

## 19. Arithmetic Progressions

### Exercise 19.1

#### 1. Question

If the  $n^{\text{th}}$  term of a sequence is given by  $a_n = n^2 - n + 1$ , write down its first five terms.

#### Answer

Given,

$$a_n = n^2 - n + 1$$

We can find first five terms of this sequence by putting values of  $n$  from 1 to 5.

When  $n = 1$ :

$$a_1 = (1)^2 - 1 + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a_1 = 1 - 1 + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a_1 = 1$$

When  $n = 2$ :

$$a_2 = (2)^2 - 2 + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a_2 = 4 - 2 + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a_2 = 3$$

When  $n = 3$ :

$$a_3 = (3)^2 - 3 + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a_3 = 9 - 3 + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a_3 = 7$$

When  $n = 4$ :

$$a_4 = (4)^2 - 4 + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a_4 = 16 - 4 + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a_4 = 13$$

When  $n = 5$ :

$$a_5 = (5)^2 - 5 + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a_5 = 25 - 5 + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a_5 = 21$$

$\therefore$  First five terms of the sequence are 1, 3, 7, 13, 21.

#### 2. Question

A sequence is defined by  $a_n = n^3 - 6n^2 + 11n - 6$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Show that the first three terms of the sequence are zero and all other terms are positive.

#### Answer

Given,

$$a_n = n^3 - 6n^2 + 11n - 6, n \in \mathbb{N}$$



We can find first three terms of sequence by putting the values of  $n$  from 1 to 3.

When  $n = 1$ :

$$a_1 = (1)^3 - 6(1)^2 + 11(1) - 6$$

$$\Rightarrow a_1 = 1 - 6 + 11 - 6$$

$$\Rightarrow a_1 = 12 - 12$$

$$\Rightarrow a_1 = 0$$

When  $n = 2$ :

$$a_2 = (2)^3 - 6(2)^2 + 11(2) - 6$$

$$\Rightarrow a_2 = 8 - 6(4) + 22 - 6$$

$$\Rightarrow a_2 = 8 - 24 + 22 - 6$$

$$\Rightarrow a_2 = 30 - 30$$

$$\Rightarrow a_2 = 0$$

When  $n = 3$ :

$$a_3 = (3)^3 - 6(3)^2 + 11(3) - 6$$

$$\Rightarrow a_3 = 27 - 6(9) + 33 - 6$$

$$\Rightarrow a_3 = 27 - 54 + 33 - 6$$

$$\Rightarrow a_3 = 60 - 60$$

$$\Rightarrow a_3 = 0$$

This shows that the first three terms of the sequence is zero.

When  $n = n$ :

$$a_n = n^3 - 6n^2 + 11n - 6$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = n^3 - 6n^2 + 11n - 6 - n + n - 2 + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = n^3 - 6n^2 + 12n - 8 - n + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = (n)^3 - 3 \times 2n(n - 2) - (2)^3 - n + 2$$

$$\{(a - b)^3 = (a)^3 - (b)^3 - 3ab(a - b)\}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = (n - 2)^3 - (n - 2)$$

Here,  $n - 2$  will always be positive for  $n > 3$

$\therefore a_n$  is always positive for  $n > 3$

### 3. Question

Find the first four terms of the sequence defined by  $a_1 = 3$  and  $a_n = 3a_{n-1} + 2$ , for all  $n > 1$ .

#### Answer

Given,

$$a_1 = 3 \text{ and } a_n = 3a_{n-1} + 2, \text{ for all } n > 1$$

We can find the first four terms of a sequence by putting values of  $n$

from 1 to 4

When  $n = 1$ :

$$a_1 = 3$$

When  $n = 2$ :

$$a_2 = 3a_{2-1} + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a_2 = 3a_1 + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a_2 = 3(3) + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a_2 = 9 + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a_2 = 11$$

When  $n = 3$ :

$$a_3 = 3a_{3-1} + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a_3 = 3a_2 + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a_3 = 3(11) + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a_3 = 33 + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a_3 = 35$$

When  $n = 4$ :

$$a_4 = 3a_{4-1} + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a_4 = 3a_3 + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a_4 = 3(35) + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a_4 = 105 + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a_4 = 107$$

$\therefore$  First four terms of sequence are 3, 11, 35, 107.

#### 4 A. Question

Write the first five terms in each of the following sequences:

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

#### Answer

Given,

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

We can find the first five terms of a sequence by putting values of  $n$  from 1 to 5

When  $n = 1$ :

$$a_1 = 1$$

When  $n = 2$ :

$$a_2 = a_{2-1} + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a_2 = a_1 + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a_2 = 1 + 2$$



$$\Rightarrow a_2 = 3$$

When  $n = 3$ :

$$a_3 = a_{3-1} + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a_3 = a_2 + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a_3 = 3 + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a_3 = 5$$

When  $n = 4$ :

$$a_4 = a_{4-1} + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a_4 = a_3 + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a_4 = 5 + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a_4 = 7$$

When  $n = 5$ :

$$a_5 = a_{5-1} + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a_5 = a_4 + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a_5 = 7 + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a_5 = 9$$

$\therefore$  First five terms of the sequence are 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.

#### 4 B. Question

Write the first five terms in each of the following sequences:

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

#### Answer

Given,

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

We can find the first five terms of a sequence by putting values of  $n$  from 1 to 5

When  $n = 1$ :

$$a_1 = 1$$

When  $n = 2$ :

$$a_1 = 1$$

When  $n = 3$ :

$$a_3 = a_{3-1} + a_{3-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_3 = a_2 + a_1$$

$$\Rightarrow a_3 = 1 + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a_3 = 2$$

When  $n = 4$ :

$$a_4 = a_{4-1} + a_{4-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_4 = a_3 + a_2$$

$$\Rightarrow a_4 = 2 + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a_4 = 3$$

When  $n = 5$ :

$$a_5 = a_{5-1} + a_{5-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_5 = a_4 + a_3$$

$$\Rightarrow a_5 = 3 + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a_5 = 5$$

$\therefore$  First five terms of the sequence are 1, 1, 2, 3, 5.

#### 4 C. Question

Write the first five terms in each of the following sequences:

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

#### Answer

Given,

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

We can find the first five terms of a sequence by putting values of  $n$  from 1 to 5

When  $n = 1$ :

$$a_1 = 2$$

When  $n = 2$ :

$$a_1 = 2$$

When  $n = 3$ :

$$a_3 = a_{3-1} - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a_3 = a_2 - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a_3 = 2 - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a_3 = 1$$

When  $n = 4$ :

$$a_4 = a_{4-1} - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a_4 = a_3 - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a_4 = 1 - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a_4 = 0$$

When  $n = 5$ :

$$a_5 = a_{5-1} - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a_5 = a_4 - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a_5 = 0 - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a_5 = -1$$

$\therefore$  First five terms of the sequence are 2, 2, 1, 0, -1.

### 5. Question

The Fibonacci sequence is defined by  $a_1 = 1 = a_2$ ,  $a_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n-2}$  for  $n > 2$ . Find  $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}$  for  $n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$ .

### Answer

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

When  $n = 1$ :

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

$$a_3 = a_{3-1} + a_{3-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_3 = a_2 + a_1$$

$$\Rightarrow a_3 = 1 + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a_3 = 2$$

When  $n = 2$ :

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{a_{2+1}}{a_2} = \frac{a_3}{a_2} = \frac{2}{1} = 2$$

$$a_4 = a_{4-1} + a_{4-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_4 = a_3 + a_2$$

$$\Rightarrow a_4 = 2 + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a_4 = 3$$

When  $n = 3$ :

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{a_{3+1}}{a_3} = \frac{a_4}{a_3} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$a_5 = a_{5-1} + a_{5-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_5 = a_4 + a_3$$

$$\Rightarrow a_5 = 3 + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a_5 = 5$$

When  $n = 4$ :

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{a_{4+1}}{a_4} = \frac{a_5}{a_4} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$a_6 = a_{6-1} + a_{6-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_6 = a_5 + a_4$$

$$\Rightarrow a_6 = 5 + 3$$

$$\Rightarrow a_6 = 8$$

When  $n = 5$ :

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{a_{5+1}}{a_5} = \frac{a_6}{a_5} = \frac{8}{5}$$

$\therefore$  Value of  $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}$  when  $n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$  are  $1, 2, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{3}, \frac{8}{5}$

### 6 A. Question

Show that each of the following sequences is an A.P. Also, find the common difference and write 3 more terms in each case.

3, -1, -5, -9...

#### Answer

A.P is known for Arithmetic Progression whose common difference =  $a_n - a_{n-1}$  where  $n > 0$

$$a_1 = 3, a_2 = -1, a_3 = -5, a_4 = -9$$

$$\text{Now, } a_2 - a_1 = -1 - 3 = -4$$

$$a_3 - a_2 = -5 - (-1) = -5 + 1 = -4$$

$$a_4 - a_3 = -9 - (-5) = -9 + 5 = -4$$

$$\text{As, } a_2 - a_1 = a_3 - a_2 = a_4 - a_3$$

The given sequence is A.P

$$\text{Common difference, } d = a_2 - a_1 = -4$$

To find next three more terms of A.P, firstly find  $a_n$

We know,  $a_n = a + (n-1)d$  where  $a$  is first term or  $a_1$  and  $d$  is common difference

$$\therefore a_n = 3 + (n-1) \cdot -4$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = 3 - 4n + 4$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = 7 - 4n$$

When  $n = 5$ :

$$a_5 = 7 - 4(5)$$

$$\Rightarrow a_5 = 7 - 20$$

$$\Rightarrow a_5 = -13$$

When  $n = 6$ :

$$a_6 = 7 - 4(6)$$

$$\Rightarrow a_6 = 7 - 24$$

$$\Rightarrow a_6 = -17$$

When  $n = 7$ :

$$a_7 = 7 - 4(7)$$

$$\Rightarrow a_7 = 7 - 28$$

$$\Rightarrow a_7 = -21$$

Hence, A.P is 3, -1, -5, -9, -13, -17, -21,...

## 6 B. Question

Show that each of the following sequences is an A.P. Also, find the common difference and write 3 more terms in each case.

$$-1, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{11}{4}, \dots$$

### Answer

A.P is known for Arithmetic Progression whose common difference =  $a_n - a_{n-1}$  where  $n > 0$

$$a_1 = -1, a_2 = \frac{1}{4}, a_3 = \frac{3}{2}, a_4 = \frac{11}{4}$$

$$\text{Now, } a_2 - a_1 = \frac{1}{4} - (-1) = \frac{1}{4} + 1 = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$a_3 - a_2 = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{6-1}{4} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$a_4 - a_3 = \frac{11}{4} - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{11-6}{4} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\text{As, } a_2 - a_1 = a_3 - a_2 = a_4 - a_3$$

The given sequence is A.P

$$\text{Common difference, } d = a_2 - a_1 = \frac{5}{4}$$

To find next three more terms of A.P, firstly find  $a_n$

We know,  $a_n = a + (n-1)d$  where  $a$  is first term or  $a_1$  and  $d$  is common difference

$$\therefore a_n = -1 + (n-1)\frac{5}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = -1 + \frac{5n}{4} - \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = \frac{5n}{4} + \frac{(-5-4)}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = \frac{5n}{4} + \frac{(-9)}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = \frac{5n}{4} - \frac{9}{4}$$

When  $n = 5$ :

$$a_n = \frac{5(5)}{4} - \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_5 = \frac{25}{4} - \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_5 = \frac{16}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_5 = 4$$

When  $n = 6$ :

$$a_n = \frac{5(6)}{4} - \frac{9}{4}$$



$$\Rightarrow a_6 = \frac{30}{4} - \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_6 = \frac{21}{4}$$

When  $n = 7$ :

$$a_n = \frac{5(7)}{4} - \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_7 = \frac{35}{4} - \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_7 = \frac{26}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_7 = \frac{13}{2}$$

Hence, A.P. is  $1, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{11}{4}, 4, \frac{21}{4}, \frac{13}{2}, \dots$

### 6 C. Question

Show that each of the following sequences is an A.P. Also, find the common difference and write 3 more terms in each case.

$$\sqrt{2}, 3\sqrt{2}, 5\sqrt{2}, 7\sqrt{2}, \dots$$

#### Answer

A.P is known for Arithmetic Progression whose common difference  $= a_n - a_{n-1}$  where  $n > 0$

$$a_1 = \sqrt{2}, a_2 = 3\sqrt{2}, a_3 = 5\sqrt{2}, a_4 = 7\sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{Now, } a_2 - a_1 = 3\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$a_3 - a_2 = 5\sqrt{2} - 3\sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$a_4 - a_3 = 7\sqrt{2} - 5\sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{As, } a_2 - a_1 = a_3 - a_2 = a_4 - a_3$$

The given sequence is A.P

$$\text{Common difference, } d = a_2 - a_1 = 2\sqrt{2}$$

To find the next three more terms of A.P, firstly find  $a_n$

We know,  $a_n = a + (n-1)d$  where  $a$  is a first term or  $a_1$  and  $d$  is common difference

$$\therefore a_n = \sqrt{2} + (n-1)2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = \sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{2}n - 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = 2\sqrt{2}n - \sqrt{2}$$

When  $n = 5$ :

$$a_n = 2\sqrt{2}(5) - \sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_5 = 10\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_5 = 9\sqrt{2}$$

When  $n = 6$ :

$$a_n = 2\sqrt{2}(6) - \sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_6 = 12\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_6 = 11\sqrt{2}$$

When  $n = 7$ :

$$a_n = 2\sqrt{2}(7) - \sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_7 = 14\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_7 = 13\sqrt{2}$$

Hence, A.P. is  $\sqrt{2}, 3\sqrt{2}, 5\sqrt{2}, 7\sqrt{2}, 9\sqrt{2}, 11\sqrt{2}, 13\sqrt{2} \dots$

#### 6 D. Question

Show that each of the following sequences is an A.P. Also, find the common difference and write 3 more terms in each case.

9, 7, 5, 3 ...

#### Answer

A.P is known for Arithmetic Progression whose common difference =  $a_n - a_{n-1}$  where  $n > 0$

$$a_1 = 9, a_2 = 7, a_3 = 5, a_4 = 3$$

$$\text{Now, } a_2 - a_1 = 7 - 9 = -2$$

$$a_3 - a_2 = 5 - 7 = -2$$

$$a_4 - a_3 = 3 - 5 = -2$$

$$\text{As, } a_2 - a_1 = a_3 - a_2 = a_4 - a_3$$

The given sequence is A.P

$$\text{Common difference, } d = a_2 - a_1 = -2$$

To find the next three more terms of A.P, firstly find  $a_n$

We know,  $a_n = a + (n-1)d$  where  $a$  is first term or  $a_1$  and  $d$  is common difference

$$\therefore a_n = 9 + (n-1) \cdot -2$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = 9 - 2n + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = 11 - 2n$$

When  $n = 5$ :

$$a_5 = 11 - 2(5)$$

$$\Rightarrow a_5 = 11 - 10$$

$$\Rightarrow a_5 = 1$$

When  $n = 6$ :

$$a_6 = 11 - 2(6)$$

$$\Rightarrow a_6 = 11 - 12$$

$$\Rightarrow a_6 = -1$$

When  $n = 7$ :

$$a_7 = 11 - 2(7)$$

$$\Rightarrow a_7 = 11 - 14$$

$$\Rightarrow a_7 = -3$$

Hence, A.P is 9, 7, 5, 3, 1, -1, -3,....

### 7. Question

The  $n^{\text{th}}$  term of a sequence is given by  $a_n = 2n + 7$ . Show that it is an A.P. Also, find its 7<sup>th</sup> term.

### Answer

Given,

$$a_n = 2n + 7$$

We can find first five terms of this sequence by putting values of  $n$  from 1 to 5.

When  $n = 1$ :

$$a_1 = 2(1) + 7$$

$$\Rightarrow a_1 = 2 + 7$$

$$\Rightarrow a_1 = 9$$

When  $n = 2$ :

$$a_2 = 2(2) + 7$$

$$\Rightarrow a_2 = 4 + 7$$

$$\Rightarrow a_2 = 11$$

When  $n = 3$ :

$$a_3 = 2(3) + 7$$

$$\Rightarrow a_3 = 6 + 7$$

$$\Rightarrow a_3 = 13$$

When  $n = 4$ :

$$a_4 = 2(4) + 7$$

$$\Rightarrow a_4 = 8 + 7$$

$$\Rightarrow a_4 = 15$$

When  $n = 5$ :

$$a_5 = 2(5) + 7$$

$$\Rightarrow a_5 = 10 + 7$$

$$\Rightarrow a_5 = 17$$

$\therefore$  First five terms of the sequence are 9, 11, 13, 15, 17.

A.P is known for Arithmetic Progression whose common difference =  $a_n - a_{n-1}$  where  $n > 0$

$$a_1 = 9, a_2 = 11, a_3 = 13, a_4 = 15, a_5 = 17$$

$$\text{Now, } a_2 - a_1 = 11 - 9 = 2$$

$$a_3 - a_2 = 13 - 11 = 2$$

$$a_4 - a_3 = 15 - 13 = 2$$

$$a_5 - a_4 = 17 - 15 = 2$$

$$\text{As, } a_2 - a_1 = a_3 - a_2 = a_4 - a_3 = a_5 - a_4$$

The given sequence is A.P

$$\text{Common difference, } d = a_2 - a_1 = 2$$

To find the seventh term of A.P, firstly find  $a_n$

We know,  $a_n = a + (n-1) d$  where  $a$  is first term or  $a_1$  and  $d$  is common difference

$$\therefore a_n = 3 + (n-1) 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = 3 + 2n - 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = 2n + 1$$

When  $n = 7$ :

$$a_7 = 2(7) + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a_7 = 14 + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a_7 = 15$$

Hence, the 7<sup>th</sup> term of A.P. is 15

### 8. Question

The  $n^{\text{th}}$  term of a sequence is given by  $a_n = 2n^2 + n + 1$ . Show that it is not an A.P.

### Answer

Given,

$$a_n = 2n^2 + n + 1$$

We can find first three terms of this sequence by putting values of  $n$  from 1 to 3.

When  $n = 1$ :

$$a_1 = 2(1)^2 + 1 + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a_1 = 2(1) + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a_1 = 2 + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a_1 = 4$$

When  $n = 2$ :

$$a_2 = 2(2)^2 + 2 + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a_2 = 2(4) + 3$$

$$\Rightarrow a_2 = 8 + 3$$

$$\Rightarrow a_2 = 11$$

When  $n = 3$ :

$$a_3 = 2(3)^2 + 3 + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a_3 = 2(9) + 4$$

$$\Rightarrow a_3 = 18 + 4$$

$$\Rightarrow a_3 = 22$$

$\therefore$  First three terms of the sequence are 4, 11, 22.

A.P is known for Arithmetic Progression whose common difference =  $a_n - a_{n-1}$  where  $n > 0$

$$a_1 = 4, a_2 = 11, a_3 = 22$$

$$\text{Now, } a_2 - a_1 = 11 - 4 = 7$$

$$a_3 - a_2 = 22 - 11 = 11$$

As  $a_2 - a_1$  is not equal to  $a_3 - a_2$

The given sequence is not an A.P.

## Exercise 19.2

### 1 A. Question

Find:

$10^{\text{th}}$  term of the A.P. 1, 4, 7, 10, .....

#### Answer

A.P is known for Arithmetic Progression whose common difference =  $a_n - a_{n-1}$  where  $n > 0$

$$a = a_1 = 1, a_2 = 4$$

$$\text{Common difference, } d = a_2 - a_1 = 4 - 1 = 3$$

To find the tenth term of A.P, firstly find  $a_n$

We know,  $a_n = a + (n-1) d$  where  $a$  is first term or  $a_1$  and  $d$  is common difference

$$\therefore a_n = 1 + (n-1) 3$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = 1 + 3n - 3$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = 3n - 2$$

When  $n = 10$ :

$$a_{10} = 3(10) - 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{10} = 30 - 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{10} = 28$$

Hence,  $10^{\text{th}}$  term of A.P. is 28

### 1 B. Question

Find:

$18^{\text{th}}$  term of the A.P.  $\sqrt{2}, 3\sqrt{2}, 5\sqrt{2}, \dots$

#### Answer

A.P is known for Arithmetic Progression whose common difference =  $a_n - a_{n-1}$  where  $n > 0$

$$a = a_1 = \sqrt{2}, a_2 = 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{Common difference, } d = a_2 - a_1 = 3\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

To find 18<sup>th</sup> term of A.P, firstly find  $a_n$

We know,  $a_n = a + (n-1)d$  where  $a$  is a first term or  $a_1$  and  $d$  is common difference

$$\therefore a_n = \sqrt{2} + (n-1)2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = \sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{2}n - 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = 2\sqrt{2}n - \sqrt{2}$$

When  $n = 18$ :

$$a_{18} = 2\sqrt{2}(18) - \sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{18} = 36\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{18} = 35\sqrt{2}$$

Hence, 18th term of A.P. is  $35\sqrt{2}$

### 1 C. Question

Find:

$n$ th term of the A.P. 13, 8, 3, -2,.....

#### Answer

A.P is known for Arithmetic Progression whose common difference =  $a_n - a_{n-1}$  where  $n > 0$

$$a = a_1 = 13, a_2 = 8$$

$$\text{Common difference, } d = a_2 - a_1 = 8 - 13 = -5$$

We know,  $a_n = a + (n-1)d$  where  $a$  is first term or  $a_1$  and  $d$  is common difference

$$\therefore a_n = 13 + (n-1)(-5)$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = 13 - 5n + 5$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = 18 - 5n$$

Hence,  $n$ <sup>th</sup> term of A.P. is  $18 - 5n$

### 2. Question

In an A.P., show that  $a_{m+n} + a_{m-n} = 2a_m$ .

#### Answer

Let common difference of an A.P is  $d$  and first term is  $a$

We know,  $a_n = a + (n-1)d$  where  $a$  is first term or  $a_1$  and  $d$  is common difference

Now, take L.H.S.:

$$a_{m+n} + a_{m-n} = a + (m+n-1)d + a + (m-n-1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{m+n} + a_{m-n} = a + md + nd - d + a + md - nd - d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{m+n} + a_{m-n} = 2a + 2md - 2d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{m+n} + a_{m-n} = 2(a + md - d)$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{m+n} + a_{m-n} = 2[a + d(m-1)]$$

$$\{\because a_n = a + (n-1)d\}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{m+n} + a_{m-n} = 2a_m$$

Hence Proved

### 3 A. Question

Which term of the A.P. 3, 8, 13,... is 248 ?

#### Answer

Given A.P is 3, 8, 13,...

Here,  $a_1 = a = 3$ ,  $a_2 = 8$

Common difference,  $d = a_2 - a_1 = 8 - 3 = 5$

We know,  $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$  where  $a$  is first term or  $a_1$  and  $d$  is common difference

$$\therefore a_n = 3 + (n - 1)5$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = 3 + 5n - 5$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = 5n - 2$$

Now, to find which term of A.P is 248

Put  $a_n = 248$

$$\therefore 5n - 2 = 248$$

$$\Rightarrow 5n = 248 + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 5n = 250$$

$$\Rightarrow n = \frac{250}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 50$$

Hence, 50<sup>th</sup> term of given A.P is 248

### 3 B. Question

Which term of the A.P. 84, 80, 76,... is 0 ?

#### Answer

Given A.P is 84, 80, 76,...

Here,  $a_1 = a = 84$ ,  $a_2 = 80$

Common difference,  $d = a_2 - a_1 = 80 - 84 = -4$

We know,  $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$  where  $a$  is first term or  $a_1$  and  $d$  is common difference

$$\therefore a_n = 84 + (n - 1)-4$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = 84 - 4n + 4$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = 88 - 4n$$

Now, to find which term of A.P is 0

Put  $a_n = 0$

$$\therefore 88 - 4n = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -4n = -88$$

$$\Rightarrow n = \frac{-88}{-4}$$



$$\Rightarrow n = 22$$

Hence, 22<sup>th</sup> term of given A.P is 0

### 3 C. Question

Which term of the A.P. 4, 9, 14,... is 254 ?

#### Answer

Given A.P is 4, 9, 14,...

Here,  $a_1 = a = 4$ ,  $a_2 = 9$

Common difference,  $d = a_2 - a_1 = 9 - 4 = 5$

We know,  $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$  where  $a$  is first term or  $a_1$  and  $d$  is common difference

$$\therefore a_n = 4 + (n - 1)5$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = 4 + 5n - 5$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = 5n - 1$$

Now, to find which term of A.P is 254

Put  $a_n = 254$

$$\therefore 5n - 1 = 254$$

$$\Rightarrow 5n = 254 + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 5n = 255$$

$$\Rightarrow n = \frac{255}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 51$$

Hence, 51<sup>st</sup> term of given A.P is 254

### 4 A. Question

Is 68 a term of the A.P. 7, 10, 13,...?

#### Answer

Given A.P is 7, 10, 13,...

Here,  $a_1 = a = 7$ ,  $a_2 = 10$

Common difference,  $d = a_2 - a_1 = 10 - 7 = 3$

We know,  $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$  where  $a$  is first term or  $a_1$  and  $d$  is common difference and  $n$  is any natural number

$$\therefore a_n = 7 + (n - 1)3$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = 7 + 3n - 3$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = 3n + 4$$

Now, to find whether 68 is a term of this A.P. or not

Put  $a_n = 68$

$$\therefore 3n + 4 = 68$$

$$\Rightarrow 3n = 68 - 4$$

$$\Rightarrow 3n = 64$$



$$\Rightarrow n = \frac{64}{3}$$

$\frac{64}{3}$  is not a natural number

Hence, 68 is not a term of given A.P.

#### 4 B. Question

Is 302 a term of the A.P. 3, 8, 13,...?

#### Answer

Given A.P is 3, 8, 13,...

Here,  $a_1 = a = 3$ ,  $a_2 = 8$

Common difference,  $d = a_2 - a_1 = 8 - 3 = 5$

We know,  $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$  where  $a$  is first term or  $a_1$  and  $d$  is common difference and  $n$  is any natural number

$$\therefore a_n = 3 + (n - 1)5$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = 3 + 5n - 5$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = 5n - 2$$

To find: whether 302 is a term of this A.P. or not

Put  $a_n = 302$

$$\therefore 5n - 2 = 302$$

$$\Rightarrow 5n = 302 + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 5n = 304$$

$$\Rightarrow n = \frac{304}{5}$$

$\frac{304}{5}$  is not a natural number

Hence, 304 is not a term of given A.P.

#### 5 A. Question

Which term of the sequence  $24, 23\frac{1}{4}, 22\frac{1}{2}, 21\frac{3}{4}, \dots$  is the first negative term?

#### Answer

Given, A.P. is  $24, 23\frac{1}{4}, 22\frac{1}{2}, 21\frac{3}{4}, \dots = 24, \frac{93}{4}, \frac{45}{2}, \frac{87}{4}, \dots$

Here,  $a_1 = a = 24$ ,  $a_2 = \frac{93}{4}$

Common difference,  $d = a_2 - a_1 = \frac{93}{4} - 24 = \frac{93 - 96}{4} = -\frac{3}{4}$

We know,  $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$  where  $a$  is first term or  $a_1$  and  $d$  is common difference and  $n$  is any natural number

$$\therefore a_n = 24 + (n - 1)\left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = 24 - \frac{3}{4}n + \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = \frac{96 + 3}{4} - \frac{3}{4}n$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = \frac{99}{4} - \frac{3}{4}n$$

Now, to find first negative term

Put  $a_n < 0$

$$\therefore a_n = \frac{99}{4} - \frac{3}{4}n < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{99}{4} < \frac{3}{4}n$$

$$\Rightarrow 3n > 99$$

$$\Rightarrow n > \frac{99}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow n > 33$$

Hence, 34<sup>th</sup> term is first negative term of given A.P

### 5 B. Question

Which term of the sequence  $12 + 8i$ ,  $11 + 6i$ ,  $10 + 4i$ , ... is (a) purely real (b) purely imaginary ?

#### Answer

Given A.P is  $12 + 8i$ ,  $11 + 6i$ ,  $10 + 4i$ , ...

Here,  $a_1 = a = 12 + 8i$ ,  $a_2 = 11 + 6i$

Common difference,  $d = a_2 - a_1$

$$= 11 + 6i - (12 + 8i) = 11 - 12 + 6i - 8i = -1 - 2i$$

We know,  $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$  where  $a$  is first term or  $a_1$  and  $d$  is common difference and  $n$  is any natural number

$$\therefore a_n = 12 + 8i + (n - 1) - 1 - 2i$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = 12 + 8i - n - 2ni + 1 + 2i$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = 13 + 10i - n - 2ni$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = (13 - n) + (10 - 2n)i$$

To find purely real term of this A.P., imaginary part have to be zero

$$\therefore 10 - 2n = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2n = 10$$

$$\Rightarrow n = \frac{10}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 5$$

Hence, 5<sup>th</sup> term is purely real

To find purely imaginary term of this A.P., real part have to be zero

$$\therefore 13 - n = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 13$$

Hence, 13<sup>th</sup> term is purely imaginary

### 6 A. Question

How many terms are in A.P. 7, 10, 13,...43?

#### Answer

Given A.P is 7, 10, 13,...

Here,  $a_1 = a = 7$ ,  $a_2 = 10$

Common difference,  $d = a_2 - a_1 = 10 - 7 = 3$

We know,  $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$  where  $a$  is first term or  $a_1$  and  $d$  is common difference and  $n$  is any natural number

$$\therefore a_n = 7 + (n - 1)3$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = 7 + 3n - 3$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = 3n + 4$$

To find total terms of the A.P., put  $a_n = 43$  as 43 is last term of A.P.

$$\therefore 3n + 4 = 43$$

$$\Rightarrow 3n = 43 - 4$$

$$\Rightarrow 3n = 39$$

$$\Rightarrow n = \frac{39}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 13$$

Hence, there are total 13 terms in the given A.P.

### 6 B. Question

How many terms are there in the A.P.  $-1, -\frac{5}{6}, -\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{2}, \dots, \frac{10}{3}$ ?

#### Answer

Given, A.P. is  $-1, -\frac{5}{6}, -\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{2}, \dots$

Here,  $a_1 = a = -1$ ,  $a_2 = -\frac{5}{6}$

Common difference,  $d = a_2 - a_1 = -\frac{5}{6} - (-1) = -\frac{5}{6} + 1 = \frac{-5 + 6}{6} = \frac{1}{6}$

We know,  $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$  where  $a$  is first term or  $a_1$  and  $d$  is common difference and  $n$  is any natural number

$$\therefore a_n = -1 + (n - 1)\frac{1}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = -1 + \frac{1}{6}n - \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = \frac{-6 - 1}{6} + \frac{1}{6}n$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = \frac{-7}{6} + \frac{1}{6}n$$

To find total terms of the A.P., put  $a_n = \frac{10}{3}$  as  $\frac{10}{3}$  is last term of A.P.

$$\therefore a_n = \frac{-7}{6} + \frac{1}{6}n = \frac{10}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{6}n = \frac{10}{3} + \frac{7}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{6}n = \frac{20+7}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{6}n = \frac{27}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 27$$

Hence, there are total 27 terms in the given A.P.

### 7. Question

The first term of an A.P. is 5, the common difference is 3, and the last term is 80; find the number of terms.

#### Answer

Given,

$$a = 5, \text{ last term, } l = a_n = 80$$

$$\text{Common difference, } d = 3$$

We know,  $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$  where  $a$  is first term or  $a_1$  and  $d$  is common difference and  $n$  is any natural number

$$\therefore a_n = 5 + (n - 1)3$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = 5 + 3n - 3$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = 3n + 2$$

To find total terms of the A.P., put  $a_n = 80$  as 80 is last term of A.P.

$$\therefore 3n + 2 = 80$$

$$\Rightarrow 3n = 80 - 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 3n = 78$$

$$\Rightarrow n = \frac{78}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 26$$

Hence, there are total 26 terms in the given A.P.

### 8. Question

The 6<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> terms of an A.P. are 19 and 41 respectively. Find the 40<sup>th</sup> term.

#### Answer

Given,

6<sup>th</sup> term of an A.P is 19 and 17<sup>th</sup> terms of an A.P. is 41

$$\Rightarrow a_6 = 19 \text{ and } a_{17} = 41$$

We know,  $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$  where  $a$  is first term or  $a_1$  and  $d$  is common difference and  $n$  is any natural number

When  $n = 6$ :

$$\therefore a_6 = a + (6 - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_6 = a + 5d$$

Similarly, When  $n = 17$ :

$$\therefore a_{17} = a + (17 - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{17} = a + 16d$$

According to question:

$$a_6 = 19 \text{ and } a_{17} = 41$$

$$\Rightarrow a + 5d = 19 \text{ .....(i)}$$

$$\text{And } a + 16d = 41 \text{ .....(ii)}$$

Subtracting equation (i) from (ii):

$$a + 16d - (a + 5d) = 41 - 19$$

$$\Rightarrow a + 16d - a - 5d = 22$$

$$\Rightarrow 11d = 22$$

$$\Rightarrow d = \frac{22}{11}$$

$$\Rightarrow d = 2$$

Put the value of  $d$  in equation (i):

$$a + 5(2) = 19$$

$$\Rightarrow a + 10 = 19$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 19 - 10$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 9$$

$$\text{As, } a_n = a + (n - 1)d$$

$$a_{40} = a + (40 - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{40} = a + 39d$$

Now put the value of  $a = 9$  and  $d = 2$  in  $a_{40}$

$$\Rightarrow a_{40} = 9 + 39(2)$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{40} = 9 + 78$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{40} = 87$$

Hence, 40<sup>th</sup> term of the given A.P. is 87

## 9. Question

If 9<sup>th</sup> term of an A.P. is Zero, prove that its 29<sup>th</sup> term is double the 19<sup>th</sup> term.

## Answer

Given,

9<sup>th</sup> term of an A.P is 0

$$\Rightarrow a_9 = 0$$

To prove:  $a_{29} = 2a_{19}$

We know,  $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$  where  $a$  is first term or  $a_1$  and  $d$  is common difference and  $n$  is any natural number

When  $n = 9$ :

$$\therefore a_9 = a + (9 - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_9 = a + 8d$$

According to question:

$$a_9 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a + 8d = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a = -8d$$

When  $n = 19$ :

$$\therefore a_{19} = a + (19 - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{19} = a + 18d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{19} = -8d + 18d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{19} = 10d$$

When  $n = 29$ :

$$\therefore a_{29} = a + (29 - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{29} = a + 28d$$

$$\{\because a = -8d\}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{29} = -8d + 28d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{29} = 20d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{29} = 2 \times 10d$$

$$\{\because a_{19} = 10d\}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{29} = 2a_{19}$$

Hence Proved

### 10. Question

If 10 times the 10<sup>th</sup> term of an A.P. is equal to 15 times the 15<sup>th</sup> term, show that the 25<sup>th</sup> term of the A.P. is Zero.

### Answer

Given,

10 times the 10<sup>th</sup> term of an A.P. is equal to 15 times the 15<sup>th</sup> term

$$\Rightarrow 10a_{10} = 15a_{15}$$

To prove:  $a_{25} = 0$

We know,  $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$  where  $a$  is first term or  $a_1$  and  $d$  is common difference and  $n$  is any natural number

When  $n = 10$ :

$$\therefore a_{10} = a + (10 - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{10} = a + 9d$$

When  $n = 15$ :

$$\therefore a_{15} = a + (15 - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{15} = a + 14d$$

When  $n = 25$ :

$$\therefore a_{25} = a + (25 - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{25} = a + 24d \dots\dots\dots(i)$$

According to question:

$$10a_{10} = 15a_{15}$$

$$\Rightarrow 10(a + 9d) = 15(a + 14d)$$

$$\Rightarrow 10a + 90d = 15a + 210d$$

$$\Rightarrow 10a - 15a + 90d - 210d = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -5a - 120d = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -5(a + 24d) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a + 24d = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{25} = 0 \text{ (From (i))}$$

Hence Proved

## 11. Question

The 10<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> term of an A.P. are 41 and 73 respectively, find 26<sup>th</sup> term.

## Answer

Given: 10<sup>th</sup> term of an A.P is 41, and 18<sup>th</sup> terms of an A.P. is 73

$$\Rightarrow a_{10} = 41 \text{ and } a_{18} = 73$$

We know,  $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$  where  $a$  is first term or  $a_1$  and  $d$  is the common difference and  $n$  is any natural number

When  $n = 10$ :

$$\therefore a_{10} = a + (10 - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{10} = a + 9d$$

Similarly, When  $n = 18$ :

$$\therefore a_{18} = a + (18 - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{18} = a + 17d$$

According to question:

$$a_{10} = 41 \text{ and } a_{18} = 73$$

$$\Rightarrow a + 9d = 41 \dots\dots\dots(i)$$

$$\text{And } a + 17d = 73 \dots\dots\dots(ii)$$

Subtracting equation (i) from (ii):

$$a + 17d - (a + 9d) = 73 - 41$$

$$\Rightarrow a + 17d - a - 9d = 32$$

$$\Rightarrow 8d = 32$$

$$\Rightarrow d = \frac{32}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow d = 4$$

Put the value of d in equation (i):

$$a + 9(4) = 41$$

$$\Rightarrow a + 36 = 41$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 41 - 36$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 5$$

$$\text{As, } a_n = a + (n - 1)d$$

$$a_{26} = a + (26 - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{26} = a + 25d$$

Now put the value of  $a = 5$  and  $d = 4$  in  $a_{26}$

$$\Rightarrow a_{26} = 5 + 25(4)$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{26} = 5 + 100$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{26} = 105$$

Hence, 26<sup>th</sup> term of the given A.P. is 105

## 12. Question

In a certain A.P. the 24<sup>th</sup> term is twice the 10<sup>th</sup> term. Prove that the 72<sup>nd</sup> term is twice the 34<sup>th</sup> term.

### Answer

Given: 24<sup>th</sup> term is twice the 10<sup>th</sup> term

$$\Rightarrow a_{24} = 2a_{10}$$

To prove:  $a_{72} = 2a_{34}$

We know,  $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$  where  $a$  is first term or  $a_1$  and  $d$  is common difference and  $n$  is any natural number

When  $n = 10$ :

$$\therefore a_{10} = a + (10 - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{10} = a + 9d$$

When  $n = 24$ :

$$\therefore a_{24} = a + (24 - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{24} = a + 23d$$

When  $n = 34$ :

$$\therefore a_{34} = a + (34 - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{34} = a + 33d \dots\dots\dots(i)$$



When  $n = 72$ :

$$\therefore a_{72} = a + (72 - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{72} = a + 71d$$

According to question:

$$a_{24} = 2a_{10}$$

$$\Rightarrow a + 23d = 2(a + 9d)$$

$$\Rightarrow a + 23d = 2a + 18d$$

$$\Rightarrow a - 2a + 23d - 18d = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -a + 5d = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 5d$$

$$\text{Now, } a_{72} = a + 71d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{72} = 5d + 71d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{72} = 76d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{72} = 10d + 66d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{72} = 2(5d + 33d)$$

$$\{\because a = 5d\}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{72} = 2(a + 33d)$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{72} = 2a_{34} \text{ (From (i))}$$

Hence Proved

### 13. Question

If  $(m + 1)^{\text{th}}$  term of an A.P. is twice the  $(n + 1)^{\text{th}}$  term, prove that  $(3m + 1)^{\text{th}}$  term is twice the  $(m + n + 1)^{\text{th}}$  term.

### Answer

Given:  $(m + 1)^{\text{th}}$  term of an A.P. is twice the  $(n + 1)^{\text{th}}$  term

$$\Rightarrow a_{m+1} = 2a_{n+1}$$

To prove:  $a_{3m+1} = 2a_{m+n+1}$

We know,  $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$  where  $a$  is first term or  $a_1$  and  $d$  is common difference and  $n$  is any natural number

When  $n = m + 1$ :

$$\therefore a_{m+1} = a + (m + 1 - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{m+1} = a + md$$

When  $n = n + 1$ :

$$\therefore a_{n+1} = a + (n + 1 - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{n+1} = a + nd$$

According to question:

$$a_{m+1} = 2a_{n+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow a + md = 2(a + nd)$$

$$\Rightarrow a + md = 2a + 2nd$$

$$\Rightarrow a - 2a + md - 2nd = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -a + (m - 2n)d = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a = (m - 2n)d \dots \dots \dots (i)$$

$$a_n = a + (n - 1)d$$

When  $n = m + n + 1$ :

$$\therefore a_{m+n+1} = a + (m + n + 1 - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{m+n+1} = a + md + nd$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{m+n+1} = (m - 2n)d + md + nd \dots \dots \dots \text{(From (i))}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{m+n+1} = md - 2nd + md + nd$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{m+n+1} = 2md - nd \dots \dots \dots (ii)$$

When  $n = 3m + 1$ :

$$\therefore a_{3m+1} = a + (3m + 1 - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{3m+1} = a + 3md$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{3m+1} = (m - 2n)d + 3md \dots \dots \dots \text{(From (i))}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{3m+1} = md - 2nd + 3md$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{3m+1} = 4md - 2nd$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{3m+1} = 2(2md - nd)$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{3m+1} = 2a_{m+n+1} \dots \dots \dots \text{(From (ii))}$$

Hence Proved

#### 14. Question

If the  $n^{\text{th}}$  term of the A.P. 9, 7, 5,... is same as the  $n^{\text{th}}$  term of the A.P. 15, 12, 9 ... Find  $n$ .

#### Answer

Given:  $n^{\text{th}}$  term of the A.P. 9, 7, 5,... is same as the  $n^{\text{th}}$  term of the A.P. 15, 12, 9 ...

We know,  $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$  where  $a$  is first term or  $a_1$  and  $d$  is common difference and  $n$  is any natural number

Let A.P. 9, 7, 5,... has first term  $a_1$  and common difference  $d_1$

$$\Rightarrow a_1 = 9 \text{ and } a_2 = 7$$

$$\text{Common difference, } d_1 = a_2 - a_1 = 7 - 9 = -2$$

$$\text{Now, } a_n = a_1 + (n - 1)d_1$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = 9 + (n - 1)(-2)$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = 9 - 2n + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = 11 - 2n$$

Let A.P. 15, 12, 9 ... has first term  $a_1$  and common difference  $d_1$

$$\Rightarrow b_1 = 15 \text{ and } b_2 = 12$$

$$\text{Common difference, } d_2 = b_2 - b_1 = 12 - 15 = -3$$

$$\text{Now, } b_n = b_1 + (n - 1)d_2$$

$$\Rightarrow b_n = 15 + (n - 1)(-3)$$

$$\Rightarrow b_n = 15 - 3n + 3$$

$$\Rightarrow b_n = 12 - 3n$$

According to question:

$$a_n = b_n$$

$$\Rightarrow 11 - 2n = 12 - 3n$$

$$\Rightarrow 3n - 2n = 12 - 11$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 1$$

Hence, the value of  $n$  is 1

### 15 A. Question

Find the 12<sup>th</sup> term from the end of the following arithmetic progression:

3, 5, 7, 9, ... 201

#### Answer

A.P is known for Arithmetic Progression whose common difference =  $a_n - a_{n-1}$  where  $n > 0$

$$a = a_1 = 3, a_2 = 5, l = 201$$

$$\text{Common difference, } d = a_2 - a_1 = 5 - 3 = 2$$

We know,  $n^{\text{th}}$  term from end,  $b_n = l - (n - 1)d$  where  $l$  is last term or  $a_l$  and  $d$  is common difference and  $n$  is any natural number

$$\therefore b_{12} = 201 - (12 - 1)2$$

$$\Rightarrow b_{12} = 201 - 24 + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow b_{12} = 203 - 24$$

$$\Rightarrow b_{12} = 179$$

Hence, 12<sup>th</sup> term from end for the given A.P is 179

### 15 B. Question

Find the 12<sup>th</sup> term from the end of the following arithmetic progression:

3, 8, 13, ... 253

#### Answer

A.P is known for Arithmetic Progression whose common difference =  $a_n - a_{n-1}$  where  $n > 0$

$$a = a_1 = 3, a_2 = 8, l = 253$$

$$\text{Common difference, } d = a_2 - a_1 = 8 - 3 = 5$$

We know,  $n^{\text{th}}$  term from end,  $b_n = l - (n - 1)d$  where  $l$  is last term or  $a_l$  and  $d$  is common difference and  $n$  is any natural number

$$\therefore b_{12} = 253 - (12 - 1)5$$

$$\Rightarrow b_{12} = 253 - 60 + 5$$

$$\Rightarrow b_{12} = 258 - 60$$



$$\Rightarrow b_{12} = 198$$

Hence, 12<sup>th</sup> term from end for the given A.P is 198

### 15 C. Question

Find the 12<sup>th</sup> term from the end of the following arithmetic progression:

1, 4, 7, 10, ... 88

### Answer

A.P is known for Arithmetic Progression whose common difference =  $a_n - a_{n-1}$  where  $n > 0$

$$a = a_1 = 1, a_2 = 4, l = 88$$

$$\text{Common difference, } d = a_2 - a_1 = 4 - 1 = 3$$

We know,  $n^{\text{th}}$  term from end,  $b_n = l - (n - 1)d$  where  $l$  is last term or  $a_l$  and  $d$  is common difference and  $n$  is any natural number

$$\therefore b_{12} = 88 - (12 - 1)3$$

$$\Rightarrow b_{12} = 88 - 36 + 3$$

$$\Rightarrow b_{12} = 91 - 36$$

$$\Rightarrow b_{12} = 55$$

Hence, 12<sup>th</sup> term from end for the given A.P is 55

### 16. Question

The 4<sup>th</sup> term of an A.P. is three times the first and the 7<sup>th</sup> term exceeds twice the third term by 1. Find the first term and the common difference.

### Answer

Given,

4<sup>th</sup> term of an A.P. is three times the first and the 7<sup>th</sup> term exceeds twice the third term by 1

$$\Rightarrow a_4 = 3a \text{ and } a_7 = 2a_3 + 1$$

We know,  $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$  where  $a$  is first term or  $a_1$  and  $d$  is common difference and  $n$  is any natural number

When  $n = 4$ :

$$\therefore a_4 = a + (4 - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_4 = a + 3d$$

When  $n = 7$ :

$$\therefore a_7 = a + (7 - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_7 = a + 6d$$

When  $n = 3$ :

$$\therefore a_3 = a + (3 - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_3 = a + 2d$$

According to question:

$$a_7 = 2a_3 + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a + 6d = 2(a + 2d) + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a + 6d = 2a + 4d + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a - 2a + 6d - 4d = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow -a + 2d = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a - 2d = -1 \dots\dots (i)$$

$$a_4 = 3a$$

$$\Rightarrow a + 3d = 3a$$

$$\Rightarrow 3d = 3a - a$$

$$\Rightarrow 3d = 2a$$

$$\Rightarrow d = \frac{2a}{3} \dots\dots (ii)$$

Put this value of d in equation (i):

$$a - 2\left(\frac{2a}{3}\right) = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow a - \frac{4a}{3} = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3a - 4a}{3} = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-a}{3} = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 3$$

Now, put this value of a in equation (ii):

$$d = \frac{2a}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow d = \frac{2}{3}(3)$$

$$\Rightarrow d = 2$$

Hence, the value of a and d are 3 and 2 respectively

### 17. Question

Find the second term and nth term of an A.P. whose 6<sup>th</sup> term is 12 and 8<sup>th</sup> term is 22.

### Answer

Given: 6<sup>th</sup> term of an A.P is 12 and 8<sup>th</sup> terms of an A.P. is 22

$$\Rightarrow a_6 = 12 \text{ and } a_8 = 22$$

We know,  $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$  where a is first term or  $a_1$  and d is common difference and n is any natural number

When  $n = 6$ :

$$\therefore a_6 = a + (6 - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_6 = a + 5d$$

Similarly, When  $n = 8$ :

$$\therefore a_8 = a + (8 - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_8 = a + 7d$$

According to question:

$$a_6 = 12 \text{ and } a_8 = 22$$

$$\Rightarrow a + 5d = 12 \dots\dots\dots(i)$$

$$\text{And } a + 7d = 22 \dots\dots\dots(ii)$$

Subtracting equation (i) from (ii):

$$a + 7d - (a + 5d) = 22 - 12$$

$$\Rightarrow a + 7d - a - 5d = 10$$

$$\Rightarrow 2d = 10$$

$$\Rightarrow d = \frac{10}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow d = 5$$

Put the value of d in equation (i):

$$a + 5(5) = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow a + 25 = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 12 - 25$$

$$\Rightarrow a = -13$$

$$\text{As, } a_n = a + (n - 1)d$$

$$a_2 = a + (2 - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_2 = a + d$$

Now put the value of  $a = -13$  and  $d = 5$  in  $a_n$  and  $a_2$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = a + (n - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = -13 + (n - 1)5$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = -13 + 5n - 5$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = -18 + 5n$$

$$a_2 = a + d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_2 = -13 + 5$$

$$\Rightarrow a_2 = -8$$

Hence, 2<sup>th</sup> term and n<sup>th</sup> of the given A.P. are -8 and  $5n - 18$  respectively

### 18. Question

How many numbers of two digit are divisible by 3?

### Answer

For finding total two-digit numbers which are divisible by 3, firstly we will make an A.P. of those two-digit numbers which are divisible by 3.

First two digit number which is divisible by 3 is 12

$$\therefore a_1 = a = 12$$

Next two digit number which is divisible by 3 is 15

$$\therefore a_2 = 15$$

Largest two digit number which is divisible by 3 is 99

$$\therefore a_n = 99$$

$\Rightarrow$  A.P. is 12, 15,.....,99

We know,  $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$  where  $a$  is first term or  $a$  and  $d$  is common difference and  $n$  is any natural number

$$\Rightarrow a_1 = 12, a_2 = 15 \text{ and } a_n = 99$$

$$\text{Common difference, } d_1 = a_2 - a_1 = 15 - 12 = 3$$

$$\text{Now, } a_n = a_1 + (n - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = 12 + (n - 1)3$$

$$\Rightarrow 99 = 12 + 3n - 3$$

$$\Rightarrow 99 = 3n + 9$$

$$\Rightarrow 99 - 9 = 3n$$

$$\Rightarrow 90 = 3n$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 30$$

Hence, there are total 30 two-digit numbers which are divisible by 3

### 19. Question

An A.P. consists of 60 terms. If the first and the last terms be 7 and 125 respectively, find 32<sup>nd</sup> term.

### Answer

$$\text{Given: } a = 7, n = 60 \text{ and } l = a_{60} = 125$$

We know,  $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$  where  $a$  is first term or  $a_1$  and  $d$  is common difference and  $n$  is any natural number

When  $n = 60$ :

$$\therefore a_{60} = a + (60 - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{60} = a + 59d$$

When  $n = 32$ :

$$\therefore a_{32} = a + (32 - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{32} = a + 31d \dots\dots\dots(i)$$

According to question:

$$a_{60} = 125$$

$$\Rightarrow a + 59d = 125$$

$$\Rightarrow 7 + 59d = 125$$

$$\Rightarrow 59d = 125 - 7$$

$$\Rightarrow 59d = 118$$

$$\Rightarrow d = \frac{118}{59}$$

$$\Rightarrow d = 2$$

Now put the value of  $a = 7$  and  $d = 2$  in  $a_{32}$

$$\Rightarrow a_{32} = a + 31d \dots \dots \dots (\text{From (i)})$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{32} = 7 + 31(2)$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{32} = 7 + 62$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{32} = 69$$

Hence, 32<sup>th</sup> term of the given A.P. is 69

## 20. Question

The sum of the 4<sup>th</sup> and the 8<sup>th</sup> terms of an A.P. is 24, and the sum of the 6<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> term is 34. Find the first term and the common difference of the A.P.

## Answer

Given: the sum of the 4<sup>th</sup> and the 8<sup>th</sup> terms of an A.P. is 24, and the sum of the 6<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> term is 34

$$\Rightarrow a_4 + a_8 = 24 \text{ and } a_6 + a_{10} = 34$$

We know,  $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$  where  $a$  is first term or  $a_1$  and  $d$  is the common difference and  $n$  is any natural number

When  $n = 4$ :

$$\therefore a_4 = a + (4 - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_4 = a + 3d$$

When  $n = 6$ :

$$\therefore a_6 = a + (6 - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_6 = a + 5d$$

When  $n = 8$ :

$$\therefore a_8 = a + (8 - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_8 = a + 7d$$

When  $n = 10$ :

$$\therefore a_{10} = a + (10 - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{10} = a + 9d$$

According to question:

$$a_4 + a_8 = 24$$

$$\Rightarrow a + 3d + a + 7d = 24$$

$$\Rightarrow 2a + 10d = 24$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(a + 5d) = 24$$

$$\Rightarrow a + 5d = \frac{24}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a + 5d = 12 \dots \dots \dots (i)$$

$$a_6 + a_{10} = 34$$

$$\Rightarrow a + 5d + a + 9d = 34$$

$$\Rightarrow 2a + 14d = 34$$



$$\Rightarrow 2(a + 7d) = 34$$

$$\Rightarrow a + 7d = \frac{34}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a + 7d = 17 \dots\dots\dots(ii)$$

Subtracting equation (i) from (ii):

$$a + 7d - (a + 5d) = 17 - 12$$

$$\Rightarrow a + 7d - a - 5d = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow 2d = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow d = \frac{5}{2}$$

Put the value of d in equation (i):

$$a + 5\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow a + \frac{25}{2} = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 12 - \frac{25}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{24 - 25}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{-1}{2}$$

Hence, the value of a and d are  $-\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{5}{2}$  respectively

## 21. Question

How many numbers are there between 1 and 1000 which when divided by 7 leave remainder 4?

### Answer

For finding total numbers between 1 and 1000 which when divided by 7 leave remainder 4, firstly we will make an A.P. of those numbers which when divided by 7 leave remainder 4.

First number which when divided by 7 leave remainder 4 is 4

$$\therefore a_1 = a = 4$$

Next number which when divided by 7 leave remainder 4 is 11

$$\therefore a_2 = 11$$

Largest three-digit number which when divided by 7 leave remainder 4 is 998

$$\therefore a_n = 998$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{A.P. is } 4, 11, \dots\dots\dots, 998$$

We know,  $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$  where a is first term or a and d is common difference and n is any natural number

$$\Rightarrow a_1 = 4, a_2 = 11 \text{ and } a_n = 998$$

$$\text{Common difference, } d_1 = a_2 - a_1 = 11 - 4 = 7$$

$$\text{Now, } a_n = a_1 + (n - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = 4 + (n - 1)7$$

$$\Rightarrow 998 = 4 + 7n - 7$$

$$\Rightarrow 998 = 7n - 3$$

$$\Rightarrow 998 + 3 = 7n$$

$$\Rightarrow 1001 = 7n$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 143$$

Hence, there are total 143 numbers between 1 and 1000 which when divided by 7 leave remainder 4.

## 22. Question

The first and the last term of an A.P. are  $a$  and  $l$  respectively. Show that the sum of the  $n^{\text{th}}$  term from the beginning and the  $n^{\text{th}}$  term from the end is  $a + l$ .

### Answer

To prove: sum of the  $n^{\text{th}}$  term from the beginning and the  $n^{\text{th}}$  term from the end is  $a + l$

We know,  $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$  where  $a$  is first term or  $a_1$  and  $d$  is the common difference, and  $n$  is any natural number, and  $n^{\text{th}}$  term from the end is  $a_n' = l - (n - 1)d$

Now,

$$a_n + a_n' = a + (n - 1)d + l - (n - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n + a_n' = a + nd - d + l - nd + d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n + a_n' = a + l$$

Hence Proved

## 23. Question

If an A.P. is such that  $\frac{a_4}{a_7} = \frac{2}{3}$ , find  $\frac{a_6}{a_8}$ .

### Answer

Given:

$$\frac{a_4}{a_7} = \frac{2}{3}$$

To find:  $\frac{a_6}{a_8}$

We know,  $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$  where  $a$  is a first term or  $a_1$  and  $d$  is the common difference and  $n$  is any natural number

When  $n = 4$ :

$$\therefore a_4 = a + (4 - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_4 = a + 3d$$

When  $n = 6$ :

$$\therefore a_6 = a + (6 - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_6 = a + 5d$$

When  $n = 7$ :

$$\therefore a_7 = a + (7 - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_7 = a + 6d$$

When  $n = 8$ :

$$\therefore a_8 = a + (8 - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_8 = a + 7d$$

According to the question:

$$\frac{a_4}{a_7} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a + 3d}{a + 6d} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3(a + 3d) = 2(a + 6d)$$

$$\Rightarrow 3a + 9d = 2a + 12d$$

$$\Rightarrow 3a - 2a = 12d - 9d$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 3d$$

Now,

$$\frac{a_6}{a_8} = \frac{a + 5d}{a + 7d}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a_6}{a_8} = \frac{3d + 5d}{3d + 7d}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a_6}{a_8} = \frac{8d}{10d}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a_6}{a_8} = \frac{4}{5}$$

Hence, the value of  $\frac{a_6}{a_8}$  is  $\frac{4}{5}$

## 24. Question

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

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

## Answer

Given:  $\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3, \dots, \theta_n$  is A.P

$$\therefore \theta_2 - \theta_1 = \theta_3 - \theta_2 = \theta_4 - \theta_3 = \dots = \theta_n - \theta_{n-1} = d \text{ (Common Difference)}$$

Now,

$$\sec \theta_1 \cdot \sec \theta_2 = \frac{1}{\cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2}$$

Multiplying and dividing by  $\sin d$ :

$$\Rightarrow \sec \theta_1 \cdot \sec \theta_2 = \frac{\sin d}{\sin d (\cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sec \theta_1 \cdot \sec \theta_2 = \frac{\sin(\theta_2 - \theta_1)}{\sin d (\cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2)}$$

$$\{\because \sin(A - B) = \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sec \theta_1 \cdot \sec \theta_2 = \frac{\sin \theta_2 \cos \theta_1 - \cos \theta_2 \sin \theta_1}{\sin d (\cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sec \theta_1 \cdot \sec \theta_2 = \frac{1}{\sin d} \left\{ \frac{\sin \theta_2 \cos \theta_1}{\cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2} - \frac{\cos \theta_2 \sin \theta_1}{\cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sec \theta_1 \cdot \sec \theta_2 = \frac{1}{\sin d} \left\{ \frac{\sin \theta_2}{\cos \theta_2} - \frac{\sin \theta_1}{\cos \theta_1} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sec \theta_1 \cdot \sec \theta_2 = \frac{1}{\sin d} \{ \tan \theta_2 - \tan \theta_1 \} \dots \dots (i)$$

Similarly,

$$\Rightarrow \sec \theta_2 \cdot \sec \theta_3 = \frac{1}{\sin d} \{ \tan \theta_3 - \tan \theta_2 \} \dots \dots (ii)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sec \theta_{n-1} \cdot \sec \theta_n = \frac{1}{\sin d} \{ \tan \theta_n - \tan \theta_{n-1} \} \dots \dots (iii)$$

Take L.H.S.:

$$\sec \theta_1 \cdot \sec \theta_2 + \sec \theta_2 \cdot \sec \theta_3 + \dots + \sec \theta_{n-1} \cdot \sec \theta_n$$

Putting the value of (i), (ii) and (iii):

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{\sin d} \{ \tan \theta_n - \tan \theta_1 \}$$

= R.H.S.

Hence Proved

## Exercise 19.3

### 1. Question

The Sum of the three terms of an A.P. is 21 and the product of the first, and the third terms exceed the second term by 6, find three terms

**Answer**

**Given:** the sum of first three terms is 21

**To find:** the first three terms of AP

Assume the first three terms are  $a - d$ ,  $a$ ,  $a + d$  where  $a$  is the first term and  $d$  is the common difference

So, sum of first three terms is  $a - d + a + a + d = 21$

$$3a = 21$$

$$a = 7$$

it is also given that product of first and third term exceeds the second by 6

$$\text{so } (a - d)(a + d) - a = 6$$

$$a^2 - d^2 - a = 6$$

substituting  $a = 7$

$$7^2 - d^2 - 7 = 6$$

$$d^2 = 36$$

$$d = 6 \text{ or } d = -6$$

Hence the terms of AP are  $a - d, a, a + d$  which is 1, 7, 13 or 13, 7, 1

## 2. Question

Three numbers are in A.P. If the sum of these numbers be 27 and the product 648, find the numbers

### Answer

**Given:** sum of first three terms is 27

**To find:** the first three terms of AP

Assume the first three terms are  $a - d, a, a + d$  where  $a$  is the first term and  $d$  is the common difference

So, sum of first three terms is  $a - d + a + a + d = 27$

$$3a = 27$$

$$a = 9$$

given that the product of three terms is 648

$$\text{so } a^3 - ad^2 = 648$$

substituting  $a = 9$

$$9^3 - 9d^2 = 648$$

$$729 - 9d^2 = 648$$

$$81 = 9d^2$$

$$d = 3 \text{ or } d = -3$$

hence the given terms are  $a - d, a, a + d$  which is 6, 9, 12 or 12, 9, 6

## 3. Question

Find the four numbers in A.P., whose sum is 50 and in which the greatest number is 4 times the least.

### Answer

**Given:** Sum of four terms is 50

**To find:** first four terms of AP

Assume these four terms are  $a - 2d, a - d, a + d, a + 2d$

Sum of these terms is  $4a = 50$

$$a = \frac{25}{2}$$

It is also given that the greatest number is 4 times the least

$$a + 2d = 4(a - 2d)$$

$$3a = 10d$$

$$d = \frac{3}{10}a$$

$$\text{Substituting } a = \frac{25}{2}$$

$$d = \frac{15}{4}$$

Hence the terms of AP are  $a - d$ ,  $a$ ,  $a + d$  which is  $5, \frac{35}{4}, \frac{65}{4}, 20$

#### 4. Question

The sum of three numbers in A.P. is 12, and the sum of their cubes is 288. Find the numbers.

#### Answer

assume the numbers in AP are  $a - d$ ,  $a$ ,  $a + d$

**Given** that the sum of three numbers is 12

**To find:** the first three terms of AP

So,

$$3a = 12$$

$$a = 4$$

It is also given that the sum of their cube is 288

$$(a - d)^3 + a^3 + (a + d)^3 = 288$$

$$a^3 - d^3 - 3ad(a - d) + a^3 + a^3 + d^3 + 3ad(a + d) = 288$$

substituting  $a = 4$  we get

$$64 - d^3 - 12d(4 - d) + 64 + 64 + d^3 + 12d(4 + d) = 288$$

$$192 + 24d^2 = 288$$

$$d = 2 \text{ or } d = -2$$

hence the numbers are  $a - d$ ,  $a$ ,  $a + d$  which is 2, 4, 6 or 6, 4, 2

#### 5. Question

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

#### Answer

**Given:** sum of first three terms is 24

**To find:** the first three terms of AP

Assume the first three terms are  $a - d$ ,  $a$ ,  $a + d$  where  $a$  is the first term and  $d$  is the common difference

So, sum of first three terms is  $a - d + a + a + d = 24$

$$3a = 24$$

$$a = 8$$

given that the product of three terms is 440

$$\text{so } a^3 - ad^2 = 440$$

substituting  $a = 8$

$$8^3 - 8d^2 = 440$$

$$512 - 8d^2 = 440$$

$$72 = 8d^2$$

$$d = 3 \text{ or } d = -3$$

hence the given terms are  $a - d$ ,  $a$ ,  $a + d$  which is 5, 8, 11 or 11, 8, 5

#### 6. Question

The angles of a quadrilateral are in A.P. whose common difference is 10. Find the angles

**Answer**

assume the angles are  $a - 2d, a - d, a + d, a + 2d$

We know that the sum of all angles in a quadrilateral is 360

**Given:**  $d = 10$

**To find:** angles of the quadrilateral

So,  $a - 2d + a - d + a + d + a + 2d = 360$

$$4a = 360$$

$$a = 90$$

hence the angles are  $a - 2d, a - d, a + d, a + 2d$  which is 70, 80, 100, 110

**Exercise 19.4**

**1 A. Question**

Find the sum of the following arithmetic progressions:

50, 46, 42, .... To 10 terms

**Answer**

for the **given** AP the first term  $a$  is 50, and common difference  $d$  is a difference of second term and first term, which is  $46 - 50 = -4$

**To find:** the sum of given AP

**The formula** for sum of AP is given by

$$s = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$$

Substituting the values in the above formula

$$s = \frac{10}{2}(100 + (9)(-4))$$

$$s = 5 \times 64$$

$$s = 320$$

**1 B. Question**

Find the sum of the following arithmetic progressions:

1, 3, 5, 7, ... to 12 terms

**Answer**

for the **given** AP the first term  $a$  is 1, and common difference  $d$  is a difference of the second term and first term, which is  $3 - 1 = 2$

**To find:** the sum of given AP

**The formula** for sum of AP is given by

$$s = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$$

Substituting the values in the above formula

$$s = \frac{12}{2}(2 + (11)(2))$$

$$s = 6 \times 24$$

$$s = 144$$

### 1 C. Question

Find the sum of the following arithmetic progressions:

$$3, \frac{9}{2}, 6, \frac{15}{2}, \dots \text{ to 25 terms}$$

#### Answer

for the **given** AP the first term  $a$  is 3, and common difference  $d$  is a difference of the second term and first term, which is  $\frac{9}{2} - 3 = \frac{3}{2}$

**To find:** the sum of given AP

**The formula** for sum of AP is given by

$$s = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$$

Substituting the values in the above formula

$$s = \frac{25}{2} \left( 6 + (24) \left( \frac{3}{2} \right) \right)$$

$$s = 25 \times 21$$

$$s = 525$$

### 1 D. Question

Find the sum of the following arithmetic progressions:

$$41, 36, 31, \dots \text{ to 12 terms}$$

#### Answer

for the **given** AP the first term  $a$  is 41, and common difference  $d$  is a difference of the second term and first term, which is  $36 - 41 = -5$

**To find:** the sum of given AP

**The formula** for sum of AP is given by

$$s = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$$

Substituting the values in the above formula

$$s = \frac{12}{2} (82 + (11)(-5))$$

$$s = 6 \times 27$$

$$s = 162$$

### 1 E. Question

Find the sum of the following arithmetic progressions:

$$a + b, a - b, a - 3b, \dots \text{ to 22 terms}$$

#### Answer

for the **given** AP the first term  $a$  is  $a + b$ , and common difference  $d$  is a difference of the second term and the first term, which is  $a - b - (a + b) = -2b$

**To find:** the sum of given AP

**The formula** for sum of AP is given by



$$s = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$$

Substituting the values in the above formula

$$s = \frac{22}{2}(2a + 2b + (21)(-2b))$$

$$s = 11(2a - 40b)$$

### 1 F. Question

Find the sum of the following arithmetic progressions:

$(x-y)^2, (x^2+y^2), (x+y)^2, \dots$  to  $n$  terms

#### Answer

for the **given** AP the first term  $a$  is  $(x-y)^2$  and common difference  $d$  is a difference of the second term and first term, which is  $(x^2 + y^2) - (x-y)^2 = 2xy$

**To find:** the sum of given AP

**Formula:** for the sum of AP is given by

$$s = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$$

Substituting the values in the above formula

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \frac{n}{2}(2(x-y)^2 + (n-1)(2xy)) = \frac{n}{2} \times 2 \left[ (x^2 + y^2 - 2xy) + xyn - xy \right] \\ &= n[x^2 + y^2 - 3xy + xyn] \end{aligned}$$

### 1 G. Question

Find the sum of the following arithmetic progressions:

$\frac{x-y}{x+y}, \frac{3x-2y}{x+y}, \frac{5x-3y}{x+y}, \dots$  to  $n$  terms

#### Answer

for the **given** AP the first term  $a$  is  $(x-y)^2$  and common difference  $d$  is a difference of the second term and first term, which is  $\frac{3x-2y}{x+y} - \frac{x-y}{x+y} = \frac{2x-y}{x+y}$

**To find:** the sum of given AP

**The formula** for sum of AP is given by

$$s = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$$

Substituting the values in the above formula

$$s = \frac{n}{2} \left( 2 \frac{x-y}{x+y} + (n-1) \left( \frac{2x-y}{x+y} \right) \right)$$

### 2 A. Question

Find the sum of the following series:

$2 + 5 + 8 + \dots + 182$

#### Answer

for the **given** AP the first term  $a$  is 2, and common difference  $d$  is a difference of the second term and first term, which is  $5 - 2 = 3$

**To find:** the sum of given AP

**The formula** for the sum of AP is given by

$$s = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$$

Substituting the values in the above formula

$$s = \frac{n}{2}(4 + (n-1)(3))$$

$$n = \frac{182 - 2}{3} + 1 = 61$$

$$s = \frac{61}{2}(4 + (60)(3))$$

$$s = 92 \times 61$$

$$s = 5612$$

## 2 B. Question

Find the sum of the following series:

$$101 + 99 + 97 + \dots + 47$$

**Answer**

for the **given** AP the first term  $a$  is 101, and common difference  $d$  is a difference of second term and first term, which is  $99 - 101 = -2$

**To find:** the sum of given AP

**The formula** for sum of AP is given by

$$s = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$$

Substituting the values in the above formula

$$s = \frac{n}{2}(202 + (n-1)(-2))$$

$$n = \frac{47 - 101}{-2} + 1 = 28$$

$$s = \frac{28}{2}(202 + (27)(-2))$$

$$s = 14 \times 148$$

$$s = 2072$$

## 2 C. Question

Find the sum of the following series:

$$(a - b)^2 + (a^2 + b^2) + (a + b)^2 + \dots + [(a + b)^2 + 6ab]$$

**Answer**

for the **given** AP the first term  $a$  is  $(a - b)^2$  and common difference  $d$  is a difference of second term and first term, which is  $(a^2 + b^2) - (a - b)^2 = 2ab$

**To find:** the sum of given AP

**The formula** for sum of AP is given by

$$s = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$$

Substituting the values in the above formula

$$s = \frac{n}{2}(2(a-b)^2 + (n-1)(2ab))$$

$$n = \frac{(a+b)^2 + 6ab - (a-b)^2}{2ab}$$

$$n = 5$$

$$s = \frac{5}{2}(2(a-b)^2 + 4(2ab))$$

### 3. Question

Find the sum of first n natural numbers.

#### Answer

for the **given** AP the first term a is 1, and common difference d is a difference of the second term and first term, which is  $2 - 1 = 1$

**To find:** the sum of given AP

**The formula** for the sum of AP is given by

$$s = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$$

Substituting the values in the above formula

$$s = \frac{n}{2}(2 + (n-1)(1))$$

$$s = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

### 4. Question

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

#### Answer

According to the **given** question we have to find the sum of natural numbers between 1 and 100 which are divisible by 2 or 5, so the sequence is 2, 4, 6...98 which are multiples of 2 and another sequence 5, 15, 25....95

**To find:** the sum of all - natural numbers between 1 and 100, which are divisible by 2 or 5

For the first sequence, it is an AP with first term a as 2 and common difference d as 2

Hence the sum is given by the **formula**  $s = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$

$$s_1 = \frac{49}{2}(4 + 48 \times 2)$$

$$s_1 = 49 \times 50$$

$$s_1 = 2450$$

For the second sequence, it is an AP with first term a as 5 and common difference d as 10

Hence the sum is given by the formula  $s = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$

$$s_2 = \frac{10}{2}(10 + 9 \times 10)$$

$$s_2 = 500$$

Hence total sum is  $s_1 + s_2 = 2450 + 500 = 2950$

### 5. Question

Find the sum of first n odd natural numbers.

#### Answer

given an AP of first n odd natural numbers whose first term a is 1, and common difference d is 2

**Given** sequence is 1, 3, 5, 7.....n

**To find:** the sum of first n natural numbers

Hence the sum is given by the **formula**  $s = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$

Substituting the values in the above equation we get

$$s = \frac{n}{2}(2 + (n-1)2)$$

$$s = n^2$$

### 6. Question

Find the sum of all odd numbers between 100 and 200

#### Answer

the **given** sequence is 101, 103, ....199

Given an AP whose first term a is 101, and common difference d is 2

**To find:** the sum of all odd numbers between 100 and 200

Hence the sum is given by the **formula**  $s = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$

Substituting the values in the above equation we get

$$s = \frac{n}{2}(202 + (n-1)2)$$

Now for the finding number of terms, the **formula** is

$$n = \frac{\text{last term} - \text{first term}}{d} + 1$$

$$n = \frac{199 - 101}{2} + 1 = 50$$

Substituting n in the sum formula we get

$$s = \frac{50}{2}(202 + (50-1)2)$$

$$s = 25 \times 300$$

$$s = 7500$$

### 7. Question

Show that the sum of all odd integers between 1 and 1000 which are divisible by 3 is 83667

#### Answer

according to **given** conditions the sequence is 3, 9, 15, 21....999

Given an AP whose first term is 3 and d is 6. Hence sum is given by

**To prove:** the sum of all odd integers between 1 and 1000 which are divisible by 3 is 83667

Hence the sum is given by the **formula**  $s = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$

Now for the finding number of terms, the **formula** is

$$n = \frac{\text{last term} - \text{first term}}{d} + 1$$

$$n = \frac{999 - 3}{6} + 1$$

$$n = 167$$

Substituting n in the sum formula we get

$$s = \frac{167}{2}(6 + (166) \times 6)$$

$$s = 83667$$

**Hence, Proved.**

### 8. Question

Find the sum of all integers between 84 and 719, which are multiples of 5

**Answer**

**given** an AP is required of all integers between 84 and 719, which are multiples of 5

**To find:** the sum of all integers between 84 and 719, which are multiples of 5

So, the sequence is 85, 90, 95....715

It is an AP whose first term is 85 and d is 5

Hence the sum is given by the **formula**  $s = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$

Now for the finding number of terms, the **formula** is

$$n = \frac{\text{last term} - \text{first term}}{d} + 1$$

$$n = \frac{715 - 85}{5} + 1$$

$$n = 127$$

Substituting n in the sum formula we get

$$s = \frac{127}{2}(2 \times 85 + (126) \times 5)$$

$$s = 50800$$

### 9. Question

Find the sum of all integers between 50 and 500 which are divisible by 7

**Answer**

**given** an AP is required of all integers between 50 and 500, which are multiples of 7

**To find:** the sum of all integers between 50 and 500 which are divisible by 7

So, the sequence is 56, 63, 70....497

It is an AP whose first term is 56 and d is 7

Hence the sum is given by the **formula**  $s = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$

Now for the finding number of terms, the **formula** is

$$n = \frac{\text{last term} - \text{first term}}{d} + 1$$

$$n = \frac{497 - 56}{7} + 1$$

$$n = 64$$

Substituting n in the sum formula we get

$$s = \frac{64}{2}(2 \times 56 + (63) \times 7)$$

$$s = 17696$$

### 10. Question

Find the sum of all even integers between 101 and 999

#### Answer

**given** an AP is required of all integers between 101 and 999 which are even

**To find:** the sum of all even integers between 101 and 999

So, the sequence is 102, 104, 106....998

It is an AP whose first term is 102 and d is 2

Hence the sum is given by the **formula**  $s = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$

Now for the finding number of terms, the **formula** is

$$n = \frac{\text{last term} - \text{first term}}{d} + 1$$

$$n = \frac{998 - 102}{2} + 1$$

$$n = 449$$

Substituting n in the sum formula we get

$$s = \frac{449}{2}(2 \times 102 + (448) \times 2)$$

$$s = 246950$$

### 11. Question

Find the sum of all integers between 100 and 550, which are divisible by 9

#### Answer

**given** an AP is required of all integers between 100 and 550, which are multiples of 9

**To find:** the sum of all integers between 100 and 550, which are divisible by 9

So, the sequence is 108, 117, 126....549

It is an AP whose first term is 108 and d is 9

Hence the sum is given by the **formula**  $s = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$

Now for the finding number of terms, the **formula** is

$$n = \frac{\text{last term} - \text{first term}}{d} + 1$$

$$n = \frac{549 - 108}{9} + 1$$

$$n = 50$$

substituting n in the sum formula we get

$$s = \frac{50}{2}(2 \times 108 + (49) \times 9)$$

$$s = 16425$$

## 12. Question

Find the sum of the series:  $3 + 5 + 7 + 6 + 9 + 12 + 9 + 13 + 17 + \dots$  to  $3n$  terms

### Answer

**given** an AP is whose first term is 3 and d is 2

So, the sum is given by **formula**  $s = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$

**To find:** sum of the given AP

Substituting the values in the **formula**

$$s = \frac{3n}{2}(2 \times 3 + (3n-1)2)$$

$$s = \frac{3n}{2}(6n + 4)$$

$$s = 3n(3n + 2)$$

## 13. Question

Find the sum of all those integers between 100 and 800 each of which on division by 16 leaves the remainder 7

### Answer

**given** an AP is required of all integers between 100 and 800, which on division by 16 leaves remainder 7

**To find:** the sum of all those integers between 100 and 800 each of which on division by 16 leaves the remainder 7

So, the sequence is 103, 119, 135....791

It is an AP whose first term is 103 and d is 16

Hence the sum is given by the **formula**  $s = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$

Now for the finding number of terms, the **formula** is

$$n = \frac{\text{last term} - \text{first term}}{d} + 1$$

$$n = \frac{791 - 103}{16} + 1$$

$$n = 44$$

substituting n in the sum formula, we get

$$s = \frac{44}{2}(2 \times 103 + (43) \times 16)$$

$$s = 19668$$

#### 14 A. Question

Solve:

$$25 + 22 + 19 + 16 + \dots + x = 115$$

#### Answer

**given** is an AP whose first term  $a$  is 25 and  $d$  is  $-3(22 - 25)$  with a number of terms equal to..

**To find:** the value of  $x$  for the given AP

Now for the finding number of terms, the **formula** is

$$n = \frac{\text{last term} - \text{first term}}{d} + 1$$

$$n = \frac{x - 25}{-3} + 1$$

Hence the sum is given by the **formula**  $s = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$

Now substituting the values in the above **formula**

$$s = \frac{n}{2}(50 + (n-1)(-3))$$

It is **given** that  $s = 115$ , so equating the above expression to 115

$$\frac{n}{2}(50 + (n-1)(-3)) = 115$$

Solving we get  $n$  is 10 or  $\frac{23}{3}$

Since  $n$  cannot be a fraction, so we choose  $n$  as 10

$$10 = \frac{x - 25}{-3} + 1$$

$$x = -2$$

#### 14 B. Question

Solve:

$$1 + 4 + 7 + 10 + \dots + x = 590$$

#### Answer

**given** is an AP whose first term is 1 and  $d$  is  $3(4 - 1)$  with a number of terms equal to

**To find:** the value of  $x$  for the given AP

Now for the finding number of terms, the **formula** is

$$n = \frac{\text{last term} - \text{first term}}{d} + 1$$

$$n = \frac{x - 1}{3} + 1$$

Hence the sum is given by the **formula**  $s = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$

Now substituting the values in the above formula

$$s = \frac{n}{2}(2 + (n-1)(3))$$



It is **given** that  $s = 590$ , so equating the above expression to 590

$$\frac{n}{2}(2 + (n-1)(3)) = 590$$

Solving we get  $n$  is 20 or  $-\frac{59}{3}$

Since  $n$  cannot be a fraction, so we choose  $n$  as 20

$$20 = \frac{x-1}{3} + 1$$

$$x = 58$$

### 15. Question

Find the  $r^{\text{th}}$  term of an A.P., the sum of whose first  $n$  terms is  $3n^2 + 2n$

#### Answer

It is **given** that the sum of  $n$  terms is  $3n^2 + 2n$

**To find:**  $r^{\text{th}}$  term of an AP, the sum of whose first term is  $3n^2 + 2n$

So, the sum of  $n - 1$  terms is  $3(n - 1)^2 + 2(n - 1)$

$$\text{formula } T_N = S_N - S_{N-1}$$

$$\text{So, } T_r = 3r^2 + 2r - [3(r - 1)^2 + 2(r - 1)]$$

$$T_r = 3r^2 + 2r - [3(r^2 + 1 - 2r) + 2(r - 1)]$$

$$T_r = -1 + 6r$$

### 16. Question

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?

#### Answer

**given** the first term is - 14, from which we can say that  $a = - 14$

**To find:** the number of terms in an AP whose first and fifth terms is - 14 and 2 respectively, and the sum of the terms is 40

**Given** fifth term is 2, so  $a + 4d = 2$

$$- 14 + 4d = 2$$

$$d = 4$$

we know that the sum of AP is given by the **formula:**

$$s = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$$

now substituting the values in the above equation

$$\frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d) = 40$$

$$\frac{n}{2}(-28 + (n-1)4) = 40$$

$$4n^2 - 32n - 80 = 0$$

$$n^2 - 8n - 20 = 0$$

solving we get  $n$  as 10 or - 2

Since the number of terms cannot be negative hence n is 10

### 17. Question

The sum of the first 7 terms of an A.P. is 10, and that of the next 7 terms is 17. Find the progression

### Answer

Assuming the first term as a and common difference as d

**To find:** the progression

So, the sum of first 7 terms is **given** by

$$a + a + d + a + 2d + a + 3d \dots a + 6d = 10$$

$$7a + 21d = 10 \dots (i)$$

In the second part it is **given** that sum of next seven terms is 17

$$a + 7d + a + 8d + a + 9d \dots a + 13d = 7$$

$$7a + 70d = 7 \dots (ii)$$

Solving (i) and (ii) we get

$$10 - 21d = 7 - 70d$$

$$3 = -49d$$

$$d = -\frac{3}{49}$$

$$a = \frac{79}{49}$$

Hence the sequence is given by a, a + d, a + 2d.... which is

$$\frac{79}{49}, \frac{76}{49}, \frac{73}{49}, \dots$$

### 18. Question

The third term of an A.P. is 7, and the seventh term exceeds 3 times the third term by 2. Find the first term, the common difference and the sum of the first 20 terms.

### Answer

**given** third term of AP is 7

$$\text{So, } a + 2d = 7 \dots (i)$$

It is also **given** that the seventh term exceeds 3 times the third term by 2

**To find:** first term, the common difference and the sum of the first 20 terms

$$a + 6d - 3(a + 2d) = 2$$

$$-2a = 2$$

$$a = -1$$

$$d = 4$$

we know that the sum of AP is given by the **formula:**

$$s = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$$

substituting the values in above equation

$$s = \frac{20}{2}(-2 + (19)4)$$

$$s = 740$$

### 19. Question

The first term of an A.P. is 2, and the last term is 50. The sum of all these terms is 442. Find the common difference.

### Answer

**given**  $a_1 = 2$  and  $a_n = 50$

**To find:** the common difference

we know that the sum of AP is given by the **formula:**

$$s = \frac{n}{2}(a_1 + a_n)$$

substituting the values in above equation we get

$$442 = \frac{n}{2}(2 + 50)$$

$$n = 17$$

Now for the finding number of terms, the **formula** is

$$n = \frac{\text{last term} - \text{first term}}{d} + 1$$

$$\text{we know that } n = \frac{50-2}{d} + 1$$

$$d = 3$$

### 20. Question

The number of terms of an A.P. is even; the sum of the odd term is 24, of the even terms is 30, and the last term exceeds the first by  $20\frac{1}{2}$ , find the number of terms and the series

### Answer

let the number of terms be  $2n$  with first term  $a$  and common difference  $d$

**To find:** number of terms and the series

The last term is **given** as  $a + (2n - 1)d$

It is given that the last term exceeds the first by  $20\frac{1}{2}$

$$\text{So } a + (2n - 1)d - a = 10\frac{1}{2}$$

$$(2n - 1)d = 10\frac{1}{2} \dots (i)$$

Sum of odd terms is 24

$$\frac{n}{2}(2a + (n - 1)2d) = 24 \dots (ii)$$

Sum of even terms is 30

$$\frac{n}{2}(2(a + d) + (n - 1)2d) = 30 \dots (iii)$$

Solving (i), (ii) and (iii) we get

$$d = 1.5$$

substituting  $d$  in (i) we get  $n = 4$

and substituting d and n in (ii) we get  $a = 1.5$

so, the number of terms is  $2n = 8$ , and the sequence is given by  $a, a + d, a + 2d, \dots$

1.5, 3, 4.5, 6, 7.5, 9, 10.5, 12

## 21. Question

If  $S_n = n^2p$  and  $S_m = m^2p, m \neq n$ , in an A.P., prove that  $S_p = p^3$

### Answer

**given** an AP whose sum of n terms is  $n^2p$  and same AP with m terms whose sum is  $m^2p$

**To prove:**  $S_p = p^3$

we know that the sum of AP is given by the **formula:**

$$s = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$$

substituting the values in the above equation, we get

$$\frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d) = n^2p \dots (i)$$

Similarly, for series with m terms

$$\frac{m}{2}(2a + (m-1)d) = m^2p \dots (ii)$$

Subtracting (ii) from (i) we get

$$d = 2p$$

substituting d in (i) we get

$$a = p$$

Now using the sum **formula** for AP consisting of p terms we get

$$S_p = \frac{p}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$$

Substituting the values in the above equation

$$S_p = \frac{p}{2}(2p + (p-1)2p)$$

$$S_p = p^3$$

## 22. Question

If the 12th term of an A.P. is - 13 and the sum of the first 4 terms is 24, what is the sum of the first 10 terms?

### Answer

assuming an AP whose first term is a and the common difference is d

**To find:** the sum of first 10 terms

**Given** 12<sup>th</sup> term is - 13

$$\text{So, } a + 11d = -13 \dots (i)$$

**Given** the sum of first four terms is 24

$$\text{So } 4a + 6d = 24 \dots (ii)$$

Solving (i) and (ii) we get

$$a = 9 \text{ and } d = -2$$

we know that the sum of AP is given by the **formula:**

$$s = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$$

substituting the values in the above equation

$$s = \frac{10}{2}(18 + (10-1)(-2))$$

$$s = 0$$

### 23. Question

If the 5th and 12th terms of an A.P. are 30 and 65 respectively, what is the sum of the first 20 terms?

#### Answer

assuming an AP whose first term is  $a$  and the common difference is  $d$

**To find:** the sum of the first 20 terms

**Given** 5<sup>th</sup> term is 30

$$\text{So, } a + 4d = 30 \dots (i)$$

**Given** 12<sup>th</sup> term is 65

$$\text{So, } a + 11d = 65 \dots (ii)$$

Solving (i) and (ii) we get

$$a = 10 \text{ and } d = 5$$

we know that the sum of AP is given by the **formula:**

$$s = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$$

substituting the values in the above equation

$$s = \frac{20}{2}(20 + (20-1)5)$$

$$s = 1150$$

### 24. Question

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

#### Answer

**given** an AP whose  $k$ th term is  $5k + 1$

**To find:** the sum of  $n$  terms of an AP whose  $k$ th term is  $5k + 1$

So substituting  $k = 1$  to get the first term  $a_1 = 6$

Substituting  $k = 2$  to get the second term  $a_2 = 11$

$$d = a_2 - a_1 = 5$$

we know that the sum of AP is given by the **formula:**

$$s = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$$

substituting the values in the above equation

$$s = \frac{n}{2}(12 + (n-1)5)$$

$$s = \frac{5n^2 + 7n}{2}$$

### 25. Question

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

#### Answer

the series which satisfies the above condition is

13, 17, 21....97

**To find:** the sum of all two - digit numbers which when divided by 4, yields 1 as the remainder

So, it is an AP whose first term is 13 and common difference d as 4

Now for the finding number of terms, the **formula** is

$$n = \frac{\text{last term} - \text{first term}}{d} + 1$$

$$\text{And } n = \frac{97-13}{4} + 1$$

$$n = 22$$

we know that the sum of AP is given by the **formula:**

$$s = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$$

substituting the values in the above equation

$$s = \frac{22}{2}(26 + (22-1)4)$$

$$s = 1210$$

### 26. Question

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

#### Answer

**given** an AP whose first term is 25 and the common difference is - 3

**To find:** the last term of a given AP

we know that the sum of AP is given by the **formula**

$$s = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$$

$$116 = \frac{n}{2}(50 + (n-1)(-3))$$

Solving we get

$$3n^2 - 53n + 232 = 0$$

$$n = 8 \text{ or } n = \frac{29}{3}$$

n cannot be a fraction hence we choose n as 8

Now for the finding number of terms, the **formula** is

$$n = \frac{\text{last term} - \text{first term}}{d} + 1$$

$$8 = \frac{\text{last term} - 25}{-3} + 1$$

solving we get the last term as 4

### 27. Question

Find the sum of odd integers from 1 to 2001.

### Answer

**given** is an AP whose first term is 1 and d is 2

**To find:** the sum of odd integers from 1 to 2001

Now for the finding number of terms, the **formula** is

$$n = \frac{\text{last term} - \text{first term}}{d} + 1$$

$$n = \frac{2001 - 1}{2} + 1$$

$$n = 1001$$

we know that the sum of AP is given by the **formula:**

$$s = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$$

substituting the values in the above equation

$$s = \frac{1001}{2}(2 + (1001-1)2)$$

$$s = 1002001$$

### 28. Question

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

### Answer

**given** is an AP whose first term is - 6 and d is  $\frac{1}{2}$

**To find:** the number of terms required to make the sum of a given AP to - 25

we know that the sum of AP is given by the **formula:**

$$s = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$$

substituting the values in the above equation

$$-25 = \frac{n}{2}\left(-12 + \frac{(n-1)}{2}\right)$$

$$-25 = \frac{n}{4}(-24 + n - 1)$$

$$-100 = -25n + n^2$$

$$n^2 - 25n + 100 = 0$$

$$(n - 20)(n - 5) = 0$$

solving we get  $n = 20$  or  $n = 5$

### 29. Question

In an A.P. the first term is 2, and the sum of the first 5 terms is one-fourth of the next 5 terms. Show that 20th term is - 112

#### Answer

**given** an AP whose first term is 2

**To find:** 20<sup>th</sup> term of an AP

It is **given** that the sum of the first five terms is one-fourth of the next 5 terms

$$\text{So } 5a + 10d = \frac{1}{4}(5a + 35d)$$

$$20a + 40d = 5a + 35d$$

$$15a + 5d = 0$$

Substituting a as 2

We get d = - 6

Hence 20<sup>th</sup> term is  $a + 19d = - 112$

### 30. Question

If  $S_1$  be the sum of  $(2n + 1)$  terms of an A.P. and  $S_2$  sum of its odd terms, then prove that:  $S_1 : S_2 = (2n + 1) : (n + 1)$ .

#### Answer

**To prove:**  $S_1 : S_2 = (2n + 1) : (n + 1)$

we know that the sum of AP is given by the **formula:**

$$s = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n - 1)d)$$

Substituting the values in the above equation

$$s_1 = \frac{2n + 1}{2}(2a + 2nd)$$

For the sum of odd terms, it is given by

$$s_2 = a_1 + a_3 + a_5 + \dots a_{2n + 1}$$

$$s_2 = a + a + 2d + a + 4d + \dots + a + 2nd$$

$$s_2 = (n + 1)a + n(n + 1)d$$

$$s_2 = (n + 1)(a + nd)$$

$$\text{Hence } s_1 : s_2 = \frac{2n + 1}{n + 1}$$

### 31. Question

Find an A.P. in which the sum of any number of terms is always three times the squared number of these terms

#### Answer

**To find:** AP with given conditions

**Given** that sum of n terms is  $3n^2$

$$S_n = 3n^2$$

Similarly, sum of n - 1 terms is  $3(n - 1)^2$



$$S_{n-1} = 3(n-1)^2$$

**formula**  $T_N = S_n - S_{n-1} = 3n^2 - 3(n-1)^2$

Now substituting  $n = 1$  to get the first term

$$a_1 = 3$$

Now substituting  $n = 2$  to get the second term

$$a_2 = 9$$

$$d = a_2 - a_1 = 6$$

hence the series is given by  $a, a + d, a + 2d \dots$  which is 3, 9, 15, 21....

### 32. Question

If the sum of  $n$  terms of an A.P. is  $nP + \frac{1}{2}n(n-1)Q$  where  $P$  and  $Q$  are constants, find the common difference.

### Answer

it is **given** that sum of  $n$  terms of AP is  $nP + \frac{1}{2}n(n-1)Q$

**To find:** the common difference

Substituting  $n = 1$  gives the sum of the first term, that is the first term itself

$$a_1 = P$$

Substituting  $n = 2$  gives the sum of first two terms

$$a_1 + a_2 = 2P + Q$$

$$a_2 = P + Q$$

Now **common difference**  $d = a_2 - a_1 = Q$

### 33. Question

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

### Answer

assuming first AP whose first term is  $a$  and common difference  $d$

**To find:** the ratio of 18<sup>th</sup> term of a given AP

we know that the sum of AP is given by the **formula:**

$$s = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$$

Substituting the values in the above equation

$$s_1 = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$$

assuming second AP whose first term is  $A$  and common difference  $D$

we know that the sum of AP is given by the **formula:**

$$s = \frac{n}{2}(2A + (n-1)D)$$

substituting the values in the above equation

$$s_2 = \frac{n}{2}(2A + (n-1)D)$$

$$\frac{s_1}{s_2} = \frac{2a + (n-1)d}{2A + (n-1)D}$$

$$\frac{5n+4}{9n+6} = \frac{a + \frac{(n-1)d}{2}}{A + \frac{(n-1)D}{2}} \dots (i)$$

**Given** the ratio of the 18<sup>th</sup> term is required of both AP's which is

$$\frac{a + 17d}{A + 17D}$$

Substituting  $n = 35$  in (i) we get

$$\frac{a + 17d}{A + 17D} = \frac{179}{321}$$

### 34. Question

The sum of first  $n$  terms of two A.P.'s is in the ratio  $(7n + 2) : (n + 4)$ . Find the ratio of their 5<sup>th</sup> terms.

### Answer

assuming first AP whose first term is  $a$  and common difference  $d$

**To find:** the ratio of 5<sup>th</sup> term of a given AP

we know that the sum of AP is given by the **formula:**

$$s = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$$

substituting the values in the above equation

$$s_1 = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$$

Assuming second AP whose first term is  $A$  and common difference  $D$

we know that the sum of AP is given by the **formula:**

$$s = \frac{n}{2}(2A + (n-1)D)$$

substituting the values in the above equation

$$s_2 = \frac{n}{2}(2A + (n-1)D)$$

$$\frac{s_1}{s_2} = \frac{2a + (n-1)d}{2A + (n-1)D}$$

$$\frac{7n+2}{n+4} = \frac{a + \frac{(n-1)d}{2}}{A + \frac{(n-1)D}{2}} \dots (i)$$

**Given** the ratio of the 5<sup>th</sup> term is required of both AP's which is

$$\frac{a + 4d}{A + 4D}$$

Substituting  $n = 9$  in (i) we get

$$\frac{a + 4d}{A + 4D} = \frac{65}{13} = 5$$

### Exercise 19.5

### 1 A. Question

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

$\frac{b+c}{a}, \frac{c+a}{b}, \frac{a+b}{c}$  are in A.P.

### Answer

We know, if a, b, c are in AP,

Then  $b - a = c - b$

It is said that,  $\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b}, \frac{1}{c}$  are in AP,

Hence,  $\frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{c} - \frac{1}{b}$

If  $\frac{b+c}{a}, \frac{c+a}{b}, \frac{a+b}{c}$  are in AP, then

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

Taking LCM,

$$\frac{ca + a^2 - b^2 - cb}{ab} = \frac{ab + b^2 - c^2 - ac}{bc}$$

$$\text{Now, LHS} = \frac{ca + a^2 - b^2 - cb}{ab}$$

Multiply c in both numerator and denominator,

$$\text{We get, } \frac{ca + a^2 - b^2 - cb}{ab} = \frac{c^2a + ca^2 - cb^2 - c^2b}{abc} = \frac{C(b-a)(a+b+c)}{abc}$$

$$\text{RHS} = \frac{ab + b^2 - c^2 - ac}{bc}$$

Multiply a in both numerator and denominator,

$$\text{We get, } \frac{ab + b^2 - c^2 - ac}{bc} = \frac{a^2b + ab^2 - ac^2 - a^2c}{abc} = \frac{a(b-c)(a+b+c)}{abc}$$

Therefore, LHS = RHS

$$\frac{C(b-a)(a+b+c)}{abc} = \frac{a(b-c)(a+b+c)}{abc}$$

$$c(b-a) = a(b-c)$$

$$\text{Also, } \frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{c} - \frac{1}{b}$$

$$c(b-a) = a(b-c)$$

Hence given terms are in AP

### 1 B. Question

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

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

### Answer

It is said that,  $\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b}, \frac{1}{c}$  are in AP,

Hence,  $\frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{c} - \frac{1}{b}$

Taking LCM,

$$\frac{(b-a)}{ab} = \frac{(b-c)}{bc}$$

Multiply in both denominator and numerator with c in LHS and a in RHS

$$\frac{c(b-a)}{abc} = \frac{a(b-c)}{abc} = c(b-a) = a(b-c)$$

Since,

$a(b+c)$ ,  $b(c+a)$ ,  $c(a+b)$  are to be proved in A.P.

$$b(c+a) - a(b+c) = c(a+b) - b(c+a)$$

$$bc + ba - ab - ca = ca + ab - bc - ba$$

$$cb - ca = ca - ab$$

$$c(b-a) = a(c-b)$$

Hence, given terms are in AP.

## 2. Question

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

## Answer

If  $a^2$ ,  $b^2$ ,  $c^2$  are in A.P then,  $b^2 - a^2 = c^2 - b^2$

If  $\frac{a}{b+c}$ ,  $\frac{b}{c+a}$ ,  $\frac{c}{a+b}$  are in A.P. then,

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

$$\frac{b^2 + bc - a^2 - ac}{(a+c)(b+c)} = \frac{ca + c^2 - b^2 - ab}{(a+b)(b+c)}$$

$$\frac{(b-a)(a+b+c)}{(a+c)(b+c)} = \frac{(c-b)(a+b+c)}{(a+b)(b+c)}$$

Since,  $b^2 - a^2 = c^2 - b^2$

Put  $b^2 - a^2 = c^2 - b^2$  in above,

We get LHS = RHS

Hence given terms are in AP

## 3. Question

If  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$  are in A.P., then show that:

(i)  $a^2(b+c)$ ,  $b^2(c+a)$ ,  $c^2(a+b)$  are also in A.P.

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

(iii)  $bc - a^2$ ,  $ca - b^2$ ,  $ab - c^2$  are in A.P.

## Answer

(i)  $b^2(c+a) - a^2(b+c) = c^2(a+b) - b^2(c+a)$

$$b^2c + b^2a - a^2b - a^2c = c^2a + c^2b - b^2a - b^2c$$

$$c(b^2 - a^2) + ab(b - a) = a(c^2 - b^2) + bc(c - b)$$

$$(b - a)(ab + bc + ca) = (c - b)(ab + bc + ca)$$

$$b - a = c - b$$

And since a, b, c are in AP,

$$b - a = c - b$$

Hence given terms are in AP

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

$$\text{Therefore, } (c + a - b) - (b + c - a) = (a + b - c) - (c + a - b)$$

$$2a - 2b = 2b - 2c$$

$$b - a = c - b$$

And since a, b, c are in AP,

$$b - a = c - b$$

Hence given terms are in AP.

(iii)  $bc - a^2, ca - b^2, ab - c^2$  are in A.P.

$$(ca - b^2) - (bc - a^2) = (ab - c^2) - (ca - b^2)$$

$$(a - b)(a + b + c) = (b - c)(a + b + c)$$

$$a - b = b - c$$

$$b - a = c - b$$

And since a, b, c are in AP,

$$b - a = c - b$$

Hence given terms are in AP

#### 4 A. Question

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

$\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b}, \frac{1}{c}$  are in A.P.

#### Answer

Since,  $\frac{b+c}{a}, \frac{c+a}{b}, \frac{a+b}{c}$  are in AP,

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

$$\frac{b^2 + bc - a^2 - ac}{ab} = \frac{ca + c^2 - b^2 - ab}{bc}$$

$$\frac{(b-a)(a+b+c)}{ab} = \frac{(c-b)(a+b+c)}{bc}$$

$$\frac{a(b-c)}{abc} = \frac{c(a-b)}{abc}$$

$$a(b - c) = c(a - b)$$

Since,  $\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b}, \frac{1}{c}$  are in A.P.

$$\frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{c} - \frac{1}{b}$$

$$\frac{a - b}{ab} = \frac{b - c}{bc}$$

Multiply in both denominator and numerator with,

C in LHS and a in RHS

$$\frac{c(b - a)}{abc} = \frac{a(b - c)}{abc} = c(b - a) = a(b - c)$$

Hence given terms are in AP

#### 4 B. Question

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

bc, ca, ab are in A.P.

#### Answer

Since, bc, ca, ab are in A.P.

$$= ca - bc = ab - ca$$

$$= c(a - b) = a(b - c)$$

Since,  $\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b}, \frac{1}{c}$  are in A.P.

$$\frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{c} - \frac{1}{b}$$

$$\frac{a - b}{ab} = \frac{b - c}{bc}$$

Multiply in both denominator and numerator with,

C in LHS and a in RHS

$$\frac{c(b - a)}{abc} = \frac{a(b - c)}{abc} = c(b - a) = a(b - c)$$

Hence given terms are in AP

#### 5 A. Question

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

$$(a - c)^2 = 4(a - b)(b - c)$$

#### Answer

$$(a - c)^2 = 4(a - b)(b - c)$$

$$a^2 + c^2 - 2ac = 4(ab - ac - b^2 + bc)$$

$$a^2 + 4c^2b^2 + 2ac - 4ab - 4bc = 0$$

$$(a + c - 2b)^2 = 0$$

$$a + c - 2b = 0$$

Since a, b, c are in AP

$$b - a = c - b$$

$$a + c - 2b = 0$$

Hence,

$$(a - c)^2 = 4(a - b)(b - c)$$

### 5 B. Question

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

$$a^2 + c^2 + 4ac = 2(ab + bc + ca)$$

**Answer**

$$a^2 + c^2 + 4ac = 2(ab + bc + ca)$$

$$a^2 + c^2 + 2ac - 2ab - 2bc = 0$$

$$(a + c - b)^2 - b^2 = 0$$

$$a + c - b = b$$

$$a + c - 2b = 0$$

Since a, b, c are in AP

$$b - a = c - b$$

$$a + c - 2b = 0$$

Hence proved

### 5 C. Question

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

$$a^3 + c^3 + 6abc = 8b^3$$

**Answer**

$$a^3 + c^3 + 6abc = 8b^3$$

$$a^3 + c^3 - (2b)^3 + 6abc = 0$$

$$a^3 + (-2b)^3 + c^3 + 3a(-2b)c = 0$$

$$\text{Since, if } a + b + c = 0, a^3 + b^3 + c^3 = 3abc$$

$$(a - 2b + c)^3 = 0$$

$$a - 2b + c = 0$$

Since a, b, c are in AP

$$b - a = c - b$$

$$= a + c - 2b = 0$$

Hence proved

### 6. Question

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.

### Answer

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

Also  $a\left(\frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}\right) + 1, b\left(\frac{1}{c} + \frac{1}{a}\right) + 1, c\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}\right) + 1$  are also in AP

Therefore,

$$= \frac{ac + ab + cb}{bc}, \frac{ac + ab + cb}{ac}, \frac{ac + ab + cb}{ba} \text{ are in AP}$$

$$= \frac{1}{ab}, \frac{1}{bc}, \frac{1}{ab} \text{ are in AP}$$

Multiply by abc in numerator in all terms,

$$= \frac{abc}{ac}, \frac{abc}{ab}, \frac{abc}{cb} \text{ are in AP}$$

$$= a, b, c \text{ are in AP}$$

Hence proved

### 7. Question

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

### Answer

Since,  $x^2 + xy + y^2, z^2 + zx + x^2$  and  $y^2 + yz + z^2$  are in AP

$$(z^2 + zx + x^2) - (x^2 + xy + y^2) = (y^2 + yz + z^2) - (z^2 + zx + x^2)$$

Let d = common difference,

Since x, y, z are in AP

$$y = x + d \text{ and } z = x + 2d$$

Therefore the above equation becomes,

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

$$= x^2 + 4xd + 4d^2 + x^2 + 2xd - x^2 - xd - x^2 - 2xd - d^2 = x^2 + 2dx + d^2 + x^2 + 2dx + xd + 2d^2 - x^2 - 2dx - x^2$$

$$3xd + 3d^2 = 3xd + 3d^2$$

Hence, proved.

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

### Exercise 19.6

#### 1. Question

Find the A.M. between:

(i) 7 and 13 (ii) 12 and - 8 (iii) (x - y) and (x + y)

### Answer

(i) Let A be the Arithmetic mean

Then 7, A, 13 are in AP

$$A - 7 = 13 - A$$

$$2A = 13 + 7$$

$$A = 10$$



(ii) Let A be the Arithmetic mean

Then 12, A, - 8 are in AP

$$A - 12 = - 8 - A$$

$$2A = 12 + 8$$

$$A = 2$$

(iii) Let A be the Arithmetic mean

Then x - y, A, x + y are in AP

$$A - (x - y) = (x + y) - A$$

$$2A = x + y + x - y$$

$$A = x$$

## 2. Question

Insert 4 A.M.s between 4 and 19.

### Answer

Let  $A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4$  be the 4 AM Between 4 And 19

Then, 4,  $A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, 19$  are in AP.

We know,

$$d = \frac{b - a}{n + 1} \quad d = \frac{19 - 4}{4 + 1} \quad d = \frac{15}{5}$$

$$d = 3$$

Hence,

$$A_1 = a + d = 4 + 3 = 7$$

$$A_2 = A_1 + d = 7 + 3 = 10$$

$$A_3 = A_2 + d = 10 + 3 = 13$$

$$A_4 = A_3 + d = 13 + 3 = 16$$

## 3. Question

Insert 7 A.M.s between 2 and 17.

### Answer

Let  $A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, A_5, A_6, A_7$  be the 7 AMs Between 2 And 17

Then, 2,  $A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, A_5, A_6, A_7, 17$  are in AP

We know,

$$A_n = a + (n - 1)d$$

$$A_9 = 17 = 2 + (9 - 1)d$$

$$d = \frac{15}{8}$$

Therefore,

$$A_1 = a + d = 2 + \frac{15}{8} = \frac{31}{8}$$

$$A_2 = A_1 + d = \frac{31}{8} + \frac{15}{8} = \frac{46}{8}$$

$$A_3 = A_2 + d = \frac{46}{8} + \frac{15}{8} = \frac{61}{8}$$

$$A_4 = A_3 + d = \frac{61}{8} + \frac{15}{8} = \frac{76}{8}$$

$$A_5 = A_4 + d = \frac{76}{8} + \frac{15}{8} = \frac{91}{8}$$

$$A_6 = A_5 + d = \frac{91}{8} + \frac{15}{8} = \frac{106}{8}$$

$$A_7 = A_6 + d = \frac{106}{8} + \frac{15}{8} = \frac{121}{8} \text{ So, 7 AMs between 2 and 7 are } \frac{31}{8}, \frac{46}{8}, \frac{61}{8}, \frac{76}{8}, \frac{91}{8}, \frac{106}{8}, \frac{121}{8}$$

#### 4. Question

Insert six A.M.s between 15 and - 13.

#### Answer

Let  $A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, A_5, A_6$  be the 7 AM Between 15 And - 13

Then, 15,  $A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, A_5, A_6$ , - 13 are in AP

We know,

$$A_n = a + (n - 1)d$$

$$A_8 = - 13 = 15 + (8 - 1)d$$

$$d = -4$$

Hence,

$$A_1 = a + d = 15 - 4 = 11$$

$$A_2 = A_1 + d = 11 - 4 = 7$$

$$A_3 = A_2 + d = 7 - 4 = 3$$

$$A_4 = A_3 + d = 3 - 4 = -1$$

$$A_5 = A_4 + d = -1 - 4 = -5$$

$$A_6 = A_5 + d = -5 - 4 = -9$$

#### 5. Question

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.

#### Answer

Let the series be 3,  $A_1, A_2, A_3, \dots, A_n, 17$

$$\text{From the data, } \frac{A_n}{A_1} = \frac{3}{1}$$

We know total terms in AP are  $n + 2$

So 17 is the  $(n + 2)$ th term

We know,

$$A_n = a + (n - 1)d$$

$$\text{So, } 17 = 3 + (n + 2 - 1)d$$

$$d = \frac{14}{n + 1}$$

Therefore,

$$A_n = 3 + \frac{14n}{n + 1} = \frac{17n + 3}{n + 1}$$

And

$$A_1 = 3 + d = \frac{3n + 17}{n + 1}$$

Since,

$$\frac{A_n}{A_1} = \frac{3}{1}$$

$$\frac{17n + 3}{3n + 17} = \frac{3}{1}$$

$$9n + 51 = 17n + 3$$

$$8n = 48$$

$$n = \frac{48}{8}$$

$$n = 6$$

There are 6 terms in AP

### 6. Question

Insert A.M.s between 7 and 71 in such a way that the 5<sup>th</sup> A.M. is 27. Find the number of A.M.s.

### Answer

Let the series be 7,  $A_1$ ,  $A_2$ ,  $A_3$ , .....,  $A_n$ , 71

We know total terms in AP are  $n + 2$

So 71 is the  $(n + 2)$ th term

We know,

$$A_n = a + (n - 1)d$$

$$\text{So, } A_6 = a + (6 - 1)d$$

$$a + 5d = 27 \text{ (5<sup>th</sup> term)}$$

$$d = 4$$

$$71 = (n + 2)\text{th term}$$

$$71 = a + (n + 2 - 1)d$$

$$71 = 7 + n(4)$$

$$n = 15$$

There are 15 terms in AP

### 7. Question

If  $n$  A.M.s are inserted between two numbers, prove that the sum of the means equidistant from the beginning and the end is constant.

### Answer

Let a and b be the first and last terms and

The series be a,  $A_1$ ,  $A_2$ ,  $A_3$ , .....,  $A_n$ , b

So We know, Mean =  $\frac{a+b}{2}$

Mean of  $A_1$  and  $A_n = \frac{(A_1 + A_n)}{2}$

$$A_1 = a + d$$

$$A_n = a - d$$

$$\text{Therefore, AM} = \frac{(a + d + b - d)}{2} = \frac{a + b}{2}$$

$$\text{AM between } A_2 \text{ and } A_{n-1} = \frac{(a + 2d) + (b - 2d)}{2} = \frac{a + b}{2}$$

Similarly, it is  $(a + b)/2$  for all such numbers, which is constant

$$\text{Hence, AM} = (a + b)/2$$

### 8. Question

If x, y, z are in A.P. and  $A_1$  is the A.M. of x and y, and  $A_2$  is the A.M. of y and z, then prove that the A.M. of  $A_1$  and  $A_2$  is y.

#### Answer

Given that,

$$A_1 = \text{AM of } x \text{ and } y$$

$$\text{And } A_2 = \text{AM of } y \text{ and } z$$

$$\text{So, } A_1 = \frac{x+y}{2}$$

$$A_2 = \frac{y+z}{2}$$

$$\text{AM of } A_1 \text{ and } A_2 = \frac{A_1 + A_2}{2}$$

$$\frac{\frac{x+y}{2} + \frac{y+z}{2}}{2}$$

$$\frac{x + y + y + z}{2} = \frac{(x + 2y + z)}{2}$$

$$\text{Since } x, y, z \text{ are in AP, } y = \frac{x+z}{2}$$

$$\text{Finally, AM} = \frac{\left(\frac{x+z}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{2y}{2}\right)}{2} = \frac{y+y}{2} = y$$

Hence proved.

### 9. Question

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

#### Answer

Let  $A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, A_5$  be the 5 nos Between 8 And 26

Then, 8,  $A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, A_5$ , 26 are in AP

We know,



$$A_n = a + (n - 1)d$$

$$A_7 = 26 = 8 + (7 - 1)d$$

$$d = 3$$

Hence,

$$A_1 = a + d = 8 + 3 = 11$$

$$A_2 = A_1 + d = 11 + 3 = 14$$

$$A_3 = A_2 + d = 14 + 3 = 17$$

$$A_4 = A_3 + d = 17 + 3 = 20$$

$$A_5 = A_4 + d = 20 + 3 = 23$$

## Exercise 19.7

### 1. Question

A man saved ₹ 16500/- in ten years . in each year after the first he saved ₹ 100/- more then he did in the preceding year. How much did he saved in the first year?

### Answer

**Given:** A man saved 16500/- in ten years

**To find:** His saving in the first year

Let he saved Rs. x in the first year

Since each year after the first he saved 100/- more then he did in the preceding year

So,

A.P will be x, 100 + x, 200 + x.....

where x is first term and

common difference,  $d = 100 + x - x = 100$

We know,

$S_n$  is the sum of n terms of an A.P

### Formula used:

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} \{2a + (n - 1)d\}$$

where a is first term, d is common difference and n is number of terms in an A.P.

According to the question:

$$S_n = 16500 \text{ and } n = 10$$

Therefore,

$$S_{10} = \frac{10}{2} \{2x + (10 - 1)100\}$$

$$\Rightarrow 16500 = 5\{2x + 9(100)\}$$

$$\Rightarrow 16500 = 5(2x + 900)$$

$$\Rightarrow 16500 = 10x + 4500$$

$$\Rightarrow -10x = 4500 - 16500$$

$$\Rightarrow -10x = -12000$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{-12000}{-10}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 1200$$

**Hence, his saving in first year is 1200**

## 2. Question

A man saves ₹ 32 during the first year, ₹ 36 in the second year and in this way he increases his savings by ₹4 every year. Find in what time his saving will be ₹200.

### Answer

**Given:** A man saves Rs. 32 during first year and increases his savings by Rs. 4 every year. His total saving is Rs. 200

**To find:** Time taken in years by him to save Rs. 200.

A man saves in the first year is 32Rs

He saves in the second year is 36Rs.

In this process he increases his savings by Rs. 4 every year

Therefore,

A.P. will be 32, 36, 40,.....

where 32 is first term and

common difference,  $d = 36 - 32 = 4$

We know,

$S_n$  is the sum of  $n$  terms of an A.P

### Formula used:

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} \{2a + (n-1)d\}$$

where  $a$  is first term,  $d$  is common difference and  $n$  is number of terms in an A.P.

According to the question:

$$S_n = 200$$

Therefore,

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} \{2 \times 32 + (n-1)4\}$$

$$\Rightarrow 200 = \frac{n}{2} \{64 + 4n - 4\}$$

$$\Rightarrow 400 = n\{60 + 4n\}$$

$$\Rightarrow 400 = 4n\{15 + n\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{400}{4} = 15n + n^2$$

$$\Rightarrow n^2 + 15n - 100 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n^2 + 20n - 5n - 100 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n(n+20) - 5(n+20) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (n+20)(n-5) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n = -20 \text{ or } 5$$

n can not be a negative values as days can not hold negative values

$$\Rightarrow n = 5$$

**Hence, he has to do saving for 5 days to save Rs. 200**

### 3. Question

A man arranges to pay off a debt of ₹ 3600 by 40 annual instalments which form an arithmetic series. When 30 of the instalments are paid, he dies leaving one-third of the debt unpaid, find the value of the instalment.

#### Answer

**Given:** Total debt is Rs. 3600 and total number of installments are 40 and in 30 installments, he has paid two-third of the debt and dies leaving one-third of amount

Let first instalment be "a"

Let the common difference of the instalments be "d"

Here,  $S_{40} = 3600$  and  $n = 40$

#### Formula used:

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} \{2a + (n - 1)d\}$$

where a is first term, d is common difference and n is number of terms in an A.P.

Therefore,

$$3600 = \frac{40}{2} \{2a + (40 - 1)d\}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3600 = 20\{2a + 39d\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3600}{20} = 2a + 39d$$

$$\Rightarrow 2a + 39d = 180 \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

Since 30 installments are paid and one third of the debt unpaid

$$\therefore \text{Paid amount} = \frac{2}{3} \times 3600 = 2400$$

So,

$$S_{30} = 2400 \text{ and } n = 30$$

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} \{2a + (n - 1)d\}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2400 = \frac{30}{2} \{2a + (30 - 1)d\}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2400 = 15\{2a + 29d\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2400}{15} = 2a + 29d$$

$$\Rightarrow 2a + 29d = 160 \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

Solving (1) and(2) by substitution method,

$$2a + 39d = 180$$

$$\Rightarrow 2a = 180 - 39d \dots\dots\dots(3)$$

Put value of 2a from (3) in (2):



$$2a + 29d = 160$$

$$\Rightarrow 180 - 39d + 29d = 160$$

$$\Rightarrow -10d = 160 - 180$$

$$\Rightarrow -10d = -20$$

$$\Rightarrow d = \frac{-20}{-10}$$

$$\Rightarrow d = 2$$

Put this value of d in (3):

$$2a = 180 - 39d$$

$$\Rightarrow 2a = 180 - 39(2)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2a = 180 - 78$$

$$\Rightarrow 2a = 102$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{102}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 51$$

**Hence, value of first installment = a = Rs. 51**

#### 4. Question

A manufacturer of the radio sets produced 600 units in the third year and 700 units in the seventh year. Assuming that the product increases uniformly by a fixed number every year, find

- (i) the production in the first year
- (ii) the total product in the 7 years and
- (iii) the product in the 10<sup>th</sup> year.

Solution |||

- (i) the production in the first year

Answer:

**Given:** 600 and 700 radio sets units are produced in third and seventh year respectively

**To find:** the production in the first year i.e. a

$$\Rightarrow a_3 = 600 \text{ and } a_7 = 700$$

**Formula used:**

For an A.P.,  $a_n$  is  $n^{\text{th}}$  term which is given by,

$$a_n = a + (n - 1)d$$

where a is first term, d is common difference and n is number of terms in an A.P.

Therefore,

$$a_3 = a + (3 - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow 600 = a + 2d \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

$$a_7 = a + (7 - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow 700 = a + 6d$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 700 - 6d \dots \dots \dots (2)$$



Now put this value of a in equation (1):

$$\Rightarrow 600 = 700 - 6d + 2d$$

$$\Rightarrow 600 - 700 = -6d + 2d$$

$$\Rightarrow -100 = -4d$$

$$\Rightarrow d = \frac{-100}{-4}$$

$$\Rightarrow d = 25$$

Put  $d = 25$  in equation (2):

$$\Rightarrow a = 700 - 6(25)$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 700 - 150$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 550$$

**Production in the first year =  $a = 550$**

(ii) the total product in the 7 years

**Answer**

**To find:** the sum of totals products in 7 years i.e.  $S_7$

**Formula used:**

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} \{2a + (n - 1)d\}$$

where a is first term, d is common difference and n is number of terms in an A.P.

Therefore,

$$S_7 = \frac{7}{2} \{2 \times 550 + (7 - 1)25\}$$

$$\Rightarrow S_7 = \frac{7}{2} \{1100 + (6)25\}$$

$$\Rightarrow S_7 = \frac{7}{2} (1100 + 150)$$

$$\Rightarrow S_7 = \frac{7}{2} (1250)$$

$$\Rightarrow S_7 = 7(625)$$

$$\Rightarrow S_7 = 4375$$

**Hence, the total product in the 7 years are 4375**

(iii) the product in the 10<sup>th</sup> year

Answer:

**To find:** the product in the 10<sup>th</sup> year i.e.  $a_{10}$

**Formula used:**

For an A.P.,  $a_n$  is n<sup>th</sup> term which is given by,

$$a_n = a + (n - 1)d$$

where a is first term, d is common difference and n is number of terms in an A.P.

Therefore,

$$a_{10} = 550 + (10 - 1)25$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{10} = 550 + (9)25$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{10} = 550 + 225$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{10} = 775$$

**Hence, the product in the 10<sup>th</sup> year are 775 units**

## 5. Question

There are 25 trees at equal distances of 5 meters in a line with a well, the distance of well from the nearest tree being 10 meters. A gardener waters all the trees separately starting from the well and he returns to the well after watering each tree to get water for the next. Find the total distance the gardener will cover in order to water all the trees.

## Answer

**Given:** total trees are 25 and equal distance between two adjacent trees are 5 meters

**To find:** the total distance the gardener will cover

As gardener is coming back to well after watering every tree

Distance covered by him to water 1<sup>st</sup> tree and return to the initial position is  $10\text{m} + 10\text{m} = 20\text{m}$

Now, distance between adjacent trees is 5m

Distance covered by him to water 2<sup>nd</sup> tree and return to the initial position is  $15\text{m} + 15\text{m} = 30\text{m}$

Distance covered by the gardener to water 3<sup>rd</sup> tree return to the initial position is  $20\text{m} + 20\text{m} = 40\text{m}$

Hence distance covered by the gardener to water the trees are in A.P

A.P. is 20, 30, 40 .....upto 25 terms

Here first term,  $a = 20$ , common difference,  $d = 30 - 20 = 10$

And  $n = 25$

We need to find  $S_{25}$  which will be the total distance covered by gardener to water 25 trees

**Formula used:**

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} \{2a + (n - 1)d\}$$

where  $a$  is first term,  $d$  is common difference and  $n$  is number of terms in an A.P.

Therefore,

$$S_{25} = \frac{25}{2} \{2 \times 20 + (25 - 1)10\}$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{25} = \frac{25}{2} \{40 + (24)10\}$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{25} = \frac{25}{2} (40 + 240)$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{25} = \frac{25}{2} (280)$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{25} = 25(140)$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{25} = 3500$$

**Hence, total distance covered by gardener to water trees is 3500 m**

## 6. Question

A man is employed to count ₹ 10710. He counts at the rate of ₹ 180 per minute for half an hour. After this he counts at the rate of ₹ 3 less every minute than the preceding minute. Find the time taken by him to count the entire amount.

### Answer

**Given:** Amount to be counted is Rs. 10710

**To find:** Time taken by man to count the entire amount

He counts at the rate of Rs. 180 per minute for half an hour or 30 minutes

Amount to be counted in an hour =  $180 \times 30 = \text{Rs. } 5400$

Amount to be left =  $10710 - 5400 = 5310$

$$\Rightarrow S_n = 5310$$

After an hour, rate of counting is decreasing at Rs. 3 per minute. This rate will form an A.P.

A.P. will be 177, 174, 171,.....

Here  $a = 177$  and  $d = 174 - 177 = -3$

**Formula used:**

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} \{2a + (n-1)d\}$$

where  $a$  is first term,  $d$  is common difference and  $n$  is number of terms in an A.P.

Therefore,

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} \{2 \times 177 + (n-1) - 3\}$$

$$\Rightarrow 5310 = \frac{n}{2} \{354 - 3n + 3\}$$

$$\Rightarrow 5310 \times 2 = n(357 - 3n)$$

$$\Rightarrow 10620 = 357n - 3n^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 10620 = 3n(119 - n)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{10620}{3} = n(119 - n)$$

$$\Rightarrow n^2 - 119n + 3540 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n^2 - 59n - 60n + 3540 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n(n - 59) - 60(n - 59) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (n - 59)(n - 60) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 59 \text{ or } 60$$

We will take value of  $n = 59$  as at 60<sup>th</sup> min he will count Rs.0

Therefore, total time taken by him to count the entire amount =  $30 + 59 = \mathbf{89 \text{ minutes}}$

## 7. Question

A piece of equipment cost a certain factory ₹ 600, 000. If it depreciates in value 15% the first, 13.5% the next year, 12% the third year, and so on. What will be its value at the end of 10 years, all percentages applying to the original cost?

### Answer

**Given:** A piece of equipment cost a certain factory is 600,000

**To find:** Value of the equipment at the end of 10 years

It depreciates 15%, 13.5%, 12% in 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> year and so on.

This means price of equipment is depreciating in an A.P.

A.P. will be 15, 13.5, 12,.....upto 10 terms

Hence  $a = 15$ ,  $d = 13.5 - 15 = -1.5$

**Formula used:**

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} \{2a + (n - 1)d\}$$

where  $a$  is first term,  $d$  is common difference and  $n$  is number of terms in an A.P.

Therefore,

Total percentage of depreciation in 10 years,

$$S_{10} = \frac{10}{2} \{2 \times 15 + (10 - 1) \times -1.5\}$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{10} = 5(30 + 9 \times -1.5)$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{10} = 5(30 - 13.5) \Rightarrow S_{10} = 5(16.5)$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{10} = 82.5$$

Value of the equipment at the end of 10 years,

$$= \frac{100 - \text{Depreciation}\%}{100} \times \text{cost of equipment}$$

$$= \frac{100 - 82.5}{100} \times 600000$$

$$= \frac{175}{100} \times 6000$$

$$= 175 \times 600$$

$$= 105000$$

**Hence, value of equipment at the end of 10 years is Rs. 105000**

## 8. Question

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

**Answer**

**Given:** Price of the tractor is Rs. 12000. He pays ₹ 6000 cash and agrees to pay the balance in annual instalments of ₹ 500 plus 12% interest on the unpaid amount.

**To find:** Total cost of the tractor if he buys it at installment

Total price = 12000

Paid amount = 6000

Unpaid amount = 12000 - 6000 = 6000

He pays remaining 6000 in  $n$  number of installments of 500 each

$$\Rightarrow n = \frac{6000}{500} = 12$$



Cost incurred by him to pay remaining 6000,

$$= (500 + 12\% \text{ of } 6000) + (500 + 12\% \text{ of } 5500) + \dots \text{ upto 12 terms}$$

$$= 500 \times 12 + 12\% \text{ of } (6000 + 5500 + \dots \text{ upto 12 terms})$$

**Formula used:**

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} \{2a + (n-1)d\}$$

where a is first term, d is common difference and n is number of terms in an A.P.

Therefore,

$$= 500 \times 12 + \frac{12}{100} \times \frac{12}{2} \{2 \times 6000 + (12-1) \times -500\}$$

$$= 6000 + \frac{72}{100} (12000 + 11 \times -500)$$

$$= 6000 + \frac{72}{100} (12000 - 5500)$$

$$= 6000 + \frac{72}{100} (6500)$$

$$= 6000 + 4680$$

$$= 10680$$

$$\text{Total cost} = 6000 + 10680 = 16680$$

**Hence, total cost of the tractor if he buys it at installment is Rs. 16680**

### 9. Question

Shamshad Ali buys a Scooter for ₹ 22000. He pays ₹ 4000 cash and agrees to pay the balance in annual instalments of ₹ 1000 plus 10% interest on the unpaid amount. How much the Scooter will cost him?

**Answer**

**Given:** Price of the scooter is Rs. 22000. He pays ₹ 4000 cash and agrees to pay the balance in annual instalments of Rs. 1000 plus 10% interest on the unpaid amount.

**To find:** Total cost of the scooter if he buys it at installment

$$\text{Total price} = 22000$$

$$\text{Paid amount} = 4000$$

$$\text{Unpaid amount} = 22000 - 4000 = 18000$$

He pays remaining 18000 in n number of instalments of 1000 each

$$\Rightarrow n = \frac{18000}{1000} = 18$$

Cost incurred by him to pay remaining 18000,

$$= (1000 + 10\% \text{ of } 18000) + (1000 + 10\% \text{ of } 17000) + \dots \text{ upto 18 terms}$$

$$= 1000 \times 18 + 10\% \text{ of } (18000 + 17000 + \dots \text{ upto 18 terms})$$

**Formula used:**

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} \{2a + (n-1)d\}$$

where a is first term, d is common difference and n is number of terms in an A.P.

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 1000 \times 18 + \frac{10}{100} \times \frac{18}{2} \{2 \times 18000 + (18 - 1) \times -1000\} \\
&= 18000 + \frac{90}{100} (36000 + 17 \times -1000) \\
&= 18000 + \frac{90}{100} (36000 - 17000) \\
&= 18000 + \frac{90}{100} (19000) \\
&= 18000 + 17100 \\
&= 35100
\end{aligned}$$

Total cost = 4000 + 35100 = 39100

**Hence, total cost of the scooter if he buys it at installment is Rs. 39100**

### 10. Question

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

### Answer

**Given:** The income of a person is ₹ 300, 000 in the first year

and he receives an increase of ₹ 10, 000 to his income per year for the next 19 years.

**To find:** the total amount he received in 20 years i.e.  $S_{20}$

According to question:

$a = 300000$ ,  $d = 10000$  and  $n = 20$

### Formula used:

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} \{2a + (n - 1)d\}$$

where  $a$  is first term,  $d$  is common difference and  $n$  is number of terms in an A.P.

Therefore,

$$S_{20} = \frac{20}{2} \{2 \times 300000 + (20 - 1) \times 10000\}$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{20} = 10(600000 + 19 \times 10000)$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{20} = 10(600000 + 190000)$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{20} = 10(790000)$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{20} = 7900000$$

Hence, the total amount he received at the end of 20 years is Rs. 790000

### 11. Question

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 30<sup>th</sup> instalment?

### Answer

**Given:** First installment is Rs. 100 and he increases it by Rs. 5 every month

**To find:** Total amount in 30<sup>th</sup> installment i.e.  $a_{30}$

According to question:

A.P. will be 100, 105,.....

$a = 100$  and  $d = 5$

**Formula used:**

$$a_n = a + (n - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{30} = 100 + (30 - 1)5$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{30} = 100 + (29)5$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{30} = 100 + 145$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{30} = 245$$

**Hence, he will pay Rs. 245 in 30<sup>th</sup> installment**

## 12. Question

A carpenter was hired to build 192 window frames. The first day he made five frames and each day thereafter he made two more frames than he made the day before. How many days did it take him to finish the job? [NCERT EXEMPLAR]

**Answer**

**Given:** Carpenter was hired to build 192 frames. He made 5 frames on first day and two more frames for every next day

**To find:** Number of days taken by him to build 192 frames

According to question:

A.P. will be 5, 7, 9,.....

$$\Rightarrow S_n = 192, a = 5 \text{ and } d = 7 - 5 = 2$$

**Formula used:**

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} \{2a + (n - 1)d\}$$

where  $a$  is first term,  $d$  is common difference and  $n$  is number of terms in an A.P.

Therefore,

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} \{2 \times 5 + (n - 1)2\}$$

$$\Rightarrow 192 = \frac{n}{2} \{10 + 2n - 2\}$$

$$\Rightarrow 192 \times 2 = n(8 + 2n)$$

$$\Rightarrow 192 \times 2 = 2(4n + n^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{192 \times 2}{2} = 4n + n^2$$

$$\Rightarrow n^2 + 4n - 192 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n^2 + 16n - 12n + 192 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n(n + 16) - 12(n + 16) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (n + 16)(n - 12) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n = -16 \text{ or } 12$$

$n$  is number of days and it cannot be negative



Therefore, we will take value of  $n = 12$

**Hence, he will take 12 days to build 192 frames**

### 13. Question

We know that the sum of interior angles of a triangle is  $180^\circ$ . Show that the sums of interior angles of polygons with 3, 4, 5, 6 ... sides form an arithmetic progression. Find the sum of interior angles for a 21 sided polygon. [NCERT EXEMPLAR]

#### Answer

**Given:** the sum of interior angles of a triangle is  $180^\circ$

**To prove:** Sum of interior angles of polygons with 3, 4, 5,..... forms an A.P.

**To find:** Sum of interior angles for a 21 sided polygon i.e.  $a_{21}$

We know,

The sum of interior angles of a polygon with  $n$  sides,

$$a_n = 180^\circ \times (n - 2)$$

Sum of interior angles of a polygon of 3 sides,

$$a_3 = 180^\circ \times (3 - 2) = 180^\circ \times 1 = 180^\circ$$

Sum of interior angles of a polygon of 4 sides,

$$a_4 = 180^\circ \times (4 - 2) = 180^\circ \times 2 = 360^\circ$$

Sum of interior angles of a polygon of 5 sides,

$$a_5 = 180^\circ \times (5 - 2) = 180^\circ \times 3 = 540^\circ$$

A.P is known for Arithmetic Progression whose common difference,  $d = a_n - a_{n-1}$  where  $n > 0$

Here,

$$d = a_4 - a_3 = 360^\circ - 180^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$d = a_5 - a_4 = 540^\circ - 360^\circ = 180^\circ$$

Common difference is same in both the cases

This shows that sum of interior angles of polygons with 3, 4, 5,..... forms an A.P.

#### Hence Proved

Sum of interior angles of a polygon of 21 sides,

$$a_{21} = 180^\circ \times (21 - 2) = 180^\circ \times 19 = 3420^\circ$$

### 14. Question

In a potato race 20 potatoes are placed in a line at intervals of 4 meters with the first potato 24 meters from the starting point. A contestant is required to bring the potatoes back to the starting place one at a time. How far would he run in bringing back all the potatoes? [NCERT EXEMPLAR]

#### Answer

**Given:** total potatoes are 20. First potato is 24 meters away from starting point equal distance between two adjacent potatoes is 4 meters

**To find:** the total distance run by contestant

As contestant is coming back to starting point after bringing every potato

Distance covered by him to bring 1<sup>st</sup> potato and return to the initial position is  $24\text{m} + 24\text{m} = 48\text{m}$

Now, distance between adjacent trees is 4m



Distance covered by him to bring 2<sup>nd</sup> potato and return to the initial position is  $28\text{m} + 28\text{m} = 56\text{m}$

Distance covered by him to bring 3<sup>rd</sup> potato return to the initial position is  $32\text{m} + 32\text{m} = 64\text{m}$

Hence distance covered by him to bring the potatoes are in A.P

A.P. is 48, 56, 64.....upto 20 terms

Here first term,  $a = 48$ , common difference,  $d = 56 - 48 = 8$

And  $n = 20$

We need to find  $S_{20}$  which will be the total distance covered by contestant to bring 20 potatoes

**Formula used:**

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} \{2a + (n-1)d\}$$

where  $a$  is first term,  $d$  is common difference and  $n$  is number of terms in an A.P.

Therefore,

$$S_{20} = \frac{20}{2} \{2 \times 48 + (20-1)8\}$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{20} = 10\{96 + (19)8\}$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{20} = 10(96 + 152)$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{20} = 10(248)$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{20} = 2480$$

**Hence, total distance covered by contestant to bring potatoes is 2480 m**

### 15. Question

A man accepts a position with an initial salary of ₹ 5200 per month. It is understood that he will receive an automatic increase of ₹ 320 in the very next month and each month thereafter.

(i) Find his salary for the tenth month.

(ii) What is his total earnings during the first year?

**Answer**

**Given:** Initial salary is Rs. 5200 per month and will increase Rs. 320 every month i.e.  $a = 5200$  and  $d = 320$

(i) Find his salary for the tenth month.

Answer:

**To find:** Salary for the tenth month i.e.  $a_{10}$

**Formula used:**

$$a_n = a + (n-1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{10} = 5200 + (10-1)320$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{10} = 5200 + (9)320$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{10} = 5200 + 2880$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{10} = 8080$$

**Hence, he will get Rs. 8080 in tenth salary**

(ii) What is his total earnings during the first year?

Answer:

**To find:** His total earnings during the first year i.e. 12 months,  $S_{12}$

**Formula used:**

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} \{2a + (n-1)d\}$$

where  $a$  is first term,  $d$  is common difference and  $n$  is number of terms in an A.P.

Therefore,

$$S_{12} = \frac{12}{2} \{2 \times 5200 + (12-1)320\}$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{12} = 6\{10400 + (11)320\}$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{12} = 6(10400 + 3520)$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{12} = 6(13920)$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{12} = 83520$$

**Hence, his total earnings during an year is Rs. 83520**

### 16. Question

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

**Answer**

**Given:** A man saved ₹ 66000 in 20 years

**To find:** His saving in first year i.e.  $a$

According to question:

$$n = 20, S_{20} = 66000 \text{ and } d = 200$$

**Formula used:**

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} \{2a + (n-1)d\}$$

where  $a$  is first term,  $d$  is common difference and  $n$  is number of terms in an A.P.

Therefore,

$$S_{20} = \frac{20}{2} \{2a + (20-1)200\}$$

$$\Rightarrow 66000 = 10\{2a + (19)200\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{66000}{10} = 2a + 3800$$

$$\Rightarrow 6600 = 2a + 3800$$

$$\Rightarrow 2a = 6600 - 3800$$

$$\Rightarrow 2a = 2800$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{2800}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 1400$$

**Hence, his saving in first year is Rs. 1400**

## 17. Question

In a cricket team tournament 16 teams participated a sum of 8000 is to be awarded among themselves a prize money. If the last placed team is awarded 275 in prize money and the award increased by the same amount for successive finishing place, how much amount will the first place team receive?

### Answer

**Given:** Total teams in tournament are 16

Total prize money is Rs 8000

The last placed team is awarded Rs. 275

**To find:** Amount received by first place team

As the award money is increased by the same amount for successive finishing place, it forms an A.P.

Let  $a$  is amount received by first place team and  $d$  is successive increase in award

A.P. will be  $a, a + d, a + 2d, \dots$

According to question:

$$n = 16, S_{16} = 8000 \text{ and } a_{16} = 275$$

### Formula used:

$$a_n = a + (n - 1)d$$

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} \{2a + (n - 1)d\}$$

where  $a$  is first term,  $d$  is common difference and  $n$  is number of terms in an A.P.

Therefore,

$$a_{16} = a + (16 - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow 275 = a + 15d$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 275 - 15d \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

$$S_{16} = \frac{16}{2} \{2a + (16 - 1)d\}$$

$$\Rightarrow 8000 = 8(2a + 15d)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{8000}{8} = 2a + 15d$$

$$\Rightarrow 1000 = 2a + 15d \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

Now put the value of  $a$  from (1) in (2):

$$\Rightarrow 1000 = 2(275 - 15d) + 15d$$

$$\Rightarrow 1000 = 550 - 30d + 15d$$

$$\Rightarrow 1000 = 550 - 15d$$

$$\Rightarrow 15d = 550 - 1000$$

$$\Rightarrow 15d = -450$$

$$\Rightarrow d = \frac{-450}{15}$$

$$\Rightarrow d = -30$$

Put  $d = -30$  in (1):

$$a = 275 - 15(-30)$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 275 + 450$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 725$$

**Hence, amount received by first placed team is Rs. 725**

## Very Short Answer

### 1. Question

Write the common difference of an A.P. whose  $n$ th term is  $xn + y$ .

#### Answer

Here,  $a_n = xn + y$

$$\therefore a_1 = x + y$$

$$\text{And } a_2 = 2x + y$$

So, common difference of an A.P. is given by

$$d = a_2 - a_1$$

$$= (2x + y) - (x + y)$$

$$= x$$

### 2. Question

Write the common difference of an A.P. the sum of whose first  $n$  terms is  $\frac{P}{2}n^2 + Qn$ .

#### Answer

$$\text{Here, } S_n = \frac{P}{2}n^2 + Qn$$

$$\text{So, } S_1 = \frac{P}{2} + Q = t_1$$

$$\text{And } S_2 = \frac{P}{2}2^2 + 2Q$$

$$= 2P + 2Q$$

$$\text{So, } t_2 = S_2 - S_1$$

$$= (2P + 2Q) - \left(\frac{P}{2} + Q\right)$$

$$= \frac{3P}{2} + Q$$

Now, common difference of A.P. is given by

$$d = t_2 - t_1$$

$$= \frac{3P}{2} + Q - \left(\frac{P}{2} + Q\right)$$

$$= \frac{2P}{2}$$

$$= P$$

### 3. Question

If the sum of  $n$  terms of an AP is  $2n^2 + 3n$ , then write its  $n$ th term.

### Answer

$$\text{Here, } S_n = 2n^2 + 3n$$

$$\text{So, } S_1 = 2 + 3 = 5 = t_1$$

$$\text{And } S_2 = 2 \times 2^2 + 3 \times 2$$

$$= 8 + 6 = 14$$

$$\text{So, } t_2 = S_2 - S_1$$

$$= 14 - 5$$

$$= 9$$

Now, common difference of A.P. is given by

$$d = t_2 - t_1$$

$$= 9 - 5$$

$$= 4$$

So,  $n^{\text{th}}$  term of A.P. is

$$a_n = t_1 + (n-1)d$$

$$= 5 + (n-1)4$$

$$= 5 + 4n - 4$$

$$= 4n + 1$$

### 4. Question

If  $\log 2$ ,  $\log(2^x - 1)$  and  $\log(2^x + 3)$  are in A.P., write the value of  $x$ .

### Answer

Here,  $\log 2$ ,  $\log(2^x - 1)$  and  $\log(2^x + 3)$  are in A.P.

$$\text{So, } \log(2^x - 1) - \log 2 = \log(2^x + 3) - \log(2^x - 1)$$

$$\therefore \log \frac{2^x - 1}{2} = \log \frac{2^x + 3}{2^x - 1}$$

$$\therefore \frac{2^x - 1}{2} = \frac{2^x + 3}{2^x - 1}$$

$$\therefore (2^x - 1)^2 = 2(2^x + 3)$$

$$\text{Let } 2^x = y$$

Then above equation is written as

$$(y-1)^2 = 2(y+3)$$

$$\therefore y^2 - 2y + 1 = 2y + 6$$

$$\therefore y^2 - 4y - 5 = 0$$

$$\therefore (y-5)(y+1) = 0$$

$$\therefore y = 5 \text{ or } y = -1$$

$$\therefore 2^x = 5 \text{ or } 2^x = -1$$

$$\therefore x = \log_2 5 \text{ or } 2^x = -1 \text{ is not possible}$$

$$\therefore x = \log_2 5$$

### 5. Question

If the sum of  $n$  terms of two arithmetic progressions are in the ratio  $2n + 5 : 3n + 4$ , then write the ratio of their  $m$ th terms.

### Answer

Let  $n^{\text{th}}$  term of first A.P. be denoted by  $a_n$

And  $n^{\text{th}}$  term of second A.P. be denoted by  $a'_n$

$$\frac{a_m}{a'_m} = \frac{a + (m-1)d}{a' + (m-1)d'}$$

Now, multiplying both sides by 2 we get,

$$\frac{2a_m}{2a'_m} = \frac{2a + 2(m-1)d}{2a' + 2(m-1)d'}$$

$$\therefore \frac{a_m}{a'_m} = \frac{2a + (2m-1-1)d}{2a' + (2m-1-1)d'}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\frac{2m-1}{2} a_m}{\frac{2m-1}{2} a'_m} = \frac{\frac{2m-1}{2} \{2a + (2m-1-1)d\}}{\frac{2m-1}{2} \{2a' + (2m-1-1)d'\}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{a_m}{a'_m} = \frac{S_{2m-1}}{S_{2m-1}}$$

$$= \frac{\{2(2m-1) + 5\}}{3(2m-1) + 4}$$

$$= \frac{4m+3}{6m+1}$$

The ratio of  $m^{\text{th}}$  term is  $4m+3:6m+1$

### 6. Question

Write the sum of first  $n$  odd natural numbers.

### Answer

Here, A.P is 1,3,5...

So,  $a=1$  and  $d=3-1=2$

Now, sum of  $n$  term is given by,

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} (2a + (n-1)d)$$

$$= \frac{n}{2} (2 \times 1 + (n-1)2)$$

$$= \frac{n}{2} (2 + 2n - 2)$$

$$= \frac{n}{2} (2n)$$

$$= n^2$$

### 7. Question

Write the sum of first  $n$  even natural numbers.



**Answer**

Here, A.P is 2,4,6...

So,  $a=2$  and  $d=4-2=2$

Now, sum of  $n$  term is given by,

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$$

$$= \frac{n}{2}(2 \times 2 + (n-1)2)$$

$$= \frac{n}{2}(4 + 2n - 2)$$

$$= \frac{n}{2}(2n + 2)$$

$$= n(n+1)$$

**8. Question**

Write the value of  $n$  for which  $n$ th of the A.P.s 3, 10, 17, ... and 63, 65, 67, ... are equal.

**Answer**

Let  $n^{\text{th}}$  term of A.P. 3,10,17,... be  $a_n$

And  $n^{\text{th}}$  term of A.P. 63,65,67,...be  $a'_n$

So,  $a_1=3$  and  $a_2=10$

$$\therefore d = a_2 - a_1 = 10 - 3 = 7$$

And,  $a'_1=63$  and  $a'_2=65$

$$\therefore d' = a'_2 - a'_1 = 65 - 63 = 2$$

Now,  $a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d$

$$= 3 + (n-1)7$$

$$= 3 + 7n - 7$$

$$= 7n - 4$$

And,  $a'_n = a'_1 + (n-1)d'$

$$= 63 + (n-1)2$$

$$= 63 + 2n - 2$$

$$= 2n + 61$$

Now, it is given that  $a_n = a'_n$

$$\therefore 7n - 4 = 2n + 61$$

$$\therefore 7n - 2n = 61 + 4$$

$$\therefore 5n = 65$$

$$\therefore n = 13$$

**9. Question**

If  $\frac{3 + 5 + 7 + \dots + \text{upto } n \text{ terms}}{5 + 8 + 11 + \dots \text{upto } 10 \text{ terms}} = 7$ , then find the value of  $n$ .

### Answer

Here,  $\frac{3+5+7+\dots+\text{upto } n \text{ terms}}{5+8+11+\dots+\text{upto } 10 \text{ terms}} = 7$

$$\text{i.e. } \frac{S_n}{S'_{10}} = 7$$

$$\therefore \frac{\left\{\frac{n}{2}[2a + (n-1)d]\right\}}{\left\{\frac{10}{2}[2a' + (10-1)d']\right\}} = 7$$

$$\therefore \frac{\left\{\frac{n}{2}[2 \times 3 + (n-1)2]\right\}}{5[2 \times 5 + 9 \times 3]} = 7 \quad (\because a=3; d=2; a'=5; d'=3)$$

$$\therefore \frac{\left\{\frac{n}{2}[4 + 2n]\right\}}{5 \times 37} = 7$$

$$\therefore n(2+n) = 7 \times 5 \times 37$$

$$\therefore n^2 + 2n - 1295 = 0$$

$$\therefore (n-35)(n+37) = 0$$

$\therefore n=35$  or  $n=-37$  which is not possible as  $n$  is non negative.

So,  $n=35$

### 10. Question

If  $m$ th term of an A.P. is  $n$  and  $n$ th term is  $m$ , then write its  $p$ th term.

### Answer

Here,  $a_m = n$  and  $a_n = m$

$$\therefore a + (m-1)d = n \text{ and } a + (n-1)d = m \quad \text{_____ (1)}$$

Subtracting above two equation we get

$$a + (m-1)d - a - (n-1)d = n - m$$

$$\therefore md - d - nd + d = n - m$$

$$\therefore d(m-n) = n - m$$

$$\therefore d = -1$$

Substituting  $d = -1$  in  $a + (m-1)d = n$  we get

$$\therefore a + (m-1)(-1) = n$$

$$\therefore a - m + 1 = n$$

$$\therefore a = m + n - 1$$

Now,  $p^{\text{th}}$  term is given by  $a_p = a + (p-1)d$

$$= m + n - 1 + (p-1)(-1)$$

$$= m + n - 1 - p + 1$$

$$= m + n - p$$

### 11. Question

If the sum of  $n$  terms of two A.P.'s are in the ratio  $(3n + 2) : (2n + 3)$ , find the ratio of their  $12^{\text{th}}$  terms.

### Answer

$$\text{Here, } \frac{S_n}{S'_n} = \frac{3n+2}{2n+3}$$



$$\therefore \frac{\left\{\frac{n}{2}[2a + (n-1)d]\right\}}{\frac{n}{2}[2a' + (n-1)d']} = \frac{3n+2}{2n+3}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\{2a+(n-1)d\}}{2a'+(n-1)d'} = \frac{3n+2}{2n+3} \text{ ---- (1)}$$

Now, we want to find ratio of 12<sup>th</sup> term,

$$\text{i.e. } \frac{a_{12}}{a'_{12}} = \frac{a+11d}{a'+11d'}$$

$$\frac{a_{12}}{a'_{12}} = \frac{2a+22d}{2a'+22d'} \text{ ---- (2)}$$

From (1) and (2) we get  $n-1=22$

$$\text{i.e. } n=23$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{a_{12}}{a'_{12}} &= \frac{3(23)+2}{2(23)+3} \\ &= \frac{71}{49} \end{aligned}$$

## MCQ

### 1. Question

Mark the correct alternative in the following:

If 7th and 13th terms of an A.P. be 34 and 64 respectively, then its 18th term is

- A. 87
- B. 88
- C. 89
- D. 90

### Answer

Here,  $a_7=34$  and  $a_{13}=64$

$$\text{i.e. } a+6d=34 \text{ ---- (i) and } a+12d=64 \text{ ---- (ii)}$$

Subtracting (i) from (ii) we get,

$$(12-6)d=64-34$$

$$\therefore 6d=30$$

$$\therefore d=5$$

Substituting  $d=5$  in (i) we get,

$$a+6(5)=34$$

$$\therefore a+30=34$$

$$\therefore a=4$$

Now, 18<sup>th</sup> term is given by  $a_{18}=a+17d$

$$=4+17 \times 5$$

$$=89$$

### 2. Question

Mark the correct alternative in the following:

If the sum of  $p$  terms of an A.P. is  $q$  and the sum of  $q$  terms is  $p$ , then the sum of  $p + q$  terms will be

- A. 0
- B.  $p - q$
- C.  $p + q$
- D.  $-(p + q)$

### Answer

Here,  $S_p = q$  and  $S_q = p$

$$\text{i.e. } \frac{p}{2}[2a + (p-1)d] = q \text{ and } \frac{q}{2}[2a + (q-1)d] = p$$

$$\text{i.e. } [2ap + p(p-1)d] = 2q \text{ --- (i)}$$

$$\text{and } 2aq + q(q-1)d = 2p \text{ --- (ii)}$$

Now, multiplying (i) with  $q$  and (ii) with  $p$  and then subtracting we get

$$pq(p-1)d - pq(q-1)d = 2q^2 - 2p^2$$

$$\therefore pqd(p-q) = 2(q^2 - p^2)$$

$$\therefore pqd(p-q) = 2(p-q)(p+q)$$

$$\therefore d = -\frac{2(p+q)}{pq}$$

Substituting the value of  $d$  in (i) we get,

$$2ap - \frac{p(p-1)2(p+q)}{pq} = 2q$$

$$\therefore 2ap^2q - 2p(p-1)(p+q) = 2pq^2$$

$$\therefore apq - (p-1)(p+q) = q^2$$

$$\therefore apq = q^2 + (p-1)(p+q)$$

$$\therefore apq = q^2 + p^2 + pq - p - q$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{q^2 + p^2 + pq - p - q}{pq}$$

$$\text{Now, } S_{p+q} = \frac{p+q}{2}[2a + (p+q-1)d]$$

$$= \frac{p+q}{2} \left[ 2 \frac{q^2 + p^2 + pq - p - q}{pq} - (p+q-1) \frac{2(p+q)}{pq} \right]$$

$$= \frac{p+q}{pq} [-pq]$$

$$= -(p+q)$$

### 3. Question

Mark the correct alternative in the following:

If the sum of  $n$  terms of an A.P. be  $3n^2 - n$  and its common difference is 6, then its first term is

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 1

D. 4

**Answer**

Here,  $S_n = 3n^2 - n$

Then,  $S_1 = 3(1^2) - 1$

$= 2$

So, first term is  $a_1 = S_1 = 2$

**4. Question**

Mark the correct alternative in the following:

Sum of all two digit numbers which when divided by 4 yield unity as remainder is

A. 1200

B. 1210

C. 1250

D. none of these

**Answer**

Two digits numbers which when divided by 4 yield unity as remainder is A.P. as 13, 17, 21, ..., 97

In this A.P., first term is  $a = 13$

Last term is  $l = 97$

And  $d = 17 - 13 = 4$

Now,  $l = a_n = a + (n-1)d$

$$\therefore 97 = 13 + (n-1)4$$

$$\therefore 84 = (n-1)4$$

$$\therefore 21 = n-1$$

$$\therefore n = 22$$

$$\text{Now, } S_n = \frac{n}{2} [a + l]$$

$$= \frac{22}{2} [13 + 97]$$

$$= 11 \times 110$$

$$= 1210$$

**5. Question**

Mark the correct alternative in the following:

In A.M.'s are introduced between 3 and 17 such that the ratio of the last mean to the first mean is 3 : 1, then the value of n is

A. 6

B. 8

C. 4

D. none of these

**Answer**

Let  $a=4$  ;  $b=17$

Let  $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n$  be the  $n$  A.M's between 3 and 17

Then, common difference is given by

$$d = \frac{b - a}{n + 1}$$

$$\therefore d = \frac{17 - 3}{n + 1}$$

$$= \frac{14}{n + 1}$$

Now,  $a_1 = a + d$

$$= 3 + \frac{14}{n + 1}$$

$$= \frac{3n + 3 + 14}{n + 1}$$

$$= \frac{3n + 17}{n + 1}$$

And  $a_n = a + nd$

$$= 3 + \frac{14n}{n + 1}$$

$$= \frac{3n + 3 + 14n}{n + 1}$$

$$= \frac{17n + 3}{n + 1}$$

Now, given that  $\frac{a_n}{a_1} = \frac{3}{1}$

$$\therefore \frac{\left\{ \frac{17n + 3}{n + 1} \right\}}{\left\{ \frac{3n + 17}{n + 1} \right\}} = \frac{3}{1}$$

$$\therefore \frac{17n + 3}{3n + 17} = \frac{3}{1}$$

$$\therefore 17n + 3 = 3(3n + 17)$$

$$\therefore 17n - 9n = 51 - 3$$

$$\therefore 8n = 48$$

$$\therefore n = 6$$

## 6. Question

Mark the correct alternative in the following:

If  $S_n$  denotes the sum of first  $n$  terms of an A.P.  $\langle a_n \rangle$  such that  $\frac{S_m}{S_n} = \frac{m^2}{n^2}$ , then  $\frac{a_m}{a_n} =$

A.  $\frac{2m + 1}{2n + 1}$



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

C.  $\frac{m-1}{n-1}$

D.  $\frac{m+1}{n+1}$

**Answer**

Here,  $\frac{S_m}{S_n} = \frac{m^2}{n^2}$

$$\therefore \frac{\left\{\frac{m}{2}[2a + (m-1)d]\right\}}{\left\{\frac{n}{2}[2a + (n-1)d]\right\}} = \frac{m^2}{n^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{[2a + (m-1)d]}{[2a + (n-1)d]} = \frac{m}{n}$$

$$\therefore n[2a + (m-1)d] = m[2a + (n-1)d]$$

$$\therefore 2an + mnd - nd = 2am + mnd - md$$

$$\therefore 2a(n-m) = d(n-m)$$

$$\therefore 2a = d$$

Now,  $\frac{a_m}{a_n} = \frac{\{a+(m-1)d\}}{\{a+(n-1)d\}}$

$$= \frac{\{a + (m-1)(2a)\}}{\{a + (n-1)(2a)\}}$$

$$= \frac{a\{1 + 2m - 2\}}{a\{1 + 2n - 2\}}$$

$$= \frac{2m-1}{2n-1}$$

## 7. Question

Mark the correct alternative in the following:

The first and last terms of an A.P. are 1 and 11. If the sum of its terms is 36, then the number of terms will be

A. 5

B. 6

C. 7

D. 8

**Answer**

Here,  $a=1$  and  $l=11$  and  $S_n=36$

Now,  $S_n = \frac{n}{2}[a + l]$

$$\therefore 36 = \frac{n}{2}[1 + 11]$$

$$\therefore 36 \times 2 = n(12)$$

$$\therefore \frac{72}{12} = n$$

$$\therefore n = 6$$

### 8. Question

Mark the correct alternative in the following:

If the sum of  $n$  terms of an A.P., is  $3n^2 + 5n$  which of its terms is 164?

- A. 26th
- B. 27th
- C. 28th
- D. none of these

### Answer

$$\text{Here, } S_n = 3n^2 + 5n$$

$$\therefore S_1 = 3 + 5 = 8$$

$$\therefore a_1 = S_1 = 8$$

$$\text{And } S_2 = 3 \times 2^2 + 5 \times 2 = 22$$

$$\text{Now, } a_2 = S_2 - S_1 = 22 - 8 = 14$$

$$\therefore d = a_2 - a_1 = 14 - 8 = 6$$

$$\text{Now, } a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d$$

$$\therefore 164 = 8 + (n-1)6$$

$$\therefore 156 = (n-1)6$$

$$\therefore 26 = n-1$$

$$\therefore n = 27$$

### 9. Question

Mark the correct alternative in the following:

If the sum of  $n$  terms of an A.P. is  $2n^2 + 5n$ , then its  $n$ th term is

- A.  $4n - 3$
- B.  $3n - 4$
- C.  $4n + 3$
- D.  $3n + 4$

### Answer

$$\text{Here, } S_n = 2n^2 + 5n$$

$$\therefore S_1 = 2 + 5 = 7$$

$$\therefore a_1 = S_1 = 7$$

$$\text{And } S_2 = 2 \times 2^2 + 5 \times 2 = 18$$

$$\text{Now, } a_2 = S_2 - S_1 = 18 - 7 = 11$$

$$\therefore d = a_2 - a_1 = 11 - 7 = 4$$

$$\text{Now, } a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d$$

$$= 7 + (n-1)4$$

$$= 7 + 4n - 4$$

$$= 4n + 3$$

### 10. Question

Mark the correct alternative in the following:

If  $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n$  are in A.P. with common difference  $d$ , then the sum of the series  $\sin d [\operatorname{cosec} a_1 \operatorname{cosec} a_2 + \operatorname{cosec} a_2 \operatorname{cosec} a_3 + \dots + \operatorname{cosec} a_{n-1} \operatorname{cosec} a_n]$  is

A.  $\sec a_1 - \sec a_n$

B.  $\operatorname{cosec} a_1 - \operatorname{cosec} a_n$

C.  $\cot a_1 - \cot a_n$

D.  $\tan a_1 - \tan a_n$

### Answer

Here,  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  are in A.P.

$$\text{Then } d = a_2 - a_1 = a_3 - a_2 = \dots = a_n - a_{n-1}$$

$$\sin d [\operatorname{cosec} a_1 \operatorname{cosec} a_2 + \operatorname{cosec} a_2 \operatorname{cosec} a_3 + \dots + \operatorname{cosec} a_{n-1} \operatorname{cosec} a_n]$$

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

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

$$= \frac{(\sin a_2 \cos a_1 - \cos a_2 \sin a_1)}{\sin a_1 \sin a_2} + \frac{(\sin a_3 \cos a_2 - \cos a_3 \sin a_2)}{\sin a_2 \sin a_3} + \dots$$

$$+ \frac{(\sin a_n \cos a_{(n-1)} - \cos a_n \sin a_{(n-1)})}{\sin a_{(n-1)} \sin a_n}$$

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

$$= \cot a_1 - \cot a_n$$

### 11. Question

Mark the correct alternative in the following:

In the arithmetic progression whose common difference is non-zero, the sum of first  $3n$  terms is equal to the sum of next  $n$  terms. Then the ratio of the sum of the first  $2n$  terms to the next  $2n$  terms is

A.  $1/5$

B.  $2/3$

C.  $3/4$

D. none of these

### Answer

Here, sum of first  $3n$  terms = sum of next  $n$  terms

$$\text{i.e. } S_{3n} = S_{4n} - S_{3n}$$

$$\text{i.e. } 2S_{3n} = S_{4n}$$

$$\therefore 2 \cdot \frac{3n}{2} [2a + (3n - 1)d] = \frac{4n}{2} [2a + (4n - 1)d]$$

$$\therefore 6[2a + 3nd - d] = 4[2a + 4nd - d]$$

$$\therefore 12a + 18nd - 6d = 8a + 16nd - 4d$$

$$\therefore 4a + 2nd - 2d = 0$$

$$\therefore 2a + nd - d = 0 \text{ -----(1)}$$

Sum of  $2n$  terms is  $S_{2n}$  and sum of next  $2n$  terms is given by  $S_{4n} - S_{2n}$

$$\text{Now, } \frac{S_{4n} - S_{2n}}{S_{2n}} = \frac{S_{4n}}{S_{2n}} - 1$$

$$= \frac{\left\{ \frac{4n}{2} [2a + (4n - 1)d] \right\}}{\left\{ \frac{2n}{2} [2a + (2n - 1)d] \right\}} - 1$$

$$= \frac{2\{[2a + 4nd - d]\}}{\{2a + 2nd - d\}} - 1$$

$$= \frac{2\{(2a + nd - d) + 3nd\}}{\{(2a + nd - d) + nd\}} - 1$$

$$= \frac{2(0 + 3nd)}{(0 + nd)} - 1 \quad (\because \text{using (1)})$$

$$= \frac{6nd}{nd} - 1$$

$$= \frac{5}{1}$$

So, ratio of the sum of first  $2n$  terms to the next  $2n$  terms is 1:5

## 12. Question

Mark the correct alternative in the following:

If  $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n$  are in A.P. with common difference  $d$ , then the sum of the series  $\sin d [\sec a_1 \sec a_2 + \sec a_2 \sec a_3 + \dots + \sec a_{n-1} \sec a_n]$ , is

A.  $\sec a_1 - \sec a_n$

B.  $\operatorname{cosec} a_1 - \operatorname{cosec} a_n$

C.  $\cot a_1 - \cot a_n$

D.  $\tan a_n - \tan a_1$

## Answer

Here,  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  are in A.P.

$$\text{Then } d = a_2 - a_1 = a_3 - a_2 = \dots = a_n - a_{n-1}$$

$$\sin d [\sec a_1 \sec a_2 + \sec a_2 \sec a_3 + \dots + \sec a_{n-1} \sec a_n]$$

$$= \frac{\sin d}{\cos a_1 \cos a_2} + \frac{\sin d}{\cos a_2 \cos a_3} + \dots + \frac{\sin d}{\cos a_{(n-1)} \cos a_n}$$



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

$$= \frac{(\sin a_2 \cos a_1 - \cos a_2 \sin a_1)}{\cos a_1 \cos a_2} + \frac{(\sin a_3 \cos a_2 - \cos a_3 \sin a_2)}{\cos a_2 \cos a_3} + \dots$$

$$+ \frac{(\sin a_n \cos a_{(n-1)} - \cos a_n \sin a_{(n-1)})}{\cos a_{(n-1)} \cos a_n}$$

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

$$= \tan a_n - \tan a_1$$

### 13. Question

Mark the correct alternative in the following:

If four numbers in A.P. are such that their sum is 50 and the greatest number is 4 times the least, then the numbers are

A. 5, 10, 15, 20

B. 4, 10, 16, 22

C. 3, 7, 11, 15

D. none of these

### Answer

Let 4 numbers of A.P. be the  $a, a+d, a+2d, a+3d$ .

Here, given that their sum is 50.

$$\text{i.e. } a+a+d+a+2d+a+3d=50$$

$$\therefore 4a+6d=50$$

$$\therefore 2a+3d=25 \text{ ____ (1)}$$

Also, given that the greatest number is 4 times the least.

$$\text{i.e. } 4a=a+3d$$

$$\therefore 3a=3d$$

$$\therefore a=d$$

Substituting  $a=d$  in (1) we get,

$$5a=25$$

$$\therefore a=5$$

$$\text{And, } d=a=5$$

$$\text{So, numbers are } a=5; a+d=5+5; a+2d=5+2(5); a+3d=5+3(5)$$

$$\text{i.e. } 5, 10, 15, 20$$

### 14. Question

Mark the correct alternative in the following:

In  $n$  arithmetic means are inserted between 1 and 31 such that the ratio of the first mean and  $n$ th mean is 3 : 29, then the value of  $n$  is

A. 10

B. 12

C. 13

D. 14

### Answer

Let  $a=1; b=31$

Let  $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n$  be the  $n$  A.M's between 1 and 31

Then, common difference is given by

$$d = \frac{b - a}{n + 1}$$

$$\therefore d = \frac{31 - 1}{n + 1}$$

$$= \frac{30}{n + 1}$$

Now,  $a_1 = a + d$

$$= 1 + \frac{30}{n + 1}$$

$$= \frac{n + 1 + 30}{n + 1}$$

$$= \frac{n + 31}{n + 1}$$

And  $a_n = a + nd$

$$= 1 + \frac{30n}{n + 1}$$

$$= \frac{n + 1 + 30n}{n + 1}$$

$$= \frac{31n + 1}{n + 1}$$

Now, given that  $\frac{a_1}{a_n} = \frac{3}{29}$

$$\therefore \frac{\left\{ \frac{n + 31}{n + 1} \right\}}{\left\{ \frac{31n + 1}{n + 1} \right\}} = \frac{3}{29}$$

$$\therefore \frac{n + 31}{31n + 1} = \frac{3}{29}$$

$$\therefore 29(n + 31) = 3(31n + 1)$$

$$\therefore 29n - 93n = 3 - 899$$

$$\therefore -64n = -896$$

$$\therefore n = 14$$

### 15. Question

Mark the correct alternative in the following:

Let  $S_n$  denote the sum of  $n$  terms of an A.P. whose first term is  $a$ . If the common difference  $d$  is given by  $d = S_n - k S_{n-1} + S_{n-2}$ , then  $k =$

A. 1

- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. none of these

**Answer**

We know  $S_n = S_{n-2} + a_{n-1} + a_n$

$$= S_{n-2} + a + (n-2)d + a + (n-1)d$$

$$= S_{n-2} + 2a + 2nd - 3d$$

Also,  $S_{n-1} = S_{n-2} + a_{n-1}$

$$= S_{n-2} + a + (n-2)d$$

$$= S_{n-2} + a + nd - 2d$$

Now,  $d = S_n - kS_{n-1} + S_{n-2}$

$$= S_{n-2} + 2a + 2nd - 3d - k(S_{n-2} + a + nd - 2d) + S_{n-2}$$

$$= (2-k)[S_{n-2} + a + nd] + d(2k-3)$$

Comparing coefficient of both the side we get,

$$2-k=0 \text{ and } 2k-3=1$$

$$\therefore k=2$$

**16. Question**

Mark the correct alternative in the following:

The first and last term of an A.P. are  $a$  and  $l$  respectively. If  $S$  is the sum of all terms of the A.P. and the common difference is given by  $\frac{l^2 - a^2}{k - (1+a)}$ , then  $k =$

- A.  $S$
- B.  $2S$
- C.  $3S$
- D. none of these

**Answer**

Here,  $a_n = l$

$$\therefore a + (n-1)d = l$$

$$\therefore (n-1)d = l - a$$

$$\therefore n = \frac{l-a}{d} + 1$$

Now,  $S_n = S$

$$\therefore \frac{n}{2} [2a + (n-1)d] = S$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{l-a}{d} + 1\right) \left[2a + \left(\frac{l-a}{d} + 1 - 1\right)d\right] = 2S$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{l-a}{d} + 1\right) [2a + (l-a)] = 2S$$

$$\therefore \left( \frac{1-a}{d} + 1 \right) [a+1] = 2S$$

$$\therefore \left( \frac{1-a}{d} + 1 \right) = 2S/(a+1)$$

$$\therefore \frac{1-a}{d} = \frac{2S}{a+1} - 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{1-a}{d} = \frac{2S-a-1}{a+1}$$

$$\therefore d = \frac{(1-a)(a+1)}{2S-(a+1)}$$

$$\therefore d = \frac{(1^2-a^2)}{2S-(a+1)} \text{ ————— (1)}$$

$$\text{Now, given that } d = \frac{1^2-a^2}{k-(a+1)} \text{ ————— (2)}$$

Comparing (1) and (2) we get

$$k=2S$$

### 17. Question

Mark the correct alternative in the following:

If the sum of first n even natural numbers is equal to k times the sum of first n odd natural numbers, then k =

- A.  $\frac{1}{n}$
- B.  $\frac{n-1}{n}$
- C.  $\frac{n+1}{2n}$
- D.  $\frac{n+1}{n}$

### Answer

Let first A.P is 2,4,6...

So, a=2 and d=4-2=2

Let  $S_1$  denotes the sum of n even numbers

Now, sum of n term is given by,

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} (2a + (n-1)d)$$

$$= \frac{n}{2} (2 \times 2 + (n-1)2)$$

$$= \frac{n}{2} (4 + 2n - 2)$$

$$= \frac{n}{2} (2n + 2)$$

$$= n(n+1)$$

Let second A.P is 1,3,5...

So,  $a=1$  and  $d=3-1=2$

Let  $S_2$  denotes the sum of  $n$  odd numbers

Now, sum of  $n$  term is given by,

$$S_2 = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$$

$$= \frac{n}{2}(2 \times 1 + (n-1)2)$$

$$= \frac{n}{2}(2 + 2n - 2)$$

$$= \frac{n}{2}(2n)$$

$$= n^2$$

Now, given that  $S_1 = kS_2$

$$\therefore n(n+1) = kn^2$$

$$\therefore k = \frac{n+1}{n}$$

### 18. Question

Mark the correct alternative in the following:

If the first, second and last term of an A.P. are  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $2a$  respectively, then its sum is

A.  $\frac{ab}{2(b-a)}$

B.  $\frac{ab}{b-a}$

C.  $\frac{3ab}{2(b-a)}$

D. none of these

### Answer

Here,  $a_1 = a$ ;  $a_2 = b$  and  $l = 2a$

Then  $d = a_2 - a_1 = b - a$

So,  $l = a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d$

$$\therefore 2a = a + (n-1)(b-a)$$

$$\therefore a = n(b-a) - (b-a)$$

$$\therefore a = n(b-a) - b + a$$

$$\therefore n(b-a) = b$$

$$\therefore n = \frac{b}{b-a}$$

$$\text{Now, } S_n = \frac{n}{2}(a_1 + l)$$

$$= \frac{\frac{b}{b-a}}{2}(a + 2a)$$

$$= \frac{b}{2(b-a)} (3a)$$

$$= \frac{3ab}{2(b-a)}$$

### 19. Question

Mark the correct alternative in the following:

If,  $S_1$  is the sum of an arithmetic progression of 'n' odd number of terms and  $S_2$  the sum of the terms of the series in odd places, then  $\frac{S_1}{S_2} =$

A.  $\frac{2n}{n+1}$

B.  $\frac{n}{n+1}$

C.  $\frac{n+1}{2n}$

D.  $\frac{n+1}{n}$

### Answer

Here, First A.P is 1,3,5...

So,  $a=1$  and  $d=3-1=2$

Now, sum of n term is given by,

$$S_1 = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$$

$$= \frac{n}{2}(2 \times 1 + (n-1)2)$$

$$= \frac{n}{2}(2 + 2n - 2)$$

$$= \frac{n}{2}(2n)$$

$$= n^2$$

Now, second A.P. is 1,5,9,...

In this A.P.  $a=1$ ,  $d=5-1=4$

Let us assume that total no. of term in first A.P. is even then total no. of term in second A.P. is  $\frac{n}{2}$

$$\text{Now, } S_2 = \frac{\frac{n}{2}}{2}(2a + (\frac{n}{2}-1)d)$$

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

$$= \frac{n}{4}(2 + 2n - 4)$$

$$= \frac{n}{4}(2n - 2)$$

$$= \frac{n}{2}(n-1)$$

$$\text{Then } \frac{S_1}{S_2} = \frac{n^2}{\left\{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}\right\}}$$

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

Let us assume that total no. of term in first A.P. is odd then total no. of term in second A.P. is  $\frac{n+1}{2}$

$$\text{Now, } S_2 = \frac{n+1}{2} \left( 2a + \left( \frac{n+1}{2} - 1 \right) d \right)$$

$$= \frac{n+1}{4} \left( 2 + \left( \frac{n+1}{2} - 1 \right) 4 \right)$$

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

$$= \frac{n+1}{4} (2n)$$

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

$$\text{Then } \frac{S_1}{S_2} = \frac{n^2}{\left\{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right\}}$$

$$= \frac{2n}{n+1}$$

## 20. Question

Mark the correct alternative in the following:

If in an A.P.,  $S_n = n^2 p$  and  $S_m = m^2 p$ , where  $S_r$  denotes the sum of  $r$  terms of the A.P., then  $S_p$  is equal to

A.  $\frac{1}{2}p^3$

B.  $mn p$

C.  $p^3$

D.  $(m+n)p^2$

## Answer

Here,  $S_n = n^2 p$

Now, substituting  $n=p$  we get

$$S_p = p^2 p = p^3$$

## 21. Question

Mark the correct alternative in the following:

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

A.  $-p$

B.  $p$

C.  $p+q$

D.  $p - q$

**Answer**

Here,  $a_p = q$  and  $a_{(p+q)} = 0$

i.e.  $a + (p-1)d = q$  \_\_\_\_\_ (1)

and  $a + (p+q-1)d = 0$  \_\_\_\_\_ (2)

Subtracting (1) from (2) we get,

$$qd = -q$$

$$\therefore d = -1$$

substituting this in (2) we get,

$$a + (p+q-1)(-1) = 0$$

$$\therefore a = p+q-1$$

So,  $a_q = a + (q-1)d$

$$= p+q-1 + (q-1)(-1)$$

**22. Question**

Mark the correct alternative in the following:

The 10<sup>th</sup> common term between the A.P.s 3, 7, 11, 15, ... and 1, 6, 11, 16, ... is

A. 191

B. 193

C. 211

D. none of these

**Answer**

Here, common difference of first A.P. is  $d = 7-3 = 4$

And common difference of second A.P. is  $d' = 6-1 = 5$

Now L.C.M of  $d$  and  $d' = (4, 5) = 20$

Also first common term in both A.P.s is 11.

We have to find 10<sup>th</sup> common term i.e.  $n = 10$

Consider an A.P. in which  $a = 11, d = 20$  and  $n = 10$

Then,  $a_{10} = a + (10-1)d$

$$= 11 + 9 \times 20$$

$$= 11 + 180$$

$$= 191$$

**23. Question**

Mark the correct alternative in the following:

If in an A.P.  $S_n = n^2_q$  and  $S_m = m^2_q$ , where  $S_r$  denotes the sum  $r$  terms of the A.P., then  $S_q$  equals

A.  $\frac{q^3}{2}$





B.  $mnq$

C.  $q^3$

D.  $(m^2 + n^2)q$

**Answer**

Here,  $S_n = n^2q$

Now, substituting  $n=q$  we get

$$S_q = q^2p = q^3$$

**24. Question**

Mark the correct alternative in the following:

Let  $S_n$  denote the sum of first  $n$  terms of an A.P. If  $S_{2n} = 3S_n$ , then  $S_{3n} : S_n$  is equal to

A. 4

B. 6

C. 8

D. 10

**Answer**

Here,  $S_{2n} = 3S_n$

$$\therefore \frac{2n}{2} [2a + (2n - 1)d] = \frac{3n}{2} [2a + (n - 1)d]$$

$$\therefore 2[2a + 2nd - d] = 3[2a + nd - d]$$

$$\therefore 4a + 4nd - 2d = 6a + 3nd - 3d$$

$$\therefore 2a - nd - d = 0$$

$$\therefore 2a = nd + d$$

$$\text{Now, } \frac{S_{3n}}{S_n} = \frac{\left\{ \frac{3n}{2} [2a + (3n - 1)d] \right\}}{\left\{ \frac{n}{2} [2a + (n - 1)d] \right\}}$$

$$= \frac{\{3[2a + 3nd - d]\}}{\{2a + nd - d\}}$$

$$= \frac{\{3[nd + d + 3nd - d]\}}{\{nd + d + nd - d\}}$$

$$= \frac{3[4nd]}{2nd}$$

$$= \frac{12}{2}$$

$$= \frac{6}{1}$$

$$\therefore S_{3n} : S_n = 6 : 1$$