b^{r-p} \cdot c^{p-q} = 1$.



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16. If the first and the n th terms of a G.P., are a and b , respectively, and if

P is the product of the first n terms prove that $P^2 = (ab)^n$.



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17. The $(m + n)^{th}$ and $(m - n)^{th}$ terms of a G.P. are p and q respectively.

Show that the m_{th} and n_{th} terms are \sqrt{pq} and $p\left(\frac{q}{p}\right)^{m/2n}$ respectively.



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18. If the p_{th} , q_{th} and r_{th} terms of a G.P. are a , b , c respectively, prove

that: $a^{(q-r)} \cdot b^{(r-p)} \cdot c^{(p-q)} = 1$.



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19. If x , $2y$ and $3z$ are in AP where the distinct numbers x , y and z are in GP.

Then the common ratio of the GP is



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20. In a G.P. of positive terms, for a fixed n , the n^{th} term is equal to sum of the next two terms. Then the common ratio of the G.P. is



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21. If p, q, r are in AP then prove that p^{th}, q^{th} and r^{th} terms of any GP are in GP.



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22. Let S be the sum, P the product and R the sum of reciprocals of n terms in a G.P. Prove that $P^2 R^n = S^n$.



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23. If a, b, c are in AP or GP or HP, then $\frac{a-b}{b-c}$ is equal to



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24. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true? (A) If $a^x = b^y = c^z$ and a, b, c are in GP, then x, y, z are in HP (B) If $a^{\frac{1}{x}} = b^{\frac{1}{y}} = c^{\frac{1}{z}}$ and a, b, c are in GP, then x, y, z are in AP



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25. If a, b, c are in A.P. b, c, d are in G.P. and $\frac{1}{c}, \frac{1}{d}, \frac{1}{e}$ are in A.P. prove that a, c, e are in G.P.?



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26. If p, q, r are in G.P. and the equations, $px^2 + 2qx + r = 0$ and $dx^2 + 2ex + f = 0$ have a common root, then show that $\frac{d}{p}, \frac{e}{q}, \frac{f}{r}$ are in A.P.



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27. Find all sequences which are simultaneously A.P. and G.P.



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28. If p_{th} , q_{th} , r_{th} and s_{th} terms of an AP are in GP then show that $(p-q)$, $(q-r)$, $(r-s)$ are also in GP



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29. Find the 8th term from the end of the GP 1, 6, 12, 24, ..., 12288.



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30. The sum of first three terms of a G.P. is $\frac{13}{12}$ and their product is 1. Find the common ratio and the terms.



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31. Find three numbers in G.P. whose sum is 13 and the sum of whose squares is 91.

A. 1,3,6

B. 1,3,9

C. 1,6,36

D. None of these

Answer: B



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32. Find three numbers in G.P. whose sum is 52 and the sum of whose products in pairs is 624.



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33. If the continued product of three numbers in G.P. is 216 and the sum of their products in pairs is 156, find the numbers.



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34. Find four numbers forming a geometric progression in which the third term is greater than the first term by 9, and the second term is greater than the 4th by 18.



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35. The sum of three numbers in GP is 56. If we subtract 1, 7, 21 from these numbers in that order, we obtain an arithmetic progression. Find the numbers.



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36. Find the sum of 8 terms of the GP 3, 6, 12, 24, ...

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37. Find the sum of the geometric series $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots$ to 12 terms.

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38. How many terms of the geometric series $1 + 4 + 16 + 64 + \dots$ will make the sum 5461 ?

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39. Find the sum of the series $2 + 6 + 18 + \dots + 4374$

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40. In a GP $a_1 = 3$, $a_n = 96$ and $S_n = 189$. Find the number of terms

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41. Find the sum of the following series up to n terms:

(i) $5 + 55 + \dots$

(ii) $6 + 66 + 666 + \dots$

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42. Sum the series $.4 + .44 + .444 + \dots$ to n terms.

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43. The sum of some terms of G. P. is 315 whose first term and the common ratio are 5 and 2, respectively. Find the last term and the number of terms.

- A. Given GP contains 6 terms and its last term is 150
- B. Given GP contains 6 terms and its last term is 149
- C. Given GP contains 6 terms and its last term is 160
- D. Given GP contains 5 terms and its last term is 160

Answer: C

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44. The sum of first three terms of a G.P. is 16 and the sum of the next three terms is 128. Determine the first term, the common ratio and the sum to n terms of the GP.

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45. In a GP, the sum of first two terms is -4 and the 5th term is 4 times the 3rd term. Find the GP.

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46. In a n increasing G.P. , the sum of the first and the last term is 66, the product of the second and the last but one is 128 and the sum of the terms is 126. How many terms are there in the progression?

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47. Find the sum of the products of the corresponding terms of finite geometrical progressions

2, 4, 8, 16, 32 and 128, 32, 8, 2, $\frac{1}{2}$.

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48. Find the sum of n terms of the sequence given by

$$a_n = (3^n + 5n), n \in N.$$

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49. If S_1, S_2, S_3 be respectively the sums of $n, 2n$ and $3n$ terms of a G.P., prove that $S_1(S_3 - S_2) = (S_2 - S_1)^2$.

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50. If S be the sum, P the product and R the sum of the reciprocals of n terms of a G.P. prove that $\left(\frac{S}{R}\right)^n = P^2$.

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51. A person has 2 parents, 4 grandparents, 8 great grandparents, and so on. Find the number of his ancestors during the ten generations preceding his own.

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52. A man writes a letter to four of his friends. He asks each one of them to copy the letter and mail to four different persons with the instruction that they move the chain similarly. Assuming that the chain is not broken and it costs Rs. 4 to mail one letter, find the amount spent on postange when 6th set of letters is mailed.



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53. What will Rs. 10000 amount to in 4 years to in 4 years after its deposit in a bank which pays annual interest at the rate of 10% per annum compounded annually ?



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54. A manufacturer reckons that the value of a machine, which costs him Rs. 15625, will depreciate each year by 20%. Find the estimated value at the end of 5 years.



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55. The number of bacteria in a certain culture doubles every hour. If there were 30 bacteria present in the culture originally, how many bacteria will be present at the end of 2nd hour, 4th hour and nth hour?

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56. The inventor of the chess board suggested a reward of one grain of when for the first square, 2 grains for the second, 4 grains for the third and so on, doubling the number of the grains for subsequent squares. How many grains would have to be given to inventory? (There are 64 square sin the chess board).

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57. the lengths of three unequal egdes of a rectangular solids block are in GP .if the volume of the block is 26 cm^3 and the total surface area is

$252cm^2$ then the length of the longest edge is

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58. If a, b, c are in G.P. prove that $\log a, \log b, \log c$ are in A.P.

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59. If a, b, c, d are in G.P., prove that $a + b, b + c, c + d$ are also in G.P.

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60. If a, b, c are in G.P. prove that $(a^n + b^n), (b^n + c^n), (c^n + d^n)$ are in G.P.

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61. If $(a^2 + b^2)$, $(ab + bc)$, $(b^2 + c^2)$ are in GP then prove that a, b, c are also in GP.



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62. If m th, n th and p th terms of a G.P. form three consecutive terms of a G.P. Prove that $m, n,$ and p form three consecutive terms of an arithmetic system.



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63. If the 4th, 10th and 16th terms of a GP are x, y, z respectively, prove that x, y, z are in GP.



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64. Three numbers are in A.P. and their sum is 15. If 1,3,9 be added to them respectively they form a G.P. Find the numbers.

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65. Find the geometric mean between

(i) 6 and 24 (ii) -9 and -25 (iii) -6 and 9

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66. Find two positive numbers a and b whose AM and GM are 34 and 16 respectively.

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67. Find the value of n so that $\frac{a^{n+1} + b^{n+1}}{a^n + b^n}$ may be the geometric mean between a and b

A. $n = \frac{1}{3}$

B. $n = -\frac{1}{2}$

C. $n = -\frac{1}{3}$

D. $n = \frac{1}{2}$

Answer: B

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68. If A and G are respectively arithmetic and geometric mean between positive no. a and b ; $A > G$

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69. If A and G are respectively arithmetic and geometric mean between positive no. a and b ; then the quadratic equation having a;b as its roots is $x^2 - 2Ax + G^2 = 0$

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70. If A and G be the AM and GM between two positive no.'s ; then the numbers are $A \pm \sqrt{A^2 - G^2}$

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71. If x, y, z are distinct positive numbers, then prove that $(x + y)(y + z)(z + x) > 8xyz$.

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72. If a, b, c, d are four distinct positive numbers in G.P. then show that $a + d > b + c$.

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73. The sum of two numbers is 6 times their geometric means, show that numbers are in the ratio $(3 + 2\sqrt{2}) : (3 - 2\sqrt{2})$.

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74. If A.M. and G.M. of roots of a quadratic equation are 8 and 5, respectively, then obtain the quadratic equation.

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75. The ratio of the A.M. and G.M. of two positive numbers a and b , is $m : n$. Show that $a : b = (m + \sqrt{m^2 - n^2}) : (m - \sqrt{m^2 - n^2})$.

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76. Find two positive numbers whose difference is 12 and whose A.M. exceeds the G.M. by 2.



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77. If $x \in \mathbb{R}$, find the minimum value of the expression $3^x + 3^{1-x}$.



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78. Insert n geometric means between a and b .



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79. Insert two number between 3 and 81 so that the resulting sequence is G.P.



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80. Insert three numbers between 1 and 256 so that the resulting sequence is a G.P.



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81. If one geometric mean G and two arithmetic means A_1 and A_2 be inserted between two given quantities, prove that $G^2 = (2A_1 - A_2)(2A_2 - A_1)$.

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82. If G_1 and G_2 are two geometric means and A is the arithmetic mean inserted two numbers, then the value of $\frac{G_1^2}{G_2} + \frac{G_2^2}{G_1}$ is:

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83. Find the sum of the infinite geometric series $\left(1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{27} + \dots\right)$.

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84. Find the sum of the infinite geometric series

$$\left(1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{3^3} + \dots \infty\right).$$

A. $\frac{3}{4}$

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

C. $\frac{1}{4}$

D. 3

Answer: A



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85. Find the sum of the infinite geometric series

$$\left(\frac{-5}{4} + \frac{5}{16} - \frac{5}{64} + \dots \infty\right).$$



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86. Find the sum of the following series: $(\sqrt{2} - 1) + 1 + (\sqrt{2} - 1) + \dots$



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87. Find the sum of the following series:

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{3^4} + \frac{1}{2^5} + \frac{1}{3^6} + \infty$$



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88. Prove that $6^{1/2} \times 6^{1/4} \times 6^{1/8} \infty = 6$.



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89. If

$$x = a + \frac{a}{r} + \frac{a}{r^2} + \infty, y = b - \frac{b}{r} + \frac{b}{r^2} + \infty, \text{ and } z = c + \frac{c}{r^2} + \frac{c}{r^4} + \infty$$

prove that $\frac{xy}{z} = \frac{ab}{\cdot}$



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90. If $y = x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + \infty$, prove that $x = \frac{y}{1 + y}$

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91. If

$x = 2 + a + a^2 + \dots + \infty$, where $|a| < 1$ and $y = 1 + b + b^2 + \dots + \infty$, where $|b| < 1$

prove that: $1 + ab + a^2b^2 + \dots + \infty = \frac{xy}{x + y - 1}$

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92. If $A = 1 + r^a + r^{2a} + \dots + \infty$ and $B = 1 + r^b + r^{2b} + \dots + \infty$, prove that

$$r = \left(\frac{A - 1}{A} \right)^{1/a} = \left(\frac{B - 1}{B} \right)^{1/a}$$

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93. Use geometric series to express $0.555\dots = 0.\bar{5}$ as a rational number.

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94. Find the rational number whose decimal form is $0.\overline{142}$.

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95. Find the rational number whose decimal form is $1.\overline{345}$.

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96. The sum of an infinite GP is $\frac{80}{9}$ and its common ratio is $\frac{-4}{5}$. Find its first term.

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97. The sum of first two terms of an infinite geometric series is 15 and each term is equal to the sum of all the terms following it, find the series.

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98. The sum of an infinite geometric series is 6. If its first term is 2, find its common ratio.

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99. The sum of an infinite geometric series is 15 and the sum of the squares of these terms is 45. Find the series.

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100. If $S_1, S_2, S_3, \dots, S_n$ are the sums of infinite geometric series, whose first terms are 1, 2, 3, ..., n and whose common ratios are $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \dots, \frac{1}{n+1}$ respectively, then find the values of $S_1^2 + S_2^2 + S_3^2 + \dots + S_{2n-1}^2$.

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101. The side of a given square is 10 cm. The midpoints of its sides are joined to form a new square. Again, the midpoints of the sides of this new square are joined to form another square. The process is continued indefinitely. Find (i) the sum of the areas and (ii) the sum of the perimeters of the squares.

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102. One side of an equilateral triangle is 18 cm. The mid-point of its sides are joined to form another triangle whose mid-points, in turn, are joined to form still another triangle. The process is continued indefinitely. Find the sum of the (i) perimeters of all the triangles. (ii) areas of all triangles.

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103. After striking a floor a certain ball rebounds $\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{th}$ of the height from which it has fallen. Find the total distance that it travels before coming to rest, if it is gently dropped from a height of 120metres.

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104. If $x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \cos^{2n} \theta$, $y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sin^{2n} \phi$ and $z = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \cos^{2n} \theta \sin^{2n} \phi$, where $0 < \theta < \phi < \frac{\pi}{2}$ then prove that $xz + yz - z = xy$.

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Exercise 12 A

1. Find the 6th and n th terms of the GP 2, 6, 18, 54, ...

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2. Find the 17th term and n th term of GP 2, $2\sqrt{2}$, 4, $8\sqrt{2}$, ...

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3. Find the 7th and nth terms of the GP 0.4, 0.8, 1.6,

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4. Find the 10th and nth terms of the GP $\frac{-3}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{-1}{3}, \frac{2}{9}, \dots$

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5. Which term of the GP 3, 6, 12, 24, ... is 3072 ?

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6. Which term of the G.P $\frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{2}, 1, \dots$ is -128

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7. Which term of the G.P.: $\sqrt{3}, 3, 3, \sqrt{3}, \dots$ is 729?



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8. Find the geometric series whose 5th and 8th terms are 80 and 640 respectively.



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9. Find the GP whose 4th and 7th terms are $\frac{1}{18}$ and $-\frac{1}{486}$ respectively



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10. The 5th, 8th and 11th terms of a GP are a , b , c respectively. Show that $b^2 = ac$.



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11. The first term of a GP is -3 and the square of the second term is equal to its 4th term. Find its 7th term.

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12. The 6th term from the end of the G.P. 8, 4, 2, 1, ... $\frac{1}{1024}$ (A) $\frac{1}{64}$ (B) 32 (C) $\frac{1}{32}$ (D) none of these

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13. Find the 4th term from the end of the G.P. $\frac{2}{27}, \frac{2}{9}, \frac{2}{3}, , 162$.

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14. (iii) If a, b, c are respectively the p th, q th and r th terms of the given G.P. then show that $(q - r)\log a + (r - p)\log b + (p - q)\log c = 0$, where $a, b, c > 0$.



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15. (ii) If the third term of G.P. is 4, then find the product of first five terms



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16. In a finite G.P. the product of the terms equidistant from the beginning and the end is always same and equal to the product of first and last term.



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17. If $\frac{a + bx}{a - bx} = \frac{b + cx}{b - cx} = \frac{c + dx}{c - dx}$ ($x \neq 0$), then show that a, b, c and d are in G.P.



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18. If a and b are the roots of $x^2 - 3x + p = 0$ and c, d are the roots of $x^2 - 12x + q = 0$ where a, b, c, d form a G.P. Prove that $(q + p) : (q - p) = 17 : 15$.

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Exercise 12 B

1. For what values of x , the numbers $-\frac{2}{7}, x, -\frac{7}{2}$ are in G.P

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2. For what values of x are the numbers $(x + 9), (x - 6)$ and 4 in GP ?

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3. The sum of three numbers in GP is $\frac{39}{10}$ and their product is 1. Find the numbers

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4. The sum of first three terms of a G.P. is $13/12$ and their product is -1 . Find the G.P.

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5. If the sum of three numbers in G.P. is 38 and their product is 1728, find them.

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6. Find three numbers in G.P. whose sum is 65 and whose product is 3375.

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7. The sum of three numbers in G.P. is 21 and the sum of their squares is 189. Find the numbers.

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8. The product of three numbers in G.P. is 216. If 2, 8, 6, be added to them, the results are in A.P. find the numbers.

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9. The product of three numbers in GP is 1000. If 6 is added to the second number and 7 is added to the third number, we get an AP. Find the numbers.

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1. Find the sum of the GP:

(i) $1 + 3 + 9 + 27 + \dots$ to 7 terms

(ii) $1 + \sqrt{3} + 3 + 3\sqrt{3} + \dots$ to 10 terms

(iii) $0.15 + 0.015 + 0.0015 + \dots$ to 6 terms

(iv) $1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8} + \dots$ to 9 terms

(v) $\sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} + \dots$ to 8 terms

(vi) $\frac{2}{9} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{4} + \dots$ to 6 terms



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2. Find the sum of the GP :

(i) $\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{21} + 3\sqrt{7} + \dots$ to n terms

(ii) $1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{3^3} + \dots$ to n terms

(iii) $1 - a + a^2 - a^3 + \dots$ to n terms ($a \neq 1$)

(iv) $x^3 + x^5 + x^7 + \dots$ to terms

(v) $x(x + y) + x^2(x^2 + y^2) + x^3(x^3 + y^3) + \dots$ to n terms



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3. Find the sum to n terms of the sequence : (i)

$$\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 + \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)^2 + \left(x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}\right)^2 \dots \text{ to } n \text{ terms (ii)}$$

$$(x + y) + (x^2 + xy + y^2) + (x^3 + x^2y + xy^2 + y^3), \dots \text{ to } n \text{ terms}$$

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4. $\frac{3}{5} + \frac{4}{5^2} + \frac{3}{5^3} + \frac{4}{5^4} + \dots$ to $2n$ terms;

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5. Evaluate :

$$(i) \sum_{n=1}^{10} (2 + 3^n) \quad (ii) \sum_{k=1}^n [2^k + 3^{(k-1)}] \quad (iii) \sum_{n=1}^8 5^n$$

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6. Find the sum of the series :

(i) $8 + 88 + 888 + \dots$ to n terms

(ii) $3 + 33 + 333 + \dots$ to n terms

(iii) $0.7 + 0.77 + 0.777 + \dots$ to n terms

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7. The sum of n terms of a progression is $(2^n - 1)$. Show that it is a GP and find its common ratio.

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8. The ratio of the sum of first three terms is to that of first 6 terms of a G.P. is 1:12. Find the common ratio.

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9. Find the sum of the geometric series $3 + 6 + 12 + \dots + 1536$.

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10. How many terms of the series $2 + 6 + 18 + \dots$ Must be taken to make the sum equal to 728 ?

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11. Find the G.P., if the common ratio of G.P. is 3, nth term is 486 and sum of first n terms is 728.

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12. The first term of a GP is 27 and its 8th term is $\frac{1}{81}$. Find the sum of its first 10 terms.

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13. The 2nd and 5th terms of a GP are $-\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{16}$ respectively. Find the sum of the GP up to 8 terms.

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14. The 4th and 7th terms of a G.P. are $\frac{1}{27}$ and $\frac{1}{729}$ respectively. Find the sum of n terms of the G.P.

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15. A G.P. consists of an even number of terms. If the sum of all the terms is 5 times the sum of the terms occupying the odd places. Find the common ratio of the G.P.

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16. Show that the ratio of the sum of first n terms of a G.P. to the sum of terms from $(n + 1)^{th}$ to $(2n)^{th}$ term is $\frac{1}{r^n}$.

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Exercise 12 D

1. What will Rs. 15625 amount to in 3 years after its deposit in a bank which pays annual interest at the rate of 8% per annum, compounded annually ?

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2. The value of a machine costing Rs 80000 depreciates at the rate of 15% per annume. What will be the worth of this machine after 3 years ?

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3. Three years before the population of a village was 10000. If at the end of each year, 20% of the prople migrated to a neaby town, what is its present population ?

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4. What will Rs. 5000 amount to in 10 years, compounded annually at 10 % per annum? [Given $(1.1)^{10} = 2.594$]

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5. A manufacturer reckons that the value of a machine which costs him Rs. 156250, will depreciate each year by 20%. Find the estimated value at the end of 5 years.

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6. The number of bacteria in a certain culture doubles every hour. If there were 50 bacteria present in the culture originally, how many bacteria would be present at the end of (i) 2nd hour, (ii) 5th hour and (iii) nth hour?

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Exercise 12 E

1. If p, q, r are in AP then prove that p th, q th and r th terms of any GP are in GP.

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2. If a, b, c are in G.P., then prove that $\log a^n, \log b^n, \log c^n$ are in A.P.

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3. If a, b, c are in G.P. then $\log_a 10, \log_b 10, \log_c 10$ are in

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4. Find the values of k for which $k + 12, k - 6$ and 3 are in GP.

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5. Three numbers whose sum is 15 are in A.P. If they are added by 1, 4 and 19 respectively, they are in GP. The numbers are

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6. The three numbers are in A.P and their sum is 21. If the first and second are decrease by 1 each and third is increased by 7, they form a G.P Find the numbers of A.P.

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7. The sum of three numbers in GP. Is 56. If we subtract 1, 7, 21 from these numbers in that order, we obtain an arithmetic progression. Find the numbers.

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8. If a, b, c are in G.P. then prove that $\frac{a^2 + ab + b^2}{bc + ca + ab} = \frac{b + a}{c + b}$

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9. If $(a - b), (b - c), (c - a)$ are in G.P. then prove that $(a + b + c)^2 = 3(ab + bc + ca)$

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10. If a, b, c are in G.P., prove that: $a(b^2 + c^2) = c(a^2 + b^2)$

$$A^2 b^2 c^2 \left(\frac{1}{a^3} + \frac{1}{b^3} + \frac{1}{c^3} \right) = a^3 + b^3 + c^3 \quad \frac{(a + b + c)^2}{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} = \frac{a + b + c}{a - b + c}$$
$$\frac{1}{a^2 - b^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} = \frac{1}{b^2 - c^2} \quad (a+2b=2c)(a-2b+2c) = a^2 + 4c^2.$$

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11. If a, b, c, d are in GP, prove that

(i) $(b + c)(b + d) = (c + a)(c + d)$

$$(ii) \frac{ab - cd}{b^2 - c^2} = \frac{a + c}{b}$$

$$(iii) (a + b + c + d)^2 = (a + b)^2 + 2(b + c)^2 + (c + d)^2.$$

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12. If a, b, c are in GP, prove that $\frac{1}{(a + b)}, \frac{1}{2b}, \frac{1}{b + c}$ are in AP.

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13. If a, b, c are in GP, prove that a^2, b^2, c^2 are in GP.

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14. If a, b, c are in GP, prove that a^3, b^3, c^3 are in GP.

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15. If a, b, c are in GP, prove that $(a^2 + b^2), (ab + bc), (b^2 + c^2)$ are in GP.



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16. If a, b, c, d are in GP, prove that $(a^2 - b^2), (b^2 - c^2), (c^2 - d^2)$ are in GP.



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17. If a, b, c, d are in GP, then prove that

$\frac{1}{(a^2 + b^2)}, \frac{1}{(b^2 + c^2)}, \frac{1}{(c^2 + d^2)}$ are in GP.



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18. If $(p^2 + q^2), (pq + qr), (q^2 + r^2)$ are in GP then prove that p, q, r are in GP.



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19. If a, b, c are in AP and a, b, d are in GP, show that $a, (a - b)$ and $(d - c)$ are in GP.

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20. If a, b, c are in AP, and a, x, b and b, y, c are in GP then show that x^2, b^2, y^2 are in AP.

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Exercise 12 F

1. Find two positive numbers a and b , whose

(i) AM = 25 and GM = 20 (ii) AM = 10 and GM = 8.

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2. Find the GM between the numbers

(i) 5 and 125 (ii) 1 and $\frac{9}{16}$ (iii) 0.15 and 0.0015

(iv) -8 and -2 (v) -6.3 and -2.8 (vi) a^3b and ab^3



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3. Insert two geometric means between 9 and 243.



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4. Insert three geometric means between $\frac{1}{3}$ and 432.



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5. Insert four geometric means between 6 and 192.



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6. If the A.M. of two positive numbers a and b ($a > b$) is twice their geometric mean. Prove that : $a : b = (2 + \sqrt{3}) : (2 - \sqrt{3})$.

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7. If a, b, c are in AP, x is the GM between a and b , y is the GM between b and c , then show that b^2 is the AM between x^2 and y^2 .

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8. 9. Show that the product of n geometric means between a and b is equal to the n th power of the single GM between a and b .

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9. If Am and GM of the roots of a quadratic equation are 10 and 8 respectively then obtain the quadratic equation.

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Exercise 12 G

1. Find the sum of each of the following infinite series :

$$\sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} + \dots\infty$$

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2. Find the sum of each of the following infinite series :

$$6 + 1.2 + 0.24 + \dots\infty$$

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3. Find the sum of each of the following infinite series :

$$\sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} + \dots\infty$$

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4. Find the sum of the following series to infinity:

$$10 - 9 + 8.1 - 7.29 + \infty$$

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5. Find the sum of each of the following infinite series :

$$\frac{2}{5} + \frac{3}{5^2} + \frac{2}{5^3} + \frac{3}{5^4} + \dots \infty$$

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6. Prove that $9^{1/3} \times 9^{1/9} \times 9^{1/27} \times \dots \infty = 3$.

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7. Find the rational number whose decimal expansion is given below :

(i) $0.\bar{3}$ (ii) $0.\overline{231}$ (iii) $3.\overline{52}$

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8. Express the recurring decimal $0.125125125\dots = 0.\overline{125}$ as a real number.

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9. Write the value of $0.\overline{423}$ in the form of a simple fraction.

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10. Write the value of $2.\overline{134}$ in the form of a simple fraction.

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11. The sum of an infinite geometric series is 6. If its first term is 2, find its common ratio.

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12. The sum of an infinite geometric series is 20 and the sum of the squares of these terms is 100. Find the series.



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13. The sum of an infinite GP is 57 and the sum of their cubes is 9747. Find the GP.



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Exercise 12 H Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. If the 5th term of a GP is 2, find the product of its first nine terms.



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2. If $(p + q)^{th}$ and $(p - q)^{th}$ terms of a G.P. be m and n respectively, then write its p^{th} term.

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3. If 2nd, 3rd and 6th terms of an AP are the three consecutive terms of a GP then find the common ratio of the GP.

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4. Write the quadratic equation, the arithmetic and geometric means of whose roots are A and G respectively.

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5. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true? (A) If $a^x = b^y = c^z$ and a, b, c are in GP, then x, y, z are in HP (B) If

$a^{\frac{1}{x}} = b^{\frac{1}{y}} = c^{\frac{1}{z}}$ and a, b, c are in GP, then x, y, z are in AP



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6. If a, b, c are in A.P. and x, y, z are in G.P., then prove that :

$$x^{b-c} \cdot y^{c-a} \cdot z^{a-b} = 1$$



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7. Prove that $\left(1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{3^3} + \frac{1}{3^4} - \dots \infty\right) = \frac{3}{4}$



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8. Express $0.\overline{123}$ as a rational number.



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9. Express $0.\overline{6}$ as a rational number.



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10. Express $0.\overline{68}$ as a rational number.



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11. The second term of a GP is 24 and its fifth term is 81. Find the sum of its first five terms.



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12. The ratio of the sum of first three terms is to that of first 6 terms of a G.P. is 1:12. Find the common ratio.



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13. The sum of first three terms of a G.P. is $\frac{39}{10}$ and their product is 1. Find the common ratio and the terms.



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