



MATHS

BOOKS - MODERN PUBLISHERS MATHS (HINGLISH)

SEQUENCES AND SERIES

Illustrative Examples

1. Write the fourth term in the sequence, defined as below:

(i) $a_n = 5n - 2$

A. 13

B. 18

C. 3

D. None of these

Answer: B



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2. Write the first five terms of each of the following sequences whose n th terms are:

(i) $a_n = 2^n$

(ii) $T_n = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$



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3. What is the 15th term of the sequence defined by:

$$a_n = (n - 1)(2 - n)(3 + n)?$$

A. -3276

B. 3298

C. -2764

D. -9874

Answer: A



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4. Let the sequence be defined as follow:

$$a_1 = 3$$

$$a_n = 3a_{n-1} + 2, \text{ for all } n > 1.$$

Find the first five terms of the sequence.



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5. Find as indicated in each case:

$$(i) t_1 = 1, t_n = 2t_{n-1}, (n > 1), t_6 = ?$$

$$(ii) S_n = S_{n-1} - 1, (n > 2), S_1 = S_2 = 2, S_5 = ?$$



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6. Find the 960^{th} and 961^{th} terms of the sequence given by:

$$t_n = \begin{cases} \frac{n}{\frac{n}{96} - 1} & \text{if } n \text{ is not the square of a natural number} \\ 6\frac{1}{2} & \text{if } n \text{ is the square of a natural number} \end{cases}$$



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7. Let $a(n)$ be the finite sequence with 9 terms $a(1), a(2), \dots, a(9)$ defined as follows:

$$a(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{if the digit } n \text{ occurs infinitely many times in the decimal expansion of } \pi \end{array} \right. \\ 2 & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{if the digit } n \text{ occurs a finite number of times in the decimal expansion of } \pi \end{array} \right. \\ 3 & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{if the digit } n \text{ occurs an even number of times in the decimal expansion of } \pi \end{array} \right. \end{cases}$$

Find all the terms of the sequence.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Answer: 2,3,1,3,3,3,3,3,3



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8. Which term in the A.P. 5,2,-1,... is -22 ?

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9. Which term of the sequence, $4, 3\frac{5}{7}, 3\frac{3}{7}$ Is the first negative term?

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10. Which term of the sequence: $16 - 6i, 15 - 4i, 14 - 2i$ Is pure imaginary?

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11. Show that there is no A.P. which consists of only distinct prime numbers.

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12. The sum of first 12 terms of a G.P. is five times the sum of the first 6 terms. Find the common ratio.

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13. If 7 times the 7th term of an AP is equal to 11 times its 11th term, show that the 18th term of the AP is 0.

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14. Find the number of terms common to the two AP's $3, 7, 11, 15, \dots, 407$ and $2, 9, 16, \dots, 709$.

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15. If the p th, q th and r th terms of an A.P. be x, y, z respectively show that:

$$x(q - r) + y(r - p) + z(p - q) = 0$$

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

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17. The arithmetic mean between two numbers is 10 and their geometric mean is 8. Find the numbers.

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18. The A.M. between two distinct positive numbers is twice the G.M. between them. Find the ratio of the greater to the smaller.

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19. 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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20. Find all sequences which are simultaneously A.P. and G.P.

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21. 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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22. The product of first three terms of a G.P. is 1000. If 6 added to its second term and 7 added to its third term, the terms become in A.P. Find the G.P.



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23. If p, q, r are in A.P. while x, y, z are in G.P., prove that $x^{q-r} y^{r-p} z^{p-q} = 1$



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24. Find the sum to infinity of the series: $1 + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{5}{2^2} + \frac{7}{2^3} + \dots \infty$



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25. If the sum to infinity of the series: $3 + (3 + d)\frac{.1}{4} + (3 + 2d)\frac{.1}{4^2} + \dots$ is $4\frac{8}{9}$ find d . Also name the series.



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26. Sum up the following series to n terms:

$$3 + 7 + 14 + 24 + 37 + \dots\dots\dots$$

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27. Find the nth term and the sum of n term of the series

$$6 + 9 + 21 + 69 + 261 + \dots\dots\dots$$

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Faqs

1. Find the sum of indicated number of terms of the following arithmetic progression: 16,11,6,.....23 terms.

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2. Determine the value of S_n in A.P. if we have the following:

$$a = \frac{17}{2}, d = \frac{3}{2}, n = 64$$



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3. If n^{th} terms of the sequence $\{a_n\}$ where $a_n = (-1)^{n-1}5^{n+1}$, find a_1, a_2 , and a_3 is



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4. The n^{th} term of an A.P. is $a_n = 3 + 2n$, then the common difference is.



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5. Determine the sum of first thirty five terms of an arithmetic progression if $t_2 = 2$ and $t_7 = 22$.



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6. The twelfth term of an A.P. is (-13) and the sum of its first four terms is 24, find the sum of first 12 terms of the A.P.

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7. The sum of first 6 terms of a G.P. is nine times the sum of the first 3 terms. Find the common ratio.

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8. Find the sum of the all the three digit numbers, which leave the remainder 2 when divided by 5.

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9. Let S_n be the sum of first n terms of and A.P. If $S_{3n} = 5S_n$, then find the value of $\frac{S_{5n}}{S_n}$ is.





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10. If positive integers a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots are in A.P. such that $a_8 + a_{10} = 24$ then the value of a_9 is.



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11. A man accepts a position with an initial salary of Rs. 5200 per month. It is understood that he will receive an automatic increase of Rs. 320 in the very next month and each month thereafter. Find his salary for the tenth month. What is his total earnings during the first year?



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12. The income of a person is Rs. 300,000 in the first year and he receives an increase of Rs. 10,000 to his income per year for the next 19 years. Find the total amount he received in 20 years.



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13. A person buys every year National Saving Certificates of value exceeding that last year's purchase by Rs. 500. After ten years he finds that the total value of the national saving certificates purchased by him is Rs. 27,500. Find the value of the certificates purchased by him in the first year.



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14. A manufacturer of T.V. sets produced 600 units in the third year and 700 units in the seventh year. Assuming the production uniformly increases by a fixed number every year, find:

- (i) the production in the first year
- (ii) The production in the 10 year and
- (iii) the total production in 7 years.



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15. In a state, all the school teachers decided to help those underprivileged children in the streets by donating some money every year to the child welfare fund. In the first year, they donated Rs. 10,000 in the second year they donated Rs. 20,000 and in the third year they donated Rs. 30,000 and they continue to pay for 10 years. Find the total amount that will be donated after 10 years.

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16. Find the indicated terms in the following:

$$a = 1, r = 1.2, t_4, t_n$$

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17. Find the 10 th term of the geometric series:

$$5 + 25 + 125 + \dots\dots\dots$$

Also find its nth term.

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18. The first term of a G.P. is 1. The sum of the third and fifth terms is 90.

Find the common ratio of the G.P.



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19. 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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20. Prove that the product of first n terms of a G.P. whose first term is a and last term is l , is $(al)^{n/2}$.



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21. The number of crimes in a locality doubles every month. If there were 20 crimes occurring in the month of January, how many crimes will occur in the month of February and April?



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22. 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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23. Evaluate : $\sum_{i=1}^{10} \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{j-1} + \left(\frac{1}{5} \right)^{j+1} \right\}$



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24. Find the sum of first n terms and the sum of first 5 terms of the geometric series $1 + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{9} + \dots$:

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25. Determine the number of terms in G.P. $\langle a_1=3, a_n=96, S_n=189 \rangle$.

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26. The sum to n terms of the series $11 + 103 + 1005 + \dots$ is

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27. Find the sum of n terms of the series $(a + b) + (a^2 + 2b) + (a^3 + 3b) + \dots$.

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28. Find the sum to n terms of the series:

$$\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 + \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)^2 + \left(x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}\right)^2 + \dots$$

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29. Find the least value of n for which the sum $1 + 3 + 3^2 + \dots \rightarrow n$ terms is greater than 7000.

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30. Find the sum to n terms of the series $4 + 44 + 4444 + \dots$

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31. Find the sum of 50 terms of a sequence $7, 7.7, 7.77, 7.777$.

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32. If S_n denotes the sum of n terms of a G.P. whose first term and common ratio are a and r respectively then show that:

$$S_1 + S_3 + S_5 + \dots + S_{2n} - 1 = \frac{an}{1-r} - \frac{ar(1-r^{2n})}{(1-r^2)}$$

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33. If f is a function satisfying $f(x+y) = f(x) \times f(y)$ for all $x, y \in N$ such that $f(1) = 3$ and $\sum_{x=1}^n f(x) = 120$, find the value of n .

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

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35. An insect starts from a point and travels in a straight path 1 mm in the first second and half of the distance covered in the previous second in the succeeding second. In how much time would it reach a point 3 mm away from its starting point.

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36. Verify that 10,-9,8,1..... is a geometric progression. Find the sum to infinity of the G.P.

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37. Find the sum to infinity of the G.P. $-\frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{16}, -\frac{3}{64}, \dots$

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38. Prove that: $3^{\frac{1}{2}} \times 3^{\frac{1}{4}} \times 3^{\frac{1}{8}} \times \dots = 3$



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39. The first term of G.P. is 2 and the sum to infinity is 6. Find the common ratio.



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

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



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



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42. Evaluate $.23\overline{45}$.

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43. Which is the rational number having the decimal expansion 0.356?

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44. 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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45. let $0 < \phi < \frac{\pi}{2}$, $x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \cos^{2n} \phi$, $y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sin^{2n} \phi$ and

$$z = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \cos^{2n} \phi \sin^{2n} \phi$$

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46. If S_1, S_2, S_3 are the sum of first n natural numbers, their squares and their cubes, respectively, show that $9S_2^2 = S_3(1 + 8S_1)$.

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47. Find the sum to n terms of the series $1^2 + 3^2 + 5^2 + \dots$ upto n terms .

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48. Find the sum to n term of the series whose n th term is $n(n + 1)(n + 4)$

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49. $\frac{1^3}{1} + \frac{1^3 + 2^3}{1 + 3} + \frac{1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3}{1 + 3 + 5} + \dots$ upto n th term

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50. Sum of n terms the series : $1^2 - 2^2 + 3^2 - 4^2 + 5^2 - 6^2 +$

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51. The value of the expression

$$1. (2 - \omega). (2 - \omega^2) + 2. (3 - \omega)(3 - \omega^2) + \dots + (n - 1)(n - \omega)(n - \omega^2),$$

where ω is an imaginary cube root of unity, is.....

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52. Find the sum of the products of first n natural numbers, taken two at a time.

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53. The sequence N of natural numbers is divided into classes as follows.

Show that the sum of the numbers in n th row is $(2n^2 + 1)$

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Illustrative Example

1. (i) Insert 3 arithmetic means between 3 and 19

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2. There are n A.M.s between 3 and 17. The ratio of the last mean to the first mean is 3:1. Find the value of n .

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3. The sum of two numbers is $\frac{13}{6}$. An even number of arithmetic means are being inserted between them and sum exceeds their number by 1. find the number of means inserted.

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4. If the A.M. between m th and n th terms of an A.P. be equal to the A.M. between p th and q th terms of an A.P. then prove that $m + n = p + q$.

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5. If the roots of the equation $a(b - c)x^2 + b(c - a)x + c(a - b) = 0$ are equal show that $\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b}, \frac{1}{c}$ are in A.P.

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6. The sum of three numbers in A.P. is -3 , and their product is 8. Find the numbers.

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7. Find the four numbers in A.P. whose sum is 20 and the sum of whose squares is 120.

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8. The digits of a positive integer, having three digits, are in A.P. and their sum is 15. The number obtained by reversing the digits is 594 less than the original number. Find the number.

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9. The fourth power of common difference of an arithmetic progression with integer entries is added to the product of any four consecutive terms of it. Prove that the resulting sum is the square of an integer.



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10. If a, b, c are in A.P. prove that:

(i) $(ab)^{-1}$, $(ca)^{-1}$ and $(bc)^{-1}$ are also in A.P.

(ii) $\frac{ab + ac}{bc}$, $\frac{bc + ca}{ca}$, $\frac{ca + cb}{ab}$ are also in A.P.



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11. If $(b+c-a)/a, (c+a-b)/b, (a+b-c)/c$ are in A.P. Prove that $1/a, 1/b, 1/c$ are also in A.P.



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12.

If a^2, b^2, c^2 are in A.P., prove that $\frac{1}{b+c}, \frac{1}{c+a}, \frac{1}{a+b}$ are also in A.P.

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13. If $a^2(b+c), b^2(c+a), c^2(a+b)$, are in A.P. show that either a, b, c are in A.P., or $ab + bc + ca = 0$.

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14. If a, b, c are in A.P., prove that $a^3 + 4b^3 + c^3 = 3b(a^2 + c^2)$.

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Exercise 9 A Satq

1. Write the first four terms of each of the following sequence whose n th terms are

(i) 2^n (ii) $\frac{n}{n+1}$

(iii) $n^2 - 16$ (iv) $\frac{3^n}{2^n + 1}$

(v) $\frac{n+4}{n+1}$ (vi) $\log\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)$



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2. Write the first five terms of each of the following sequences whose n th terms are:

(i) $a_n = 2n + 5$ (ii) $a_n = n(n + 2)$

(iii) $a_n = \frac{n-3}{4}$ (iv) $a_n = \frac{n}{n+1}$

(v) $a_n = \frac{n(n^2 + 5)}{4}$



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3. Find the term indicated in each case:

$$(i) a_n = \frac{n^2}{2^n} : a_7$$

$$(ii) a_n = \frac{n(n-2)}{n-3}, a_{20}$$

$$(iii) a_n = \left[\frac{1 + (-1)^n}{2} 3^n \right], a_7$$



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4. Find the first five terms of the sequence and write corresponding series given by

$$(i) \begin{cases} a_1 = 1 \\ a_n = a_{n-1} + 2, n \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$(ii) \begin{cases} a_1 = a_2 = 1 \\ a_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n-2}, n \geq 3 \end{cases}$$



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5. Find the first six terms of the sequence whose first term is 1 and whose $(n+1)$ th term is obtained by adding n to the n th term.



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Exercise 9 A Latq

1. Find the terms indicated in each case:

(i) $a_n = 4n - 3$, a_{17} , a_{24}

(ii) $a_n = (n - 1)(2 - n)(3 + n)$, a_1 , a_2 , a_3



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2. Find the terms (s) indicated in each case:

(i) $t_n = t_{n-1} + 3(n > 1)$, $t_1 = 1$, t_4

(ii) $T_n = \frac{T_{n-1}}{T_{n-2}}$, ($n > 2$), $T_1 = 1$, $T_2 = 2$, T_6



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3. Write the first five terms of the sequence and obtain the corresponding

series : $a_1 = -1$, $a_n = \frac{a_{n-1}}{n}$, $n \geq 2$

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4. Write the first six terms of each of following sequences,

(i) $a_1 = -1, a_n = \frac{a_{n-1}}{n}, (n \geq 2)$

(ii) $a_1 = 4, a_{n+1} = 2na_n$

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5. The sequence $a(n)$ is defined by:

$$a(n) = (n - 1)(n - 2)(n - 3).$$

Show that the first three of the sequence are zero, but the rest of terms are positive.

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6. a. Find the 21 st and 42 nd terms of the sequence defined by:

$$t_n = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } n \text{ is odd} \\ 1 & \text{if } n \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

(b) Find the 18 th and 25 th terms of the sequence defined by

$$t_n = \begin{cases} n(n+2) & \text{if } n \text{ is even natural number} \\ \frac{4n}{n^2+1} & \text{if } n \text{ is odd natural number} \end{cases}$$

(c) Find the 440th and 441st terms of the sequence given by:

$$t_n = \begin{cases} \frac{n}{\frac{n}{44}-1} & \text{If } n \text{ is not the square of a natural number} \\ 2.7 & \text{if } n \text{ is the square of a natural number} \end{cases}$$

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7. If $a_0 = 1$, $a_1 = 3$ and $a_n^2 - a_{n-1} \cdot a_{n+1} = (-1)^n$. Find a_3 .

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8. Consider the sequence defined by $t_n = an^2 + bn + c$ If $t_2 = 3$, $t_4 = 13$ and $t_7 = 113$, show that $3t_n = 17n^2 - 87n + 115$.

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9. The third term of an A.P. is 25 and the tenth term is -3 . find the first term and the common difference.



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10. (i) The 3rd term of an A.P. is 1 and 6 th term is -11. Determine its 15th term and rth term.

(ii) In an A.P. , the third term is p and the fourth term is q, find the 10 th term and the general term.

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11. The mth term of an A.P. is $\frac{1}{n}$ and nth term is $\frac{1}{m}$. Its (mn)th term is :

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12. The fourth term of an A.P. is equal to 3 times the first term and seventh term exceeds twice the third term by 1. find the first term and the common difference.

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13. The 2nd, 31st and last terms of an A.P. are $7\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $-6\frac{1}{2}$ respectively. find the first term and the number of terms

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14. (i) The p th term of an A.P. is q the 1 th term is p , show that r th term is $p+q-r$.

(ii) in the A.P. if m th term is n and the n th term is m , where $m \neq n$, find the p th term.

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15. If p th term of an A.P. is c and the q th term is d , what is the r th term?

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16. For the A.P., a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots if $\frac{a_4}{a_7} = \frac{2}{3}$, find $\frac{a_6}{a_8}$



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17. If $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n$ are an A.P. of non-zero terms, prove that

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



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18. If $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n$ are in A.P. with common difference d , prove that

$$\sin[\cos e a_1 \cos e a_2 + \cos e a_2 \cos e a_3 + \dots + \cos e a_{n-1} \cos e a_n] =$$



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19. A man saves Rs. 320 in the month of January Rs. 360 in the month of February, Rs. 400 in the month of March. If he continues his saving in the same way:

a. Find his saving in the month of November in the same year.

b. Find his saving in the month of July in the same year.

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20. If m times the m^{th} term of an A.P. is equal to n times its n^{th} term, show that the $(m + n)^{\text{th}}$ term of the A.P. is zero.

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Exercise 9 B Satq

1. Find d and write the next four terms of the following A.P.'s

(i) $0, -3, -6, -9, \dots$

(ii) $\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, \dots$

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2. Find the indicated term(s) in each of the following A.P.'s

(i) $-1, -2, -3, -4, \dots, t_{100}$

(ii) $n-1, n-2, n-3, \dots, a_m$

(iii) $a = 3, d = 2, a_{10}, a_n$



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3. Find the 20th, 25th and nth term of the A.P. Given by

$21, 16, 11, 6, 1, -4, -9, \dots$



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4. Is 310 a term of the A.P $3, 8, 13, 18, \dots$?



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5. Which term in the A.P. $1, 6, 11, 16, \dots$ is 301?



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6. Determine the number of terms in the A.P.
 $17, 14\frac{1}{2}, 12, \dots, -38$.



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7. Determine k so that:

(i) $k + 2, 4k - 6, 3k - 2$

(ii) $8k + 4, 6k - 2, 2k - 7$

(iii) $\frac{2}{3}, k, \frac{5}{8}$

are the three consecutive terms of an A.P.



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8. Show that the linear function in n i.e. $f(n) = an + b$ determines an arithmetic progression, where a, b are constants.



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Exercise 9 C Satq

1. Find the sum of indicated number of terms of each of the following

A.P.'s

(i) $5, 2, -1, -4, -7, \dots, n \text{ terms}$

(ii) $-1, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{2}, \dots, 81 \text{ terms}$

(iii) $2, 4, 6, \dots, 100 \text{ terms}$

(iv) $-0.5, -1.0, -1.5, \dots, 10 \text{ terms}; 50 \text{ terms}$

(v) $x + y, x - y, x - 3y, \dots, 22 \text{ terms}$



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2. Out of l, a, n, d and S_n , determine the one that are missing from each of the following:

(i) $l = 8, n = 8, S_8 = -20$

(ii) $a = -3030, l = -1530, n = 51$



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3. How many terms of the sequence 18, 16, 14, ... should be taken so that their sum is zero?

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4. Find the sum of the sequence, $72 + 70 + 68 + \dots + 40$

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5. (i) Find the sum of first n natural numbers.

(ii) Find the sum of first 100 natural numbers.

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6. Find the sum to n terms of the A.P., whose k th term is $5k+1$.

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7. If the sum of n terms of an A.P. is $(pn + qn^2)$, where p and q are constants, find the common difference.

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Exercise 9 C Latq

1. (i) If the sum of a certain number of terms of the A.P. 25,22,19,..... is 116, find the last term.

(ii) Find the sum of 32 terms of an A.P. whose third term is 1 and the 6th term is -11.

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2. If the first term of an A.P. is 2 and the sum of the first five terms is equal to one fourth of the sum of the next five terms, find

(i) the 20th term

(ii) the sum of first 30 terms.

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3. If 12th term of an A.P. is -13 and the sum of the first four terms is 4, what is the sum of first 10 terms ?

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4. (i) Show that the sum of n consecutive odd integers beginning with 1 equals n^2 .

(ii) show that the sum of first n even numbers is equal to $\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)$ times the sum of first n odd numbers.

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5. (i) Find the sum of odd integers from 1 to 2001.

(ii) Find the sum of all natural numbers between 99 and 1001, which are multiples of 5.

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6. How many terms are there in the A.P. whose first and fifth terms are -14 and 2 respectively and the sum of the terms is 40?

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7. Prove that a sequence in an A.P., if the sum of its n terms is of the form $An^2 + Bn$, where A, B are constants.

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8. If the 5th and 12th terms of an A.P. are 30 and 65 respectively, what is the sum of first 0 terms?

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9. If the first term a_1 of an A.P. is 22, the common difference $d = -4$ and the sum to n terms is 64, find n . Explain the double answer.

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10. If the sum of first p terms of an A.P. is equal to the sum of the first q terms, then find the sum of the first $(p+q)$ terms.

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11. The first and last terms of an AP are a and l respectively. If S be the sum of terms then show that the common difference is $\frac{l^2 - a^2}{2S - (a + l)}$

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12. In an A.P. of which a is the first term if the sum of the first p terms is zero, then the sum of the next q terms is $\frac{a(p+q)p}{q+1}$ b. $\frac{a(p+q)p}{p+1}$ c. $\frac{a(p+q)q}{p-1}$ s d. none of these

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13. (i) The sum of n terms of two arithmetic series are in the ratio of $\frac{7n+1}{4n+27}$. Find the ratio of their 11 th terms.

(ii) The sum of n terms of arithmetic progressions are in the ratio $(3n+8) : (7n+15)$. Find the ratio of their 12 th terms.

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14. A man saves Rs. 3200 during the first year, Rs. 3600 in the next year Rs. 4000 in the third year. If he continues his saving in this sequence, in how many years will he have Rs. 200000?



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15. A gentleman buys every year Bank's certificates of value exceeding the last year's purchase by Rs. 25. After 20 years he finds that the total value of the certificates purchased by him is Rs. 7250. Find the value of the certificates bought by him:

(i) in the first year

(ii) in the 13 th year.



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16. a. If in an A.P. $S_1 = 6$ and $S_7 = 105$ prove that :

$$S_n, S_{n-3} : : (n + 3); (n - 3)$$

b. In an A.P., $S_3 = 6$ and $S_6 = 3$ prove that:

$$2(2n + 1)S_{n+4} = (n + 4)S_{2n+1}.$$



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17. if the p th term of an A.P. is x and q th term is y , show tht the sum of

$$(p + q) \text{ terms is } \frac{p + q}{2} \left[x + y + \left(\frac{x - y}{p - q} \right) \right]$$



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Exercise 9 D Satq

1. Insert 3 arithmetic means between:

(i) 3 and 15 (ii) 5 and 21.



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2. (i) Insert 5 arithmetic means between 8 and 26.

(ii) Insert 6 arithmetic means between 3 and 24

(iii) Insert 10 arithmetic means between 2 and 57.



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3. If A is the A.M between a and b prove that :

$$(i) (A - a)^2 + (A - b)^2 = \frac{1}{2}(a - b)^2$$

$$(ii) 4(a - A)(A - b) = (a - b)^2$$



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4. If A_1 and A_2 are two A.M.'s between a and b , prove that

$$(i) (2A_1 - A_2)(2A_2 - A_1) = ab$$

$$(ii) A_1 + A_2 = a + b$$



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5. Insert 10 A.M.'s between 5 and -17 and prove that their sum is ten times the A.M. between them.



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6. If a, b, c are in A.P., then prove that: $(a - c)^2 = 4(b^2 - ac)$

$$a^3 + 4b^3 + c^3 = 3b(a^2 + c^2)$$



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7. Find n so that:

(i) $\frac{a^{n+1} + b^{n+1}}{a^n + b^n}$ (ii) $\frac{a^n + b^n}{a^{n-1} + b^{n-1}}$ may be A.M. between a and b .



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Exercise 9 E Latq

1. Find three numbers in A.P.

(i) Whose sum is 21 and product is 315.

(ii) whose sum is 24 and product is 440.



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2. The sum of the first three terms of an A.P. is 36 while their product is 1620. Find the A.P.

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3. The sum of three consecutive terms of an A.P. is 15 and sum of their squares is 83. Find the terms.

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4. The sum of three consecutive terms of an A.P. is 9 and the sum of their squares is 35. Find the terms.

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5. Split 69 in three parts such that they are in A.P. and product of two smaller parts is 483.

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6. Solve the equation (i) $1 + 6 + 11 + 16 + \dots + x = 148$

(ii) $2 + 5 + 8 + 11 + \dots + x = 345$

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7. The sum of four numbers in A.P. is 4 and their product is 385. Find the numbers.

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8. Find the four numbers in A.P. whose sum is 20 and the sum of whose squares is 120.

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1. We are given an A.P. with 1st term a and common difference d .

(i) If each of its terms is increased by the same quantity k , is the resulting progression also an A.P.? If so find its common difference.

(ii) If each of the terms is multiplied by the same number c , is the resulting progression also an A.P.? If so, find its common difference.



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2. If a, b, c are in A.P. prove that

(i) $b + c, c + a, a + b$ are also in A.P.

(ii) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{b} + \sqrt{c}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{c} + \sqrt{a}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}}$ are also in A.P.



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3. If $\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b}, \frac{1}{c}$ are in A.P. prove that:

(i) $\frac{b+c}{a}, \frac{c+a}{b}, \frac{a+b}{c}$ are also in A.P.

(ii) $a(b+c), b(c+a), c(a+b)$ are also in A.P.



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4. If $\frac{b+c}{a}, \frac{c+a}{b}, \frac{a+b}{c}$ are in A.P. show that $\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b}, \frac{1}{c}$ are also in A.P. ($a+b+c \neq 0$).

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5. If a^2, b^2, c^2 are in A.P, show that: $\frac{a}{b+c}, \frac{b}{c+a}, \frac{c}{a+b}$ are in A.P.

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6. if $(a^2 + 2bc), (b^2 + 2ac), (c^2 + 2ab)$ are in AP, show that

$\frac{1}{(b-c)}, \frac{1}{(c-a)}, \frac{1}{(a-b)}$ are in AP.

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1. Find r and write the next four terms of each of the following progression:

- (i) 5, 0.5, 0.05..... (ii) $-\frac{2}{3}$, -6 , -54



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2. Which term of the geometric sequences,

- (i) 2, 8, 32, is 131072?

- (ii) $\sqrt{3}$, 3, $3\sqrt{3}$, is 729?

- (iii) $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{9}$, $\frac{1}{27}$, is $\frac{1}{19683}$?



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



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4. (i) In a G.P. the third term is 24 and the 6th term is 192. Find the 10th term.

(ii) find the 12th term of a G.P., whose 8th term is 192 and the common ratio is 2.

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5. The first term of a G. P. is 1. The sum of the third and fifth terms is 90.

Find the common ratio of G.P.

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Exercise 9 G Latq

1. The fourth term of a G.P. is square of its 2nd term and the first term is

-3. Determine the

(i) 7th term

(ii) 6th term



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2. (i) The 4th, 7th and 10th terms of a G.P. are a, b, c respectively. Show that

$$b^2 = ac.$$

(ii) If the 4th, 10th and 16th terms of a G.P are x, y, z respectively, prove that

x, y, z are in G.P.



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3. If $a, b, \text{ and } c$ are respectively, the p th, q th, and r th terms of a G.P., show

$$\text{that } (q - r)\log a + (r - p)\log b + (p - q)\log c = 0.$$



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4. If p th term of a G.P. is P and its q th term is Q , prove that the n th term is

$$\left(\frac{P^{n-q}}{Q^{n-p}} \right)^{\frac{1}{p-q}}$$



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5. The terms of a G.P. with first term a and common ratio r are squared. Is the resulting sequence also a G.P.? If it is so, find its first term, common ratio and the n th term.



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6. If x, y, z are three positive numbers forming a geometric sequence, then show that $\log_a x, \log_a y, \log_a z$ form an arithmetic sequence; a being positive and not equal to 1.



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7. 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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8. 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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Exercise 9 H Satq

1. Evaluate $\sum_{k=1}^{11} (2 + 3^k)$



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2. Find the sum of the indicated number of terms of each of the following geometric progressions:

a. (i) $\sqrt{7}, \sqrt{21}, 3\sqrt{7}, \dots, n$ terms.

(ii) $2, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{8}, \dots, n$ terms 12 terms

(iii) $1, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{9}, \dots, n$ terms 5 terms

b. (i) x^3, x^5, x^7, \dots, n terms ($x \neq \pm 1$)

(ii) $1, -a, a^2, -a^3, \dots$, n terms ($a \neq -1$)

(iii) $x^2 - y^2, x - y, \frac{x - y}{x + y}, \dots$, n terms ($x + y \neq 0$).



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3. (i) How many terms of the G.P. $3, 3^2, 3^3, \dots$ are needed to give the sum 120?

(ii) How many terms of a G.P. $3, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, \dots$ are needed to give the sum $\frac{3069}{512}$?



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4. Determine the number n of terms of the GP $3, 6, 12, \dots$ So that $S_n = 381$



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5. (i) Given a G.P. with $a=729$ and 7th term 64 find S_7 .

(ii) If $\{a_n\}$ is a G.P. and $a_1 = 4, r = 5$, find a_6 and S_6 .



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Exercise 9 H Latq

1. Find a G.P. for which sum of the first two terms is -4 and the fifth term is 4 times the third term.



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



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3. Sum of n terms:

(i) $5 + 55 + 555 + \dots$

(ii) $9 + 99 + 999 + \dots$

(iii) $3 + 33 + 333 + \dots$

(v) $8 + 88 + 888 + \dots$

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4. Sum of n terms:

(i) $0.7 + 0.77 + 0.777 + \dots$

(ii) $0.6 + 0.66 + 0.666 + \dots$

(iii) $0.3 + 0.33 + 0.333 + \dots$

(iv) $0.5 + 0.55 + 0.555 + \dots$

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5. If $\frac{1}{1+l} = v$, prove that

$$v + v^2 + v^3 + \dots + v^n = \frac{1 - v^n}{l}$$

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6. Find the sum to n terms of the sequence 1, 2, 4, 7, 11, 16,

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7. If the sum of first 10 terms is 33 times the sum of first 5 terms of G.P.
find the common ratio.

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8. 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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9. Find the sum of the products of the corresponding terms of the sequences 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 and 128, 32, 8, 2, $\frac{1}{2}$.

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



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11. 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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12. Dipesh writes letters to four of his friends. He asks each of them to copy the letter and mail to four different persons with the request that they continue the chain similarly. Assuming that the chain is not broken

and that it costs 25 paise to mail one letter, find the total money spent on postage till the 8th set of letters is mailed.

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13. The price of a machine is depreciated at the rate of 10% yearly and the ultimate scrap value was Rs. 6561. Find the effective life of the machine. The price of the machine is Rs. 10,000.

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Exercise 9 | Latq

1. Insert two numbers between 3 and 81 so that the resulting sequence is G.P.

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2. Insert four geometric means between 6 and 192.



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3. The A.M. between two numbers is 20 and their G.M. is 16. find the numbers.



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4. If a, b, c are in G.P., x and y are the A.M.'s of a, b and b, c respectively, then prove that:

$$(i) \frac{a}{x} + \frac{c}{y} = 2 \quad (ii) \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{2}{b}$$



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5. The ratio of the A.M. and G.M. of two positive numbers a and b , is $m : n$.

Show that $a : b = \left(m + \sqrt{m^2 - n^2}\right) : \left(m - \sqrt{m^2 - n^2}\right)$.



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6. If G_1 is the first of n G.M. s between positive numbers a and b , then show that $G_1^{n+1} = a^n b$.



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7. If G is the geometric mean between two distinct positive numbers a and b , then show that $\frac{1}{G-a} + \frac{1}{G-b} = \frac{1}{G}$



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



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9. If a is the A.M. of b and c and the two geometric means are G_1 and G_2 , then prove that $G_1^3 + G_2^3 = 2ab$.

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10. If $\frac{a^n + b^n}{a^{n-1} + b^{n-1}}$ is the GM between a and b , then the value of n is

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11. If A and G be A.M. and G.M., respectively between two positive numbers, prove that the numbers are $A \pm \sqrt{(A + G)(A - G)}$.

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12. Prove that the A.M. of two positive real numbers is greater than their G.M.

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Exercise 9 J Latq

1. The sum of three numbers in A.P. is 15. If 1, 4 and 19 are added to the numbers the resulting numbers are in G.P. Find the numbers.



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2. The sum of three numbers which are consecutive terms of an A.P. is 21. If the second number is reduced by 1 and the third is increased by 1 we obtain three consecutive terms of a G.P. Find the numbers.



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3. There are four numbers such that the first three of them form an arithmetic sequence and the last three form a geometric sequence. The sum of the first and third terms is 2 that of second and fourth is 26. What are these numbers?



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4. The sum of first three terms of a G.P is 7 and the sum of their squares is 21. Determine the first five terms of the G.P.



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5. Find three numbers in G.P. :

(i) Whose sum is 30 and whose product is 216

(ii) Whose sum is 38 and whose product is 1728.



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6. Find three numbers in G.P. whose sum is 35 and sum of their squares is 525.



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7. If a, b, c are in G.P. , prove that the following are also in G.P,

(i) a^2, b^2, c^2

(ii) a^3, b^3, c^3

(iii) $a^2 + b^2, ab + bc, b^2 + c^2$



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8. 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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9. If $a, b,$ and c are three consecutive terms of an A.P, prove that k^a, k^b and k^c are three consecutive terms of a G.P. Assume k to be a non zero real number.



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10. If $\frac{1}{a+b}$, $\frac{1}{2b}$, $\frac{1}{b+c}$ are three consecutive terms of an A.P., prove that a, b, c are the three consecutive terms of a G.P.

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11. If the sum of four numbers in $G. P.$ is 60 and the $A. M.$ of the first and the last is 18 then the four terms of the $G. P.$ are

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Exercise 9 L Latq

1. Find the sum to n terms of the following (1-2) series:

(i) $1 + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{5}{2^2} + \frac{7}{2^3} + \dots$

(ii) $1 + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{3^2} + \frac{4}{3^3} + \dots$

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2. (i) $1 + 2x + 3x^2 + 4x^3 + \dots$ When $|x| < 1$

(ii) $1 + 3x + 5x^2 + 7x^3 + \dots$ When $|x| < 1$ (iii)

$1 + 4x + 7x^2 + 10x^3 + \dots$ when $|x| < 1$.

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

(i) $2 + \frac{3}{2} + 1 + \frac{5}{8} + \dots$

(ii) $1 + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{3^2} + \frac{4}{3^3} + \dots$

(iii) $1 - \frac{3}{2} + \frac{5}{4} - \frac{7}{8} + \dots$

(iv) $1 - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{3^2} - \frac{4}{3^3} + \frac{5}{3^4} - \dots$

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4. If the sum to the infinity of the series $3 + 5r + 7r^2 + \dots$ is $\frac{44}{9}$ then

find the value of r

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5. Sum to ∞ terms of the series,;

$$2 + 5x + 8x^2 + 11x^3 + \dots, |x| < 1.$$

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6. Prove that: $2^{\frac{1}{4}} \cdot 4^{\frac{1}{8}}, 8^{\frac{1}{16}} \cdot 16^{\frac{1}{32}} \dots \infty = 2$.

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Exercise 9 M Latq

1. Find the sum of the following series:

$$2.3 + 3.4 + \dots \text{to } n \text{ terms}$$

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2. Find the sum of n terms of the series $1.3.5. + 3.5. .7 + 5.7.9 + \dots$

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3. Find the sum to n terms: $5.6 + 6.7 + 7.8 + \dots$

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4. $2^2 + 5^2 + 8^2 + \dots$ to 15 terms.

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5. Find the sum to n terms of the series : $5^2 + 6^2 + 7^2 + \dots + 20^2$

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6. (i) $1 + (1 + 2) + (1 + 2 + 3) + \dots$ to n terms.

(ii) $1^2 + (1^2 + 2^2) + (1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2) + \dots$ to n terms.

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7. Find the sum of n-terms:

$$\left[\left(\frac{1}{1} \right) + \frac{1^3 + 2^3}{2} + \frac{1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3}{3} + \dots \rightarrow n - \text{terms} \right]$$



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8. Find the sum of the first n terms of the series whose nth term is

(i) $n(n + 3)$ (ii) $3n^2 + 5$

(iii) $n^2 + 2^n$



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9. Find the sum S_n of cubes of first n terms of an A.P. and show that the sum of first n terms of A.P. is a factor of S_n .



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10. Along a road lie an odd number of stones placed at intervals of 10 metres. These stones have to be assembled around the middle stone. A person can carry only one stone at a time. A man carried the job with one of the end stones by carrying them in succession. In carrying all the stones he covered a distance of 3 km. Find the number of stones.



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Additional Questions

1. find the sum $3 + 5 + 7 + \dots$ upto n terms is

A. n^2

B. $n(n - 2)$

C. $n(n + 2)$

D. $(n + 1)^2$

Answer: C



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2. The arithmetic mean of two numbers x and y is 3 and geometric mean is 1. Then $x^2 + y^2$ is equal to

A. 30

B. 31

C. 32

D. 34

Answer: D



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3. $11^3 + 12^3 + 13^3 + \dots + 20^3$ is

A. an even integer

B. an odd integer divisible by 5

C. multiple of 10

D. odd integer but not a multiple of 5.

Answer: B

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Fill In The Blanks

1. The arithmetic mean between 4 and 14 is.....

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2. The n th term of a G.P. $3, 3^2, 3^3, \dots$ is.....

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3. G.M. Between a and b is equal to.....



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4. 19th term of the sequence $a(n) = \frac{n - 2}{n + 3}$ is.....



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5. nth term of the sequence:

5, 2, - 1, - 4, - 7, is.....



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6. General term of A.P. given $x + b, x + 3b, x + 5b$, is.....



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7. Sum of 100 terms of A.P.:

2,4,6, is



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8. t_6 of the following G.P.:

12, 8, $\frac{16}{3}$, is



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9. Insert four geometric means between 6 and 192.



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10. S_∞ of the following infinite G.P. $1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2^2}$ To ∞ is



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True False

1. If p, q, r are in G.P then $\frac{p}{q} = \frac{q}{r}$ (True/False)

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2. In a G.P. $S_n = \frac{b(1 - r^n)}{1 - r}$, $r < 1$ (True/False)

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3. Next term of the sequence:

$\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \dots$ Is $\frac{4}{3}$ (True/False)

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4. If the first term of a G.P. is 729 and the 7th term is 64, then $S_\infty = 2180$. True or False.

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1. Define an arithmetic progression.

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2. Define Geometrical progression.

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3. Write the (i) 3rd (ii) 5th (iii) 6th term of the sequence whose n th term is $a_n = 2n + 5$.

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4. Write the first three terms of the sequence defined by

(i) $a_n = n(n + 2)$ (ii) $a_n = \frac{n}{n + 1}$

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5. Find the term indicated in each case:

(i) $t_n = 4^n + n^2 - n - 1, t_3$

(ii) $h(n) = n^2 - 3n + 4, h(10)$

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6. Write the next term of the sequence: $\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, \dots$

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7. Which term in the A.P. 68, 64, 60 is -8?

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8. Find the A.M. between:

(i) 3.7 and 5.5 (ii) 6 and -8



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9. (i) Find the 10 th term of the G.P.

5,25,125.....

(ii) Find the nth term of the G.P. 5,25,125,.....



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10. Which term of the following sequences:(a) $2, 2\sqrt{2}, 4, \dots$ is 128? (b)

$\sqrt{3}, 3, 3\sqrt{3}, \dots$ is 729?(c) $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{27}, \dots$ is $\frac{1}{19683}$?



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11. Find the indicated term of the following G.P.:

12, 8, $\frac{16}{3}, \dots \dots \dots t_{10}$



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12. In a GP the 3rd term is 24 and the 6th term is 192. Find the 10th term.

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13. Evaluate $\sum_{n=1}^{13} (i^n + i^{n+1})$, where $n \in N$.

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14. Given a G.P. with $a = 1, r = \sqrt{2}$. Find S_{20} ??

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15. Find the sum of the infinite geometric series

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{27} + \dots \infty\right).$$

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16. Find the sum of series in GP $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{27}$ up to ∞

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17. 0.3, 0.18, 0.108, to ∞

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

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

$$2/5 + 3/5^2 + 2/5^3 + 3/5^4 + \infty$$

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20. Find a rational number for the following which will have as its expansion :

(i) $0.6\bar{8}$ (ii) $0.23\bar{4}$



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

$$1 + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{3^2} + \frac{4}{3^3} + \dots$$

Find the sum of the following (22-24) series:



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22. Find the sum of the series:

$$(2^2 + 4^2 + 6^2 + 8^2 + \dots \text{to } n \text{ terms})$$



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23. Sum of n terms of the following series $1^3 + 3^3 + 5^3 + 7^3 + \dots$

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24. $1.3 + 3.5 + 5.7 + \dots$. n terms =

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25. Find the sum of first n terms of the series whose n th term is $3n^2 + 5$.

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Ncert File Questions From Ncert Book Exercise 9 1

1. Write the first five terms of the sequence whose n^{th} terms are :

$$a_n = n(n + 1)$$

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2. Write the first five terms of the sequence whose n^{th} terms are :

$$a_n = \frac{n}{n+1}$$



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3. Write the first five terms of the following sequence whose n^{th} terms is:

$$a_n = 2^n$$



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4. Write the first five terms of each of the following sequences whose n^{th}

terms are: $a_n = 3n + 2$ (ii) $a_n = \frac{n-2}{3}$ $a_n = 3^n$ (iv) $a_n = \frac{3n-2}{5}$

$a_n = (-1)^n \cdot 2^n$ (vi) $a_n = \frac{n(n-2)}{2}$ $a_n = n^2 - n + 1$ (vii)

$a_n = 2n^2 - 3n + 1$ $a_n = \frac{2n-3}{6}$



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5. Write the first five terms of the sequence whose n^{th} terms are :

$$a_n = (-1)^{n-1} 5^{n+1}$$



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6. Write the first five terms of the sequence whose n^{th} terms are :

$$a_n = n \frac{n^2 + 5}{4}$$



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7. Find the indicated terms in each of the following sequences whose n^{th} terms are: $4n - 3, t_{17}, t_{24}$



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8. Find the indicated terms in each of the following sequences whose n^{th} terms are: $t_n = \frac{n^2}{2^n}, t_4, t_6$



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9. Find the indicated terms in each of the following sequences whose n th

n th terms are: $t_n = (-1)^{n-1} \cdot n^3, t_9$



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10. Find the indicated terms in each of the following sequences whose

n th n th terms are: $t_n = \frac{n(n-2)}{n+3}, t_{20}$



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11. Write the first five terms of the sequence and obtain the

corresponding series : $a_1 = 3, a_n = 3a_{n-1} + 2$ for all $n > 1$



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12. Write the first five terms of the sequence and obtain the corresponding series : $a_1 = -1, a_n = \frac{a_{n-1}}{n}, n \geq 2$

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13. Write the first five terms of the following sequence and obtain the corresponding series.

$$a_1 = a_2 = 2, a_n = a_{n-1} - 1, n > 2$$

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14. The Fibonacci sequence is defined by

$$1 = a_1 = a_2 \text{ and } a_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n-2}, n > 2.$$

Find $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}$, for $n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$.

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1. Find the sum of odd integers from 1 to 2001.

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2. Find the sum of all natural numbers lying between 100 and 1000, which are multiples of 5.

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3. In an A.P., the first term is 2 and the sum of the first five terms is one-fourth of the next five terms. Show that 20th term is -112.

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4. How many terms of the A.P. $-6, -\frac{11}{2}, -5, \dots$ are needed to give the sum -25?

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5. In an A.P., if p^{th} term is $\frac{1}{q}$ and q^{th} term is $\frac{1}{p}$, prove that the sum of first pq terms is $\frac{1}{2}(pq + 1)$, where $p \neq q$.

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6. If the sum of a certain number of terms of the A.P. 25, 22, 19.... is 116. Find the last term.

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7. Find the sum to n terms of the A.P., whose k th term is $5k+1$.

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8. If the sum of n terms of an A.P. is $(pn + qn^2)$, where p and q are constants, find the common difference.



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9. The sum of n terms of two arithmetic progressions are in the ratio $5n + 4 : 9n + 6$. Find the ratio of their 18^{th} terms.



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10. If the sum of first p terms of an A.P. is equal to the sum of the first q terms, then find the sum of the first $(p+q)$ terms.



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11. Sum of the first p , q and r terms of an A.P are a , b and c , respectively. Prove that $\frac{a}{p}(q - r) + \frac{b}{q}(r - p) + \frac{c}{r}(p - q) = 0$



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12. The ratio of the sums of m terms and n terms of an A.P. is $m^2 : n^2$.

Prove that the ratio of their m th and n th term will be $(2m - 1) : (2n - 1)$.

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13. If the sum of n terms of an A.P. is $3n^2 + 5n$ and its m th term is 164, find the value of m .

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14. Insert five numbers between 8 and 26 such that the resulting sequence is an A.P.

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15. If $\frac{a^n + b^n}{a^{n-1} + b^{n-1}}$ is the A.M. between a and b , then find the value of n .

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16. Between 1 and 31, m numbers have been inserted in such a way that the resulting sequence is an A.P. and the ratio of 7th and $(m-1)$ th numbers is $5 : 9$. Find the value of m .

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17. A man starts repaying a loan as first instalment of Rs. 100. If he increases the instalments by Rs. 5 every month, what amount he will pay in the 30th instalment?

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18. The difference between any two consecutive interior angles of a polygon is 5° . If the smallest angle is 120° , find the number of the sides of the polygon.

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1. Find the 20th and nth term of the G.P. $\frac{5}{2}, \frac{5}{4}, \frac{5}{8}, \dots$

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2. Find the 12th term of a G.P. whose 8th term is 192 and the common ratio is 2.

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3. The 5th, 8th and 11th terms of a G.P. are p, q and s , respectively. Show that $q^2 = ps$.

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4. 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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5. 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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6. Insert two number between 3 and 81 so that the resulting sequence is

G.P.



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7. 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 .



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8. 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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9. If A and G be A.M. and G.M., respectively between two positive numbers, prove that the numbers are $A \pm \sqrt{(A + G)(A - G)}$.

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10. 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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11. What will Rs. 500 amounts to in 10 years after its deposit in a bank which pays annual interest are 10% compounded annually?

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12. 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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Ncert File Questions From Ncert Book Exercise 9 4

1. Find the sum to n terms of the series :

$$1 \times 2 + 2 \times 3 + 3 \times 4 + 4 \times 5 + \dots$$

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2. Find the sum to n terms of the series :

$$1 \times 2 \times 3 + 2 \times 3 \times 4 + 3 \times 4 \times 5 + \dots$$

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3. Find the sum to n terms of the series : $3 \times a^2 + 5 \times 2^2 + 7 \times 3^2 + \dots$

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4. Find the sum to n terms of the series

$$\frac{1}{1 \times 2} + \frac{1}{2 \times 3} + \frac{1}{3 \times 4} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)}.$$

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5. Find the sum to n terms of the series : $5^2 + 6^2 + 7^2 + \dots + 20^2$

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6. Find the sum to n terms of the series : $3 \times 8 + 6 \times 11 + 9 \times 14 + \dots$

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7. Find the sum to n terms of the series :
 $1^2 + (1^2 + 2^2) + (1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2) + \dots$

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8. Find the sum to n terms of the series, whose n^{th} term is given by :
 $n(n + 1)(n + 4)$

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9. Find the sum to n terms of the series, whose n^{th} term is given by :
 $n^2 + 2^n$

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10. Find the sum to n terms of the series, whose n^{th} term is given by :

$$(2n - 1)^2$$

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Miscellaneous Exercise On Chapter 9

1.32. Show that the sum of $(m + n)^{\text{th}}$ and $(m - n)^{\text{th}}$ terms of an A.P. is equal to twice the m^{th} term

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Miscellaneous Exercise On Chapter 10

1. If the sum of three numbers in A.P. is 24 and their product is 440, find the numbers.

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Miscellaneous Exercise On Chapter 11

1. Let the sum of n , $2n$, $3n$ terms of an A.P. be S_1 , S_2 and S_3 , respectively, show that $S_3 = 3(S_2 - S_1)$.

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Miscellaneous Exercise On Chapter 12

1. Find the sum of all numbers between 200 and 400 which are divisible by 7.

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Miscellaneous Exercise On Chapter 13

1. Find the sum of integers from 1 to 100 that are divisible by 2 or 5.



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Miscellaneous Exercise On Chapter 14

1. Find the sum of all two digit numbers which when divided by 4, yields 1 as remainder.



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Miscellaneous Exercise On Chapter 15

1. If f is a function satisfying $f(x + y) = f(x) \times f(y)$ for all $x, y \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $f(1) = 3$ and $\sum_{x=1}^n f(x) = 120$, find the value of n .



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Miscellaneous Exercise On Chapter 16

1. 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.

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Miscellaneous Exercise On Chapter 17

1. The first term of a G.P. is 1. The sum of the third term and fifth term is 90. Find the common ratio of G.P.

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Miscellaneous Exercise On Chapter 18

1. 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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Miscellaneous Exercise On Chapter 19

1. A G.P. consists of an even number of terms. If the sum of all the terms is 5 times the sum of terms occupying odd places, then find its common ratio.

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Miscellaneous Exercise On Chapter 20

1. The sum of the first four terms of an A.P. is 56. The sum of the last four terms is 112. If its first term is 11, then find the number of terms.

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Miscellaneous Exercise On Chapter 21

1. 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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Miscellaneous Exercise On Chapter 22

1. 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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Miscellaneous Exercise On Chapter 23

1. The p^{th} , q^{th} and r^{th} terms of an A.P. are a , b , c , respectively. Show that $(q - r)a + (r - p)b + (p - q)c = 0$.

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Miscellaneous Exercise On Chapter 24

1. If $a\left(\frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}\right)$, $b\left(\frac{1}{c} + \frac{1}{a}\right)$, $c\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}\right)$ are in A.P. prove that a , b , c are in A.P.

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Miscellaneous Exercise On Chapter 25

1. 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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Miscellaneous Exercise On Chapter 26

1. 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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Miscellaneous Exercise On Chapter 27

1. 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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Miscellaneous Exercise On Chapter 28

1. 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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Miscellaneous Exercise On Chapter 29

1. Find the sum of the following series up to n terms: (i)

$$5 + 55 + 555 + \dots \quad \text{(ii)}$$

$$.6 + .66 + .666 + \dots$$

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Miscellaneous Exercise On Chapter 30

1. Find the 20^{th} term of the series $2 \times 4 + 4 \times 6 + 6 \times 8 + \dots + n$ terms.

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Miscellaneous Exercise On Chapter 31

1. Find the sum of the first n terms of the series :
 $3 + 7 + 13 + 21 + 31 + \dots$

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Miscellaneous Exercise On Chapter 32

1. If S_1, S_2, S_3 are the sum of first n natural numbers, their squares and their cubes, respectively, show that $9S_2^2 = S_3(1 + 8S_1)$.

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Miscellaneous Exercise On Chapter 33

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

$$\frac{1^3}{1} + \frac{1^3 + 2^2}{1 + 3} + \frac{1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3}{1 + 3 + 5} + \dots$$

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Miscellaneous Exercise On Chapter 34

1. Show that
$$\frac{1 \times 2^2 + 2 \times 3^2 + \dots + n \times (n + 1)^2}{1^2 \times 2 + 2^2 \times 3 + \dots + n^2 \times (n + 1)} = \frac{3n + 5}{3n + 1}.$$

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Miscellaneous Exercise On Chapter 35

1. A fanner buys a used tractor for Rs 12000. He pays Rs 6000 cash and agrees to pay the balance in annual instalments of Rs 500 plus 12% interest on the unpaid amount. How much will the tractor cost him?

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Miscellaneous Exercise On Chapter 36

1. Shamshad Ali buys a scooter for Rs. 2200. He pays Rs. 4000 cash and agrees to pay the balance in annual instalments of Rs. 1000 plus 10% interest on the unpaid amount. How much the scooter will cost him?

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Miscellaneous Exercise On Chapter 37

1. A person 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 instruction that they move the chain similarly. Assuming that the chain is not broken and that it costs 0 paise to mail one letter. Find the amount spend on the postage when 8th set of letter is mailed.

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Miscellaneous Exercise On Chapter 38

1. A man deposited Rs 10000 in a bank at the rate of 5% simple interest annually. Find the amount in 15th year since he deposited the amount and also calculate the total amount after 20 years.

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Miscellaneous Exercise On Chapter 39

1. A manufacture 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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Miscellaneous Exercise On Chapter 40

1. 150 workers were engaged to finish a job in a certain number of days. 4 workers dropped out on second day, 4 more workers dropped out on the third day and so on. It took 8 more days to finish the work. Find the number of days in which the work was complete.

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Questions From Ncert Exemplar

1. If there are $(2n + 1)$ terms in A.P., then prove that the ratio of the sum of odd terms and the sum of even terms is $(n + 1) : n$.

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2. The product of three numbers in A.P. is 224, and the largest number is 7 times the smallest. Find the numbers.

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3. Show that $x^2 + xy + y^2, y^2 + yz + z^2$, are consecutive terms of an A.P., if x, y and z are in A.P.

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4. If a, b, c, d are in G.P., prove that $(a^2 - b^2), (b^2 - c^2), (c^2 - d^2)$ are in G.P. and $\frac{1}{a^2 + b^2}, \frac{1}{b^2 + c^2}, \frac{1}{c^2 + d^2}$ are in G.P.



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5. Find the natural number a for which $\sum_{k=1}^n f(a+k) = 16(2^n - 1)$, where the function f satisfies the relation $f(x+y) = f(x)f(y)$ for all natural number x, y and, further, $f(1) = 2$.



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Exercise

1. IF the sum of p terms of an AP is q and the sum of q terms is p , then show that the sum of $p+q$ terms is $-(p+q)$, Also find the sum of first $p-q$ terms (where, $p > q$).



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2. Find the n th term of an AP whose first n terms is $2n + 3n^2$.



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3. If $\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3, \dots, \theta_n$ are in AP, whose common difference is d , show that

$$\sec \theta_1 \sec \theta_2 + \sec \theta_2 \sec \theta_3 + \dots + \sec \theta_{n-1} \sec \theta_n = \frac{\tan \theta_n - \tan \theta_1}{\sin d}$$

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4. If the p^{th} and q^{th} terms of a G.P. are q and p respectively, show that

$$(p + q)^{\text{th}} \text{ term is } \left(\frac{q^p}{p^q} \right)^{\frac{1}{p-q}}.$$

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5. 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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6. Find the sum of series $(3^3 = 2^3) + (5^3 = 4^3) + (7^3 = 6^3) + \dots$ to n terms

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7. A man saved Rs. 66000 in 20 years. In each succeeding year after the first year he saved Rs. 200 more than what he saved in the previous year. How much did he save in the first year?

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Revesion Exercise

1. निम्नलिखित अनुक्रमों में पहले पाँच पद ज्ञात कीजिए |

$$\begin{cases} a_1 = 1 \\ a_n = a_{n-1} + 2, n \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

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2. Which term of the progression $19, 18\frac{1}{5}, 17\frac{2}{5}, \dots$ is the first negative term?

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3. Each term of an A.P. is doubled, Is the resulting sequence also an A.P.? If it is write its first term, common difference and n th term.

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4. If the m th term of an A.P. be $1/n$ and n th term be $1/m$ then show that its (mn) term is 1.

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5. If a, b, c are in AP, then prove that $(a - c)^2 = 4(b^2 - ac)$

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6. Show that the sequence $\log a, \log(ab), \log(ab^2), \log(ab^3), \dots$ is an A.P.

Find its n th term.



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7. How many numbers of two digits are divisible by 7?



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8. Let S_n denotes the sum to terms of an A.P. whose first term is a . If the common difference d

is given by $d = S_n - kS_{n-1} + S_{n-2}$, then k is

equal to



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9. If S_1, S_2, S_3, S_m are the sums of n terms of m A.P. 's whose first terms are $1, 2, 3, \dots, m$ and common differences are $1, 3, 5, \dots, (2m - 1)$ respectively. Show that $S_1 + S_2 + S_m = \frac{mn}{2}(mn + 1)$

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10. If the sum of m terms of an A.P. is equal to the sum of either the next n terms or the next p terms, then prove that $(m + n)\left(\frac{1}{m} - \frac{1}{p}\right) = (m + p)\left(\frac{1}{m} - \frac{1}{n}\right)$.

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11. IF the sum of p terms of an AP is q and the sum of q terms is p , then show that the sum of $p+q$ terms is $-(p+q)$,Also find the sum of first $p-q$ terms (where , $p > q$).

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12. In a G.P. the first term is a , second term is b and the last term is c then sum of the series is

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13. Find the sum of all natural numbers between 1 and 100, which are divisible by 2 or 5

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14. A man gets an appointment with two options. Either he can accept Rs. 450 per day for 30 days or Rs. 300 on the first day with an increase of Rs. 15 per day for 30 days. Which of the options will be beneficial to him? How much will he gain by that choice?

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15. A fanner buys a used tractor for Rs 12000. He pays Rs 6000 cash and agrees to pay the balance in annual instalments of Rs 500 plus 12% interest on the unpaid amount. How much will the tractor cost him?



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16. Shamshad Ali buys a scooter for Rs. 2200. He pays Rs. 4000 cash and agrees to pay the balance in annual instalments of Rs. 1000 plus 10% interest on the unpaid amount. How much the scooter will cost him?



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17. Two cars start together in the same direction from the same place. The first goes with uniform speed of 10km/hr. The second goes at a speed of 8km/hr in the first hour and increases its speed by $\frac{1}{2}$ km/hr each succeeding hours. After how many hours will the second car overtake the first, if both cars go non stop? How much distance would the first car have traveled till then?



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18. The ages of the students of a class form an A.P. whose common difference is 4 months. If the youngest student is 8 years old and the sum of the ages of all the students of the class is 168 years, find the number of students in the class.



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19.

If a^2, b^2, c^2 are in A.P., prove that $\frac{1}{b+c}, \frac{1}{c+a}, \frac{1}{a+b}$ are also in A.P.



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20. If $a^{-1}, b^{-1}, c^{-1}, d^{-1}$ are in A.P. then show that $b = \frac{2ac}{a+c}$ and

$$\frac{b}{d} = \frac{3a-c}{a+c}$$



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21. if the A.M. between p th and q th terms of an A.P. be equal to the A.M. between r th and s th terms of the A.P., then show that $p + q = r + s$



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22. If a, b, c are in A.P., prove that $a^3 + 4b^3 + c^3 = 3b(a^2 + c^2)$.



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23. If $a^2(b + c), b^2(c + a), c^2(a + b)$, are in A.P. show that either a, b, c are in A.P., or $ab + bc + ca = 0$.



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24. 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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25. If x, y, z are in G.P and $a^x = b^y = c^z$, then



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26. We are given two G.P's one with the first term a and common ratio r and the other with first term b and common ratio s . Show that the sequence formed by the product of corresponding terms is a G.P. Find its first term and the common ratio. Show also that the sequence formed by the quotient of corresponding terms is in G.P. Find its first term and common ratio.



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27. if s_n , denotes the sum of n terms of a GP whose first term and common ratio are a and r respectively. then $S_1 + S_2 + \dots + S_n$ is



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28. 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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29. If S_n denotes the sum of n terms of a G.P., prove that:
 $(S_{10} - S_{20})^2 = S_{10}(S_{30} - S_{20})$

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30. The sum of the first three consecutive terms of G.P is 13 and the sum of their squares is 91. Determine the G.P.

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31. If $\frac{1}{a+b} + \frac{1}{b+c} = \frac{1}{b}$, prove that a,b,c are in G.P.

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32. 150 workers were engaged to finish a job in a certain number of days. 4 workers dropped out on second day, 4 more workers dropped out on the third day and so on. It took 8 more days to finish the work. Find the number of days in which the work was complete.

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33. If $|x| < 1$ and $|y| < 1$, find the sum of infinity of the following series:

$$(x+y) + (x^2 + xy + y^2) + (x+y) + (x^3 + x^2y + xy^2 + y^3) +$$

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34. A manufacture 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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35. The sum of the series : $1 + \frac{1}{1+2} + \frac{1}{1+2+3} + \dots$ upto 10 terms is :

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36. Find the sum of the series:

$$1. n + 2. (n - 1) + 3. (n - 2) + \dots + (n - 1). 2 + n.1.$$

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37. Obtain the sum of the series

$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{64} \dots \text{to } \infty$$

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38. Show that
$$\frac{1 \times 2^2 + 2 \times 3^2 + \dots + n \times (n+1)^2}{1^2 \times 2 + 2^2 \times 3 + \dots + n^2 \times (n+1)} = \frac{3n+5}{3n+1}$$

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39. What will Rs. 500 amounts to in 10 years after its deposit in a bank which pays annual interest are 10% compounded annually?

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40. A man deposited Rs 10000 in a bank at the rate of 5% simple interest annually. Find the amount in 15th year since he deposited the amount

and also calculate the total amount after 20 years.

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41. If $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n$ are in A.P., where $a_i > 0$ for all i , show that

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a_1} + \sqrt{a_2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_1} + \sqrt{a_3}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_{n-1}} + \sqrt{a_n}} = \frac{n-1}{\sqrt{a_1} + \sqrt{a_n}}.$$

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42. if S is the sum, P the product and R the sum of reciprocals of n terms in G.P. prove that $P^2 R^n = S^n$

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43. A thief runs with a uniform speed of 100 m/min. After one minute a policeman runs after the thief to catch him. He goes with a speed of 100 m/min in first minute and increases his speed by 10 m/min every

succeeding minute. After how many minutes the policeman will catch the thief.

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Check Your Understanding

1. Define a sequence.

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2. Sum of first n terms of an A.P. whose last term is

l and common difference is d , is

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3. Sum of first n terms of an A.P. whose last term is

l and common difference is d , is



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4. Find the general term of G.P. where first term is a and common ratio is r .



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5. Fill in the blanks:

(i) A.M.=.....

(ii) G.M. =..... where a and b are two numbers.



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6. Find the sum of n terms of G.P where first term is a and common ratio is r .



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7. When the sum of an A.P. is known then for

(i) three (ii) four (iii) five terms.

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8. When the product of a G.P. is known , then which are (i) three (ii) four (iii) five terms,

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9. Find the sum of an infinite number of terms of a G.P. where a is the first term and r (< 1) is the common ratio.

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10. Fill in the blanks:

(i) $\sum_{k=1}^n k = 1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n = \dots\dots\dots$

$$(ii) \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 = 1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2 = \dots\dots\dots$$

$$(iii) \sum_{k=1}^n k^3 = 1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3 = \dots\dots\dots$$

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Competition File

1. The first two terms of a geometric progression add up to 12. The sum of the third and the fourth terms is 48. If the terms of the geometric progression are alternately positive and negative, then the first term is (1)

4 (2) 12 (3) 12 (4) 4

A. 4

B. -4

C. -12

D. 12

Answer: C



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$$2. 1 + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{6}{3^2} + \frac{10}{3^3} + \frac{14}{3^4} +$$

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 6

Answer: B



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3. A person is to count 4500 currency notes. Let a_n denote the number of notes he counts in the n th minute. If $a_1 = a_2 = \dots = a_{10} = 150$ and a_{10}, a_{11}, \dots are in AP with common difference -2 , then the time taken by him to count all notes is

A. 24 minutes

B. 34 minutes

C. 125 minutes

D. 135 minutes

Answer: B



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4. A man saves Rs. 200 in each of the first three months of his service. In each of the subsequent months his saving increases by Rs. 40 more than the saving of immediately previous month. His total saving from the start of service will be Rs. 11040 after

A. 18 months

B. 19 months

C. 20 months

D. 21 months

Answer: D

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5. Let a_n be the n th term of an AP, if $\sum_{r=1}^{100} a_{2r} = \alpha$ and $\sum_{r=1}^{100} a_{2r-1} = \beta$,

then the common difference of the AP is

- A. $\alpha - \beta$
- B. $\frac{\alpha - \beta}{100}$
- C. $\beta - \alpha$
- D. $\frac{\alpha - \beta}{200}$

Answer: B

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6. If 100 times the 100th term of an AP with non-zero common difference equals the 50 times its 50th term, then the 150th term of this AP is

A. -150

B. 150 times its 50 th term

C. 150

D. zero

Answer: D



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7. If x, y, z are in A.P. and $\tan^{-1} x, \tan^{-1} y$ and $\tan^{-1} z$ are also in A.P. then

A. $2x = 3y = 6z$

B. $6x = 3y = 2z$

C. $6x = 4y = 3z$

D. $x = y = z$

Answer: D

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8. The sum of first 20 terms of the sequence $0.7, 0.77, 0.777, \dots$ is

A. $\frac{7}{9}(99 - 10^{-20})$

B. $\frac{7}{81}(179 + 10^{-20})$

C. $\frac{7}{9}(99 + 10^{-20})$

D. $\frac{7}{81}(179 - 10^{-20})$

Answer: B

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9. Let α and β be the roots of equation $px^2 + qx + r = 0, p \neq 0$. If

p, q, r are in A.P. and $\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} = 4$, then the value of $|\alpha - \beta|$ is :

A. $\frac{2\sqrt{17}}{9}$

B. $\frac{\sqrt{34}}{9}$

C. $\frac{2\sqrt{13}}{9}$

D. $\frac{\sqrt{61}}{9}$

Answer: C



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10. Three positive numbers form an increasing GP. If the middle term in this GP is doubled, then new numbers are in AP. Then, the common ratio of the GP is

A. $3 + \sqrt{2}$

B. $2 - \sqrt{3}$

C. $2 + \sqrt{3}$

D. $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}$

Answer: C



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11. If $(10)^9 + 2(11)^1(10)^8 + 3(11)^2(10)^7 + \dots + 10(11)^9 = k(10)^9$, then k is equal to (1) $\frac{121}{10}$ (2) $\frac{441}{100}$ (3) 100 (4) 110

A. $\frac{441}{100}$

B. 100

C. 110

D. $\frac{121}{10}$

Answer: B



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12. If m is the AM of two distinct real numbers l and n ($l, n > 1$) and G_1, G_2 and G_3 are three geometric means between l and n , then $G_1^4, 2G_2^4, G_3^4$ equals

A. $4l^2mn$

B. $4lm^2n$

C. $4lmn^2$

D. $4l^2m^2n^2$

Answer: B



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13. The sum of first 9 terms of the series

$$\frac{1^3}{1} + \frac{1^3 + 2^3}{1 + 3} + \frac{1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3}{1 + 3 + 5} + \dots \text{ is}$$

A. 71

B. 96

C. 142

D. 192

Answer: B



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14. If the 2nd , 5th and 9th terms of a non-constant A.P. are in G.P., then the common ratio of this G.P. is :

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

B. 1

C. $\frac{7}{4}$

D. $\frac{8}{5}$

Answer: A



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15. If the surm of the first ten terms of the series, $\left(1\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 + \left(2\frac{2}{5}\right)^2 + \left(3\frac{1}{5}\right)^2 + 4^2 + \left(4\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 + \dots\dots\dots$, is $\frac{16}{5}m$, then m is equal to

A. 102

B. 101

C. 100

D. 99

Answer: B



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16. For any three positive real numbers a, b and c , $9(25a^2 + b^2) + 25(c^2 - 3ac) = 15b(3a + c)$. Then : a, b and c are in AP . (2) a, b and c are in GP . b, c and a are in GP . (4) b, c and a are in AP .

A. b, c and a are in A.P

B. a, b and c are in A.P

C. a, b and c are in G.P

D. b, c and a are in G.P

Answer: A



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17. Let $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$. If $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ be such that $a + b + c = 3$ and $f(x + y) = f(x) + f(y) + xy, \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$, then $\sum_{n=1}^{10}$ is equal to

A. 165

B. 190

C. 255

D. 330

Answer: D



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18. Let $a_1, a_2, a_3 \dots a_{49}$ be in AP such that $\sum_{k=0}^{12} (a_4 k + 1) = 416$ and $a_9 + a_{43} = 66$ If $a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_{17}^2 = 140m$ then m is equal to (1) 66 (2) 68 (3) 34 (4) 33

A. 66

B. 68

C. 34

D. 33

Answer: C



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19. Let A be the sum of the first 20 terms and B be the sum of the first 40 terms of the series $1^2 + 2.2^2 + 3^2 + 2.4^2 + 5^2 + 2.6^2 + \dots$ If $B - 2A = 100\lambda$ then λ is equal to (1) 232 (2) 248 (3) 464 (4) 496

A. 232

B. 248

C. 464

D. 496

Answer: B



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20. The product of three consecutive terms of a G.P. is 512. If 4 is added to each of the first and the second of these terms, the three terms now form an A.P. Then the sum of the original three terms of the given G.P. is

A. 36

B. 32

C. 24

D. 28

Answer: D

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21. Let a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{50} are non constant terms of an A.P. And $\sum_{n=1}^{50} a_n$ terms is given by $S_n = 50n + \frac{n(n-7)(A)}{2}$, then ordered pair (d, a_{50}) is (where d is the common difference)

A. $(A, 45A)$

B. $(A, 50 + 46A)$

C. $(2A, 46A)$

D. $(2A, 50 + 49A)$

Answer: B

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Chapter Test

1. If in an A.P., the p th term is q and $(p + q)^{th}$ term is zero then the q^{th} term is

A. $-p$

B. p

C. $p + q$

D. $p - q$

Answer: B



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2. $11^3 + 12^3 + 13^3 + \dots + 20^3$ is

A. an even integer

B. odd integer divisible by 5

C. multiple of 10

D. odd integer but not a multiple of 5.

Answer: B

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3. If $a_n = \left\{ \frac{1 + (-1)^n}{23^n} \right\}$ then $a_7 = \dots\dots\dots$

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

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5. If A is the A.M. between a and b, then find $(A - a)^2 + (A - b)^2$.

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6. 32. Show that the sum of $(m + n)^{th}$ and $(m - n)^{th}$ terms of an A.P. is equal to twice the m^{th} term

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7. If p th term of an A.P. is $\frac{1}{q}$ and q th term is $\frac{1}{p}$ prove that the sum of the first pq terms is $\frac{1}{2}[pq + 1]$

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8. 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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9. Prove that: $2^{\frac{1}{4}} \cdot 4^{\frac{1}{8}} \cdot 8^{\frac{1}{16}} \cdot 16^{\frac{1}{32}} \dots \infty = 2$.

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10. $\frac{1^3}{1} + \frac{1^3 + 2^3}{1 + 3} + \frac{1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3}{1 + 3 + 5} + \dots$ upto n th term



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11. if the p th term of an A.P. is x and q th term is y , show tht the sum of

$(p + q)$ terms is $\frac{p + q}{2} \left[x + y + \left(\frac{x - y}{p - q} \right) \right]$



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12. Find the sum of 50 terms of the sequence:

7,7.7,7.77,7.777.....,



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