Chapter 5 Arithmetic Progressions

Exercise No. 5.1

Multiple Choice Questions:

Question: 1

Choose the correct answer from the given four options in the following questions:

1. In an AP, if $d = -4, n = 7, a_n = 4$, then a is A. 6 B. 7 C. 20 D. 28 Solution:

In an A.P, $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$ (a = first term, an is nth term and d is the common difference)

$$4 = a + (7 - 1)(-4)$$

$$4 = a - 24$$

$$a = 24 + 4$$

$$= 28$$

2. In an AP, if a = 3.5, d = 0, n = 101, then a_n will be

A. 0 B. 3.5

C. 103.5

D. 104.5

Solution:

(B) 3.5

In an A.P, $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$ (a = first term, an is nth term and d is the common difference)

 $a_n = 3.5 + (101 - 1)0$ = 3.5 (Since, d = 0, it's a constant A.P)

- 3. The list of numbers -10, -6, -2, 2, ... is
- A. an AP with d = -16
- **B.** an AP with d = 4
- C. an AP with d = -4
- **D.** not an AP

Solution:

In the given A.P,

 $a_{1} = -10$ $a_{2} = -6$ $a_{3} = -2$ $a_{4} = 2$ $a_{2} - a_{1} = 4$ $a_{3} - a_{2} = 4$ $a_{4} - a_{3} = 4$ $a_{2} - a_{1} = a_{3} - a_{2}$ $= a_{4} - a_{3}$ = 4

So, it is an A.P with d = 4.

4. The 11th term of the AP: $-5, \frac{-5}{2}, 0, \frac{5}{2}, ...$ is

- A. –20
- **B.** 20
- C. –30
- **D.** 30

Solution:

According to the given A.P.

a = - 5

 $d = 5 - \left(-\frac{5}{2}\right)$ = 5/2 n = 11 Also, an = a + (n - 1)d Here, (a = first term, an is nth term and d is the common difference) a₁₁ = -5 + (11 - 1)($\frac{5}{2}$) a₁₁ = -5 + 25 = 20

5. The first four terms of an AP, whose first term is -2 and the common difference is -2, are

A. -2, 0, 2, 4B. -2, 4, -8, 16C. -2, -4, -6, -8D. -2, -4, -8, -16

Solution:

First term,

a = -2

Second Term,

d = -2

 $a_1 = a \\$

= - 2

Also,

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

Where,

a = first term, a_n is nth term, d is the common difference

Therefore,

 $a_2 = a + d$





= -2 + (-2)

= - 4

Similarly,

 $a_3 = -6$

 $a_4 = -8$

So the A.P is-2, -4, -6, -8.

6. The 21^{st} term of the AP whose first two terms are -3 and 4 is

- A. 17B. 137C. 143
- D. -143

Solution:

First two terms of an AP are a = -3 and $a_2 = 4$.

We know, nth term of an AP is

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

Here, a = first term, a_n is nth term, d is the common difference

 $a_2 = a + d$

4 = -3 + d

Common difference,

 $a_{21} = a + 20d$

$$= -3 + (20)(7)$$

= 137





7. If the 2^{nd} term of an AP is 13 and the 5^{th} term is 25, what is its 7^{th} term?

- A. 30
- **B.** 33
- C. 37
- D. 38

Solution:

In an A.P.

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

Here, a = first term, a_n is nth term, d is the common difference

| $a_2 = a + d$ | |
|--------------------|------|
| = 13 | (i) |
| $a_5 = a + 4d$ | |
| = 25 | (ii) |
| From equation (i), | |
| a = 13 - d | |
| | |

Using this in equation (ii),

13 - d + 4d = 25 13 + 3d = 25 3d = 12 d = 4 a = 13 - 4 = 9 $a_7 = a + 6d$ = 9 + 6(4)= 9 + 24



- 8. Which term of the AP: 21, 42, 63, 84... is 210?
- A. 9th
- **B.** 10th
- C. 11th
- **D.** 12th

Solution:

Let nth term of the given AP be 210.

According to question,

First term,

a = 21

Common difference,

d = 42 - 21

= 21

 $a_n = 210$

We know that the nth term of an AP is $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$

Where, a = first term, a_n is nth term, d is the common difference

210 = 21 + (n-1)21

189 = (n-1)21

n - 1 = 9

So, 10th term of an AP is 210.

9. If the common difference of an AP is 5, then what is $a_{18} - a_{13}$?

- A. 5
- **B.** 20
- C. 25





D. 30

Solution:

Given, d = 5

Now,

As we know, nth term of an AP is

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

Here, a = first term, a_n is nth term, d is the common difference

$$a_{18} - a_{13} = a + 17d - (a + 12d)$$

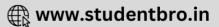
= 5d
= 5(5)
= 25

10. What is the common difference of an AP in which $a_{18} - a_{14} = 32$?

A. 8 B. -8 C. -4 D. 4

Solution:

(a) $a_{18} - a_{14} = 32$ [a + (18 - 1)d] - [a + (14 - 1)d] = 32 $[a_n = a + (n - 1)d]$ a + 17d - a - 13d = 32 4d = 32 d=8So, (a) is the correct answer.



11. Two APs have the same common difference. The first term of one of these is -1 and that of the other is -8. Then the difference between their 4^{th} terms is

A. -1 B. -8

- B. -8 C. 7
- D. -9

Solution:

(c)

According to question,

 a_1 (for the first AP)= -1 and a_1 (for the second AP)

= - 8

Let d be the same common difference of two A.Ps.

 $d_1 = d$,

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

Now,

a4 of first AP - a4 of second AP

 $(-1+3d)-\left[-8+3d\right]$

-1 + 3d + 8 - 3d = 7

So, the required answer is (c).

12. If 7 times the 7th term of an AP is equal to 11 times its 11th term, then its 18th term will be

A. 7
B. 11
C. 18
D. 0

Solution:

(d)



 $a_{18} = a + (18 - 1)d$ = a + 17dAlso, $7a_7 = 11a_{11}$ (Given) 7[a + (7 - 1)d] = 11[a + (11 - 1)d] 7[a + 6d] = 11[a + 10d] 7a + 42d = 11a + 110d 0 = 11a - 7a + 110d - 42d 0 = 4a + 68d 0 = a + 17d $a_{18} = 0$ So, (d) is the correct answer.

| 13. | The 4 th term from the end of the AP: -11, -8, -5,, 49 is |
|-----------|--|
| A. | 37 |
| B. | 40 |
| C. | 43 |
| D. | 58 |
| | |

Solution:

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(b)

Reversing the A.P., we get

49...-5, -8, \text{ and } -11

d = -8 - (-5)

= -8 + 5

= -3

a = 49 \text{ and } n = 4

a_n = a + (n - 1)d

a_4 = 49 + (4 - 1)(-3)

a_4 = 49 + 3(-3)

= 49 - 9
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 $a_4 = 40$ So, the required value of a_4 is 40 and answer is (b).

14. The famous mathematician associated with finding the sum of the first 100 natural numbers is

- A. Pythagoras
- B. Newton
- C. Gauss
- D. Euclid

Solution:

(c)

Gauss is the famous mathematician associated with finding the sum of first 100 natural numbers, i.e., 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + ... + 100

$$a = 1, d = 1, n = 100$$
As, $S_n = \frac{n}{2} [2a + (n - 1)d]$

$$S_{100} = \frac{100}{2} [2(1) + (100 - 1)1]$$

$$= \frac{100}{2} [2 + 99]$$

$$= 50 \times 101$$

$$= 5050$$

15. If the first term of an AP is -5 and the common difference is 2, then the sum of the first 6 terms is

A. 0
B. 5
C. 6
D. 15

Solution:

(a)

a = -5,

d = 2,

n = 6

We have,

$$\begin{split} S_n &= \frac{n}{2} \, \left[2a + (n-1)d \right] \\ S_6 &= \frac{6}{2} \, \left[2(-5) + (6-1)2 \right] \\ &= 3[-10 + 5 \times 2] \\ &= 3[-10 + 10] \\ &= 3[0] \\ S_6 &= 0 \end{split}$$

So, (a) is the correct answer.

16. The sum of first 16 terms of the AP: 10, 6, 2,... is
A. -320
B. 320
C. -352
D. -400

Solution:

(a) a = 10, n = 16, d = 6 - 10 = -4 $S_n = [2a + (n - 1)d]$ $S_{16} = [2 \times 10 + (16 - 1)(-4)]$ = 8[20 + 15(-4)] = 8[20 - 60] $= 8 \times (-40)$ $S_{16} = -320$



So, the required answer is (a).

17. In an AP if $a = 1, a_n = 20$ and $S_n = 399$, then *n* is

- A. 19
- **B.** 21
- C. 38
- **D.** 42

Solution:

(c)

 $S_n = \left[2a + (n-1)d\right]$

 $S_n = \left[a + a + (n-1)d\right]$

 $399 = [a + a_n]$

399 = [1 + 20]

n =38

So, (c) is the correct answer.

18. The sum of first five multiples of 3 is

A. 45

B. 55

C. 65

D. 75

Solution:

(a)

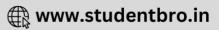
1st five multiples of 3 are 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, a = 3, n = 5, d = 6 - 3 = 3 $S_5 = \frac{5}{2} [2 \times 3 + (5 - 1)3]$ $S_5 = \frac{5}{2} [6 + 12]$ $(a_n = last term)$



$$=\frac{5}{2} \times 18$$
$$= 45$$

(a) is the correct answer.





Short Answer Questions with Reasoning:

Question:

| 1. | Which of the following form an AP? Justify your answer. | |
|----|---|--|
| i | $-1, -1, -1, -1, \dots$ | |

i. 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, ...ii. 0, 2, 0, 2, ...iii. 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, ...iv. 11, 22, 33, ...v. $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, ...$ vi. $2, 2^2, 2^3, 2^4, ...$ vii. $\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{12}, \sqrt{27}, \sqrt{48}, ...$

Solution:

(i) -1, -1, -1, -1,...

We have

 $a_1=-1\ ,$ $a_2=-1,$ $a_3=-1\ \text{and}\ a_4=-1$

 $a_2 - a_1 = 0$

 $a_3 - a_2 = 0$

 $a_4 - a_3 = 0$

As the difference of successive terms is same, therefore given list of numbers from an AP.

(ii) 0, 2, 0, 2,... We have $a_1 = 0$, $a_2 = 2$,





 $a_3 = 0$ and $a_4 = 2$ $a_2 - a_1 = 2$ $a_3 - a_2 = -2$ $a_4 - a_3 = 2$

The difference of successive terms is not same, therefore given list of numbers does not form an AP.

(iii) 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3...

We have

 $a_1 = 1$, $a_2 = 1$, $a_3 = 2$ and $a_4 = 2$ $a_2 - a_1 = 0$ $a_3 - a_2 = 1$

The difference of successive terms is not same, therefore given list of numbers does not form an AP.

(iv) 11, 22, 33...

We have

 $a_1 = 11$,

 $a_2 = 22$ and $a_3 = 33$

 $a_2 - a_1 = 11$

 $a_3 - a_2 = 11$

The difference of successive terms is same, therefore given list of numbers form an AP.

(v) 1/2,1/3,1/4, ... We have

 $a_1 = \frac{1}{2}$,





 $a_2 = 1/3$ and $a_3 = \frac{1}{4}$ $a_2 - a_1 = -1/6$

 $a_3 - a_2 = -1/12$

The difference of successive terms is not same, therefore given list of numbers does not form an AP.

(vi) 2, 2^2 , 2^3 , 2^4 , ... We have $a_1 = 2$, $a_2 = 2^2$, $a_3 = 2^3$ and $a_4 = 2^4$ $a_2 - a_1 = 2^2 - 2$ = 4 - 2= 2 $a_3 - a_2 = 2^3 - 2^2$ = 8 - 4= 4

The difference of successive terms is not same, therefore given list of numbers does not form an AP.

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(vii) $\sqrt{3}$, $\sqrt{12}$, $\sqrt{27}$, $\sqrt{48}$, ... We have, $a_1 = \sqrt{3}$, $a_2 = \sqrt{12}$, $a_3 = \sqrt{27}$ and $a_4 = \sqrt{48}$ $a_2 - a_1 = \sqrt{12} - \sqrt{3}$ $= 2\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3}$

$$= \sqrt{3}$$

$$a_3 - a_2 = \sqrt{27} - \sqrt{12}$$

$$= 3\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$= \sqrt{3}$$

$$a_4 - a_3 = \sqrt{48} - \sqrt{27}$$

$$= 4\sqrt{3} - 3\sqrt{3}$$

$$= \sqrt{3}$$

The difference of successive terms is same, therefore given list of numbers from an AP.

2. Justify whether it is true to say that $-1, -\frac{3}{2}, -2, \frac{5}{2}, \dots$ forms an AP as $a_2 - a_1 = a_3 - a_2$.

Solution:

It is not true.

$$a_{1} = -1,$$

$$a_{2} = \frac{-3}{2},$$

$$a_{3} = -2,$$

$$a_{4} = \frac{5}{2},$$

$$a_{2} - a_{1} = \frac{-3}{2} - (-1),$$

$$= \frac{-1}{2},$$

$$a_{3} - a_{2} = -2 - (\frac{-3}{2}),$$

$$= \frac{-1}{2},$$





$$a_4 - a_3 = \frac{5}{2} - (-2)$$

= $\frac{9}{2}$

As, the difference of successive terms in not same, all though, $a_2 - a_1 = a_3 - a_2$

but $a_4 - a_3 \neq a_3 - a_2$ so, it does not form an AP.

3. For the AP: $^{-3,-7,-11,...,}$ can we find directly $a_{30} - a_{20}$ without actually finding a_{30} and a_{20} ? Give reasons for your answer.

Solution:

It is true.

We have, a = -3 $d = a_2 - a_1$ = -7 - (-3) = -4 $a_{30} - a_{20} = a + 29d - (a + 19d)$ = 10d= -40

Therefore, difference between any two terms of an AP is proportional to common difference of that AP.

4. Two APs have the same common difference. The first term of one AP is 2 and that of the other is 7. The difference between their 10th terms is the same as the difference between their 21st terms, which is the same as the difference between any two corresponding terms. Why?

Solution:

Let us assume, there are two AP's with first terms a and their common differences are d and D respectively.

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Taking n be any term,

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

 $A_n = A + (n-1)D$

As common difference is equal for both AP's

We have D = d

So, we have

 $A_n - a_n = a + (n - 1)d - [A + (n - 1)D]$

= a + (n-1)d - A - (n-1)d

= a - A

Since, a - A is a constant value.

So, difference between any corresponding terms will be equal to a - A.

5. Is 0 a term of the AP: 31,28,25, ...? Justify your answer.

Solution:

We know, an = a + (n - 1)d

If we put the values of a_n , a, and d in the above equation and if n comes out to be a natural number then, the given a_n will be the term of the given series.

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 $a_{n} = 0, a = 31$ $d_{1} = 28 - 31$ = -3, $d_{2} = 25 - 28$ = -3Hence, $d_{1} = d_{2} = -3$ $a_{n} = a + (n - 1)d$ 0 = 31 + (n - 1) (-3)

$$-31 = -(n-1) \times 3$$

 $(n-1) = \frac{31}{3}$

As n is in fraction and is not a natural number so 0 (an) is not any term of the given A.P.

6. The taxi fare after each km, when the fare is Rs 15 for the first km and Rs 8 for each additional km, does not form an AP as the total fare (in Rs) after each km is 15,8,8,8, Is the statement true? Give reasons.

Solution:

No, the given statement is false.

15, 8, 8, 8 ... are not the total fare for 1, 2, 3, 4, km respectively.

Total fare for Ist km = Rs 15.

Total fare for 2 km = Rs 15 + Rs 8

= Rs 23

Total fare for 3 km = Rs 23 + Rs 8

= Rs 31

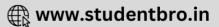
Total fare for 4 km = Rs 31 + Rs 8

= Rs 39

Total fare for 1 km, 2 km, 3km, 4km, ... are Rs15, Rs 23, Rs 31, Rs 39, ... respectively.

Now,

 $d_1 = 23 - 15$ = 8 $d_2 = 31 - 23$ = 8



 $d_3 = 39 - 31$

= 8

Therefore, the total fare for 1 km, 2 km, 3km, 4km, ...from an A.P. as 15, 23, 31, 39, ...

And, fare for each km does not form A.P. as 15, 8, 8, 8, ...

- 7. In which of the following situations, do the lists of numbers involved form an AP?Give reasons for your answers.
- i. The fee charged from a student every month by a school for the whole session, when the monthly fee is Rs 400.
- ii. The fee charged every month by a school from Classes I to XII, when the monthly fee for Class I is Rs 250, and it increases by Rs 50 for the next higher class.
- iii. The amount of money in the account of Varun at the end of every year when Rs 1000 is deposited at simple interest of 10% per annum.
- iv. The number of bacteria in a certain food item after each second, when they double in every second.

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Solution:

(i)

The school charges from a student every month fees =₹400.

So, the fee charged from a student in the whole session is 400, 400, 400, 400, ...

As

 $d_1 = d_2 = d_3 = d_{12} = 0$ so, the series of numbers is an A.P.

(ii)

Fee for 1st class = $\gtrless 250$

Fee for 2nd class = \gtrless (250 + 50)

=₹ 300

Fee for 3rd class = \gtrless (300 + 50)

=₹350

Fee for 4rth class = \gtrless (350 + 50)

=₹400

So, 250, 300, 350, 400,... is a series consisting of 12 terms.

 d_1 = 300 – 250 = ₹ 50,

 $d_2 = 350 - 300 = ₹ 50,$

 $d_3 = 400 - 350 = \texttt{₹}\ 50$

 $d_1 = d_2 = d_3 = \texttt{₹} \ \texttt{50}$

So, the list of numbers 250, 300, 350, 400 ... is in A.P.

(iii)

₹100

So, ₹100 is credited at the end of each year in the account of Varun.

Money in the beginning of 1st year (deposited) = $\gtrless 1000$

Money at the end of 1st year when interest credited = 1000 + 100

=₹1100

Money at the end of 2nd year = 1100 + 100

=₹1200

Money at the end of 3rd year = 1200 + 100

=₹1300

Money at the end 4th year = 1300 + 100

=₹1400

So, Amount of money at the end of each year starting initially from Ist year is given by

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1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400...

Also,

 $d_1 = d_2 = d_3 = d_4 = 100$

So, the list of numbers is an A.P.

(iv)

Taking the number of bacteria present initially = x

So, the number of bacteria preset after 1 sec = 2(x) = 2x

Number of bacteria present after 2 seconds = 2(2x) = 4x

Number of bacteria present after 3 seconds = 2(4x) = 8x

Number of bacteria present after 4 seconds = 2(8x) = 16x

Hence, the number of bacteria from starting to end of each second are given by x, 2x, 4x, 8x, 16x,....

Now,

 $d_1 = 2x - x$ = x, $d^2 = 4x - 2x$ = 2x

Also, $d_1 \neq d_2$

Hence, the list of numbers does not from an A.P.

8. Justify whether it is true to say that the following are the *n*th terms of an AP.

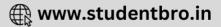
i. 2n-3ii. $3n^2+5$ iii. $1+n+n^2$

Solution:

(i)
$$a_n = 2n - 3$$

 $a_1 = 2(1) - 3$
 $= 2 - 3$
 $= -1$,
 $a_2 = 2(2) - 3$
 $= 4 - 3$
 $= 1$
 $a_3 = 2(3) - 3$
 $= 6 - 3$
 $= 3$,
 $a_4 = 2(4) - 3$

= 8 - 3= 5 Also, $d_1 = 1 - (-1)$ = 1 + 1= 2, $d_2 = 3 - 1$ = 2, $d_3 = 5 - 3$ = 2 $d_1 = d_2 = d_3 = 2$, Hence, an = 2n - 3 is the nth term of an A.P. (ii) $a_n = 3n^2 + 5$ $a_1 = 3(1)^2 + 5$ $= 3 \times 1 + 5$ = 3 + 5 = 8 $a_2 = 3(2)^2 + 5$ $= 3 \times 4 + 5$ = 12 + 5 = 17 $a_3 = 3(3)^2 + 5$ $= 3 \times 9 + 5$ = 27 + 5 = 32 $a_4 = 3(4)^2 + 5$ $= 3 \times 16 + 5$ =48+5=53 $a_5 = 3(5)^2 + 5$ $= 3 \times 25 + 5$ = 75 + 5 = 80 \therefore d₁= a₂- a₁ = 17 - 8 = 9, $d_2 = a_3 - a_2$ = 32 - 17 = 15 $d_3 = a_4 - a_3$ = 53 - 32 = 21,



 $d_4 = a_5 - a_4$ = 80 - 53 = 27As, $d_1 \neq d_2$ Hence, an = $3n^2 + 5$ is not the nth term of an A.P. (iii) $a_n = 1 + n + n^2$ $a_1 = 1 + (1) + (1)^2$ = 1 + 1 + 1 = 3 $a_2 = 1 + (2) + (2)^2$ = 1 + 2 + 4 = 7 $a_3 = 1 + (3) + (3)^2$ = 1 + 3 + 9 = 13 $a_4 = 1 + (4) + (4)^2$ = 1 + 4 + 16 = 21 $a_5 = 1 + (5) + (5)^2$ = 1 + 5 + 25 = 31So, $d_1 = a_2 - a_1$ = 7 - 3 = 4 $d_2 = a_3 - a_2$ = 13 - 7 = 6 $d_3 = a_4 - a_3$ = 21 - 13 = 8 $d_4 = a_5 - a_4$ = 31 - 21 = 10As $d1 \neq d2$ Hence, $a_n = 1 + n + n^2$ is not the nth term of an A.P.



Short Answer Questions:

Question:

1. Match the APs given in column A with suitable common differences given in column B.

| Column A | Column B |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| (A_1) 2, -2, -6, -10, | $(B_1) \frac{2}{3}$ |
| $(A_2) a = -18, n = 10, a_n = 0$ | $(B_2) - 5$ |
| $(A_3) a = 0, a_{10} = 6$ | $(B_3) 4$ |
| $(A_4) a_2 = 13, a_4 = 3$ | $(B_4) - 4$ |
| | (B ₅) 2 |
| | $(B_6) \frac{1}{2}$ |
| | (B ₇) 5 |

Solution:

(A₁) AP is 2, -2, -6, -10...

So, $d = a_2 - a_1$ = -2 - 2 = -4 $= (B_3)$ (A₂) First term, a = -18 No of terms, n = 10 Last term, an = 0

We have,

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



0 = -18 + (10 - 1)d 18 = 9d $d = 2 = (B_5)$ (A₃) First term, a = 0 Tenth term, a₁₀ = 6 We have, a_n = a + (n - 1)d a₁₀ = a + 9d 6 = 0 + 9d d = $\frac{2}{3}$ = (B₆)

Taking the first term be a and common difference be d

We have, $a_2 = 13$ $a_4 = 3$ $a_2 - a_4 = 10$ a + d - (a + 3d) = 10 d - 3d = 10 - 2d = 10 d = -5 $= (B_1)$

2. Verify that each of the following is an AP, and then write its next three terms.

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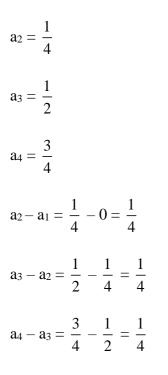
i.
$$0, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, \dots$$

ii. $5, \frac{14}{3}, \frac{13}{3}, 4, \dots$
iii. $\sqrt{3}, 2\sqrt{3}, 3\sqrt{3}, \dots$
iv. $a+b, (a+1)+b, (a+1)+(b+1), \dots$

v. $a, 2a+1, 3a+2, 4a+3, \dots$

Solution:

(i) 0, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$,... $a_1 = 0$



As, difference of successive terms are equal,

So, 0, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$... is an AP with common difference $\frac{1}{4}$.

Therefore, the next three term will be,

$$\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4} + 2(\frac{1}{4}), \frac{3}{4} + 3(\frac{1}{4})$$

$$1, \frac{5}{4}, \frac{3}{2}$$
(ii) 5, $\frac{14}{3}, \frac{13}{3}, 4...$

$$a_1 = 5$$

$$a_2 = \frac{14}{3}$$

$$a_3 = \frac{13}{3}$$

$$a_4 = 4$$

$$a_2 - a_1 = \frac{14}{3} - 5$$



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

$$a_{3} - a_{2} = \frac{13}{3} - \frac{14}{3}$$

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

$$a_{4} - a_{3} = 4 - \frac{13}{3}$$

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

As, difference of successive terms are equal,

So, 5, $\frac{14}{3}$, $\frac{13}{3}$, 4... is an AP with common difference -1/3.

Hence, the next three term will be,

$$4 + (\frac{-1}{3}), 4 + 2(\frac{-1}{3}), 4 + 3(\frac{-1}{3})$$

$$\frac{11}{3}, \frac{10}{3}, 3$$
(iii)
 $\sqrt{3}, 2\sqrt{3}, 3\sqrt{3}, ...$
 $a_1 = \sqrt{3}$
 $a_2 = 2\sqrt{3}$
 $a_3 = 3\sqrt{3}$
 $a_4 = 4\sqrt{3}$
 $a_2 - a_1 = 2\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3}$
 $a_3 - a_2 = 3\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3}$
 $a_4 - a_3 = 4\sqrt{3} - 3\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3}$
As, difference of successive terms are equal,
 $\sum a_3 \sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3}$

So, $\sqrt{3}$, $2\sqrt{3}$, $3\sqrt{3}$,... is an AP with common difference $\sqrt{3}$.

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Hence, the next three term will be,

$$4\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}, 4\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{3}, 4\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{3}$$

$$5\sqrt{3}, 6\sqrt{3}, 7\sqrt{3}$$

(iv)

$$a + b, (a + 1) + b, (a + 1) + (b + 1), ...$$

$$a_1 = a + b$$

$$a_2 = (a + 1) + b$$

$$a_3 = (a + 1) + (b + 1)$$

$$a_2 - a_1 = (a + 1) + b - (a + b) = 1$$

$$a_3 - a_2 = (a + 1) + (b + 1) - (a + 1) - b = 1$$

As, difference of successive terms are equal,

So, a + b, (a + 1) + b, (a + 1) + (b + 1), ... is an AP with common difference 1.

Hence, the next three term will be,

(a + 1) + (b + 1) + 1, (a + 1) + (b + 1) + 1(2), (a + 1) + (b + 1) + 1(3) (a + 2) + (b + 1), (a + 2) + (b + 2), (a + 3) + (b + 2) (v) a, 2a + 1, 3a + 2, 4a + 3,... $a_1 = a$ $a_2 = 2a + 1$ $a_3 = 3a + 2$ $a_4 = 4a + 3$ $a_2 - a_1 = (2a + 1) - (a)$ = a + 1

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= a + 1 $a_4 - a_3 = (4a + 3) - (3a+2)$

 $a_3 - a_2 = (3a + 2) - (2a + 1)$

= a + 1

As, difference of successive terms are equal,

So, a, 2a + 1, 3a + 2, 4a + 3,... is an AP with common difference a+1.

Hence, the next three term will be,

4a + 3 + (a + 1), 4a + 3 + 2(a + 1), 4a + 3 + 3(a + 1)

5a + 4, 6a + 5, 7a + 6

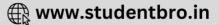
3. Write the first three terms of the APs when *a* and *d* are as given below:

i. $a = \frac{1}{2}, d = -\frac{1}{6}$ ii. a = -5, d = -3iii. $a = \sqrt{2}, d = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

Solution:

(i) $a = \frac{1}{2}, d = -\frac{1}{6}$ First three terms of AP are : a, a + d, a + 2d $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} + (-\frac{1}{6}), \frac{1}{2} + 2(-\frac{1}{6})$ $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{6}$ (ii) a = -5, d = -3First three terms of AP are: a, a + d, a + 2d-5, -5 + 1 (-3), -5 + 2 (-3) -5, -8, -11(iii) $a = \sqrt{2}, d = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ First three terms of AP are : a, a + d, a + 2d





$$\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \sqrt{2} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}$$

 $\sqrt{2}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}}$

4. Find *a*, *b* and *c* such that the following numbers are in AP: *a*, 7, *b*, 23, *c*.

Solution:

| To be a, 7, b, 23, c in AP. | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| It should satisfy the condition, | |
| $a_5 - a_4 = a_4 - a_3 = a_3 - a_2 = a_2 - a_1 = d$ | (as common difference is same) |
| 7 - a = b - 7 = 23 - b = c - 23 | |
| So, | |
| b - 7 = 23 - b | |
| 2b = 30 | |
| b = 15 | |
| Also, | |
| 7 - a = b - 7 7 - a = 15 - 7 a = -1 | (putting value of b) |
| And, | |
| c - 23 = 23 - b | |
| c - 23 = 23 - 15 | |
| c - 23 = 8 | |
| c = 31 | |
| So, a = - 1 | |
| b = 15 | |

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c = 31

So, we can say that, the sequence -1, 7, 15, 23, 31 is an AP

5. Determine the AP whose fifth term is 19 and the difference of the eighth term from the thirteenth term is 20.

Solution:

As given in the question, 5th term, $a_5 = 19$ Using the formula, $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$ We have, a + 4d = 19a = 19 - 4d...(1) And, 20th term - 8th term = 20a + 19d - (a + 7d) = 2012d = 20 $d = \frac{4}{3}$ Putting $d = \frac{4}{3}$ in equation 1, We get, $a = 19 - 4(\frac{4}{3})$ $a = \frac{41}{3}$ The required AP is, $\frac{41}{3}, \frac{41}{3} + \frac{4}{3}, \frac{41}{3} + 2(\frac{4}{3})$ $\frac{41}{3}$, 15, $\frac{49}{3}$

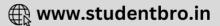
6. The 26th, 11th and the last term of an AP are 0, 3 and $-\frac{1}{5}$, respectively. Find the common difference and the number of terms.

Solution:

Given: $a_{26} = 0$, $a_{11} = 3$ and $a_n = -\frac{1}{5}$ $a_{26} = 0$ [Given] a + (26 - 1)d = 0a + 25d = 0...(i) $a_{11} = 3$ [Given] a + (11 - 1)d = 3a + 10d = 3...(ii) an =a + (n - 1)d = $-\frac{1}{5}$...(iii) On subtracting eqn. (ii) from eqn. (i), we get 15d = -3 $d = -\frac{1}{5}$ From (ii), a + 10d = 3a - 2 = 3a = 3 + 2a = 5 From (iii), $\mathbf{a} + (\mathbf{n} - 1)\mathbf{d} = -\frac{1}{5}$ $5 + (n-1) \times -\frac{1}{5} = -\frac{1}{5}$ Multiplying both sides by 5, we get 25 - (n - 1) = -125 + 1 = (n - 1)n - 1 = 26n = 27 So, the common difference and number of terms in the A.P. are $-\frac{1}{5}$ and 27 respectively.

7. The sum of the 5th and the 7th terms of an AP is 52 and the 10th term is 46. Find the AP.

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Solution:

Let 1st term and common difference of an A.P be a and d As given in the question,

| $a_{5}+a_{7}=52$ a + (5-1)d + a + (7-1)d = 52 2a + 4d + 6d = 52 2a + 10d = 52 a + 5d = 26 | (an = a + (n - 1)d)(i) |
|---|------------------------|
| Also, $a_{10} = 46$ a + (10 - 1)d = 46 a + 9d = 46 | (Given) (ii) |
| Subtracting (i) from (ii), we get, d= 5 | |
| Now, a + 5d = 26 $a + 5 \times 5 = 26$ a = 26 - 25 a = 1 | (From (i)) |

A.P. is given by a, a + d, a + 2d, ... So, the required A.P. is given by 1, 6, 11, 16, ...

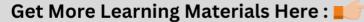
8. Find the 20thterm of the AP whose 7thterm is 24 less than the 11thterm, first termbeing 12.

Solution:

Let us consider an A.P. with first term and common difference are 'a' and 'd'. We have, $a_7 = a_{11} - 24$ a + (7 - 1)d + 24 = a + (11 - 1)d $[a_n = a + (n-1)d]$ a + 6d + 24 - a = 10d6d - 10d = -24-4d = -24d=6 Now, $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$ $a_{20} = 12 + (20 - 1)6$ [As, n = 20, a = 12, d = 6] $= 12 + 19 \times 6$ = 12 + 114 $a_{20} = 126$

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So, the 20th term of the A.P. is 126.

9. If the 9thterm of an AP is zero, prove that its 29thterm is twice its 19thterm.

Solution:

```
Consider an A.P. whose first term and common difference are 'a' and 'd' respectively.
a_9 = 0
                                                                                        [Given]
a + (9 - 1)d = 0
                                                                                     [an = a + (n-1)d]
a + 8d = 0
a = -8d
                                                                                       ...(i)
We have to prove that a_{29} = 2a_{19}
So, a_{29} = a + (29 - 1)d
         = -8d + 28d
                                                                                    [Using equation (i)]
   a_{29} = 20d
                                                                                    ...(ii)
Now.
a_{19} = a + (19 - 1)d
a_{19} = -8d + 18d
                                                                                    [Using (i)]
a_{19} = 10d
But, a_{29} = 20d
                                                                                    [From (ii)]
          = 2 \times 10d
          = 2 \times a_{19} [a_{19} = 10d]
          = 2a_{19}
    a_{29} = 2a_{19}
```

Hence, the 29th term is twice the 19th term in the given A.P.

10. Find whether 55 is a term of the AP: 7, 10, 13,--- or not. If yes, find which term it is.

Solution:

55 will be nth term of the given A.P. if value of n is a natural number. a = 7, d = 10 - 7 = 3 Let 55 be the nth term of the given A.P. $a_n = 55$ [assumed] 7 + (n - 1)3 = 55 [₹ an = a +(n - 1)d] (n - 1)3 = 55 - 7 n - 1 = 16 n = 17, which is a natural number

So, 55 is the 17th term of the given A.P.

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11. Determine k so that $k^2 + 4k + 8, 2k^2 + 3k + 6, 3k^2 + 4k + 4$ are three consecutive terms of an AP.

Solution:

Since, $k^2 + 4k + 8$, $2k^2 + 3k + 6$, $3k^2 + 4k + 4$ and $3k^2 + 4k + 4$ are consecutive terms of an AP. $2k^2 + 3k + 6 - (k^2 + 4k + 8) = d$

 $3k^{2} + 4k + 4 - (2k^{2} + 3k + 6) = d$ $2k^{2} + 3k + 6 - k^{2} - 4k - 8 = 3k^{2} + 4k + 4 - 2k^{2} - 3k - 6$ $k^{2} - k - 2 = k^{2} + k - 2$ -k = k 2k = 0k = 0

12. Split 207 into three parts such that these are in AP and the product of the two smaller parts is 4623.

Solution:

We know that. If the sum of three consecutive terms of an AP is given so terms can be considered as (a - d), a, (a + d). Considering an A.P. whose three consecutive terms are (a - d), a, (a + d). So, (a - d) + a + (a + d) = 2073a = 207a = 69 Also, (a - d)(a) = 4623(69 - d)69 = 4623(a = 69) 69 - d = 67d = 69 - 67d = 2 So. A.P. = (a - d), a, (a + d)=(69-2), 69, (69+2)= 67, 69, 71 Therefore, 207 can be divided into 67, 69, 71 which form three terms of an A.P.

13. The angles of a triangle are in AP. The greatest angle is twice the least. Find all the angles of the triangle.

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Solution:

We know that, Sum of interior angles of a triangle is 180° . So, 180° is divided into three parts which are in A.P. So, the terms of A.P. are (a - d), a, (a + d).

 $a - d + a + a + d = 180^{\circ}$ [Angle sum property of a triangle] $3a = 180^{\circ}$ $a = 60^{\circ}$

Also, the greatest angle is twice of the smallest.

[Given]

```
a + d = 2(a - d)

a + d = 2a - 2d

a + d - 2a + 2d = 0

-a + 3d = 0

3d = a

Also, a = 60^{\circ}

d = 20^{\circ}
```

Required parts are a - d, a, a + d= $60^{\circ} - 20^{\circ}$, 60° , $60^{\circ} + 20^{\circ}$ = 40° , 60° , 80° Hence, the angles of the triangle are 40° , 60° and 80° .

14. If the *n*th terms of the two APs: 9,7,5,... and 24,21,18,... are the same, find the value of *n*. Also find that term.

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Solution:

First A.P. is 9, 7, 5, ... $a_1 = 9$, d = 7 - 9 = -2Now, $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$ = 9 + (n - 1)(-2) = 9 - 2(n - 1) = 9 - 2n + 2 $a_n = 11 - 2n$ Second A.P. is 24, 21, 18, ...

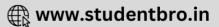
 $\begin{array}{l} a_n = 24 + (n-1) \ (-3) \\ = 24 - 3n + 3 \\ = 27 - 3n \end{array}$

We have, 11 - 2n = 27 - 3n 3n - 2n = 27 - 11 n = 16So, 16th term of 1st A.P $a_{16} = a_1 + (n - 1)d$ $a_{16} = 9 + (16 - 1)(-2)$ $= 9 - 2 \times 15 = 9 - 30$ $a_{16} = -21$ 16th term of 2nd A.P., = 24 + (16 - 1)(-3) $= 24 - 15 \times 3$ = 24 - 45 = -21So, the 16th terms of both A.P.s are equal to -21.

15. If sum of the 3rd and the 8th terms of an AP is 7 and the sum of the 7th and the 14th terms is -3, find the 10th term.

Solution:

Taking 1st term and common difference Of an A.P a and d, respectively. According to the question, $a_3 + a_8 = 7$ [Given] a + (3-1)d + a + (8-1)d = 7 [₹ an = a + (n-1)d] a + 2d + a + 7d = 72a + 9d = 7...(i) Also, $a_7 + a_{14} = -3$ [Given] a + (7 - 1)d + a + (14 - 1)d = -3a + 6d + a + 13d = -32a + 19d = -3...(ii) Now, subtracting (i) from (ii), we get d = -1Now, 2a + 9d = 7 [Using (i)] 2a + 9(-1) = 72a = 7 + 9a = 8 $a_{10} = a + (10 - 1)d$ = 8 + 9(-1) $a_{10} = -1$ So, the 10th term of A.P. is -1.



16. Find the 12th term from the end of the AP: -2, -4, -6, ..., -100.

Solution:

Considering the given A.P. in reverse order and finding the term. i.e., -100 ... -6, -4, -2. Now, a = -100 $d = a_n + 1 - a_n$ = -4 - (-6)= -4 + 6= 2 n = 12 $\mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{n}} = \mathbf{a} + (\mathbf{n} - 1)\mathbf{d}$ $a_{12} = -100 + (12 - 1) (2)$ $= -100 + 11 \times 2 = -100 + 22$ $a_{12} = -78$ Therefore, the 12th term from the last of A.P. -2, -4, -6, ... -100 is -78.

17. Which term of the AP: 53,48,43,... is the first negative term?

Solution:

We have A.P. is 53, 48, 43,... a = 53, d = 48 - 53 = -5Taking the nth term of A.P. is the first negative term.

```
Then, an < 0

a + (n - 1)d < 0

53 + (n - 1) (-5) < 0

-5(n - 1) < -53

5n - 5 > 53

5n > 53 + 5

n > 11.6

n = 12

So, the first negative term of A.P. is 12th term,
```

```
a_{12} = a + (n - 1)d
= 53 + (12 - 1)(-5)
= 53 - 5 × 11
= 53 - 55
```

= -2

18. How many numbers lie between 10 and 300, which when divided by 4 leave a remainder 3?

Solution:

The least number between 10 and 300 which leaves remainder 3 after dividing by 4 is 11. The largest number between 10 and 300 which leaves remainder 3 on dividing by 4 is 296 + 3 = 299.

So, 1st term or number = 11, 2nd term or number = 15 3rd term or number = 19, last term or number = 299

```
A.P. becomes 11, 15, 19, ..., 299

a_n = 299,

a = 11,

d = 15 - 11

= 4,

n = ?

Now, a + (n - 1)d = 299

11 + (n - 1)4 = 299

(n - 1)4 = 299 - 11

n - 1 = 72
```

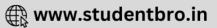
n = 73Hence, the required numbers between 10 and 300, which when divided by 4 leave a remainder 3 are 73.

19. Find the sum of the two middle most terms of the AP: $-\frac{4}{3}$, -1, $-\frac{2}{3}$, ..., $4\frac{1}{3}$.

Solution:

n = 72 + 1





 $a = \frac{-4}{3}$ $d = -1 + \frac{4}{3}$ $d = \frac{1}{3}$ Also, $l = \frac{13}{3}$ $a + (n-1)d = \frac{13}{3}$ So, n = 18Middle most terms are: $\frac{n}{2}$ th and $(\frac{n}{2}+1)$ th Which are, $\frac{18}{2}$ term and $(\frac{18}{2}+1)$ term that are, 9 th and 10 th terms, So, $a_9 = \frac{4}{3}$ $a_{10} = \frac{5}{3}$ $Sum = a_9 + a_{10}$

Sum = 3

20. The first term of an AP is -5 and the last term is 45. If the sum of the terms of the AP is 120, then find the number of terms and the common difference.

Solution:

Let the first term, common difference and the number of terms of an AP be a, d and n respectively.

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Given that, a = -5 l = 45Sum of the terms of the AP = 120 $S_n = 120$

We know that, if last term of an AP is known, then sum of n terms of an AP is,

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} (a + 1)$$

$$120 = \frac{n}{2} (-5 + 45)$$

$$120 \times 2 = 40 \times n$$

$$n = 3 \times 2$$

$$n = 6$$

Number of terms of an AP is known, then the nth term of an AP is,

l = a + (n - 1)d 45 = -5 + (6 - 1)d 50 = 5dd = 10

Hence, the common difference is 10. So, number of terms and the common difference of an AP are 6 and 10 respectively.

21. Find the sum:

i.
$$1+(-2)+(-5)+(-8)+...+(-236)$$

ii.
$$4 - \frac{1}{n} + 4 - \frac{2}{n} + 4 - \frac{3}{n} + \dots$$
 upto *n* terms.
iii. $\frac{a-b}{a+b} + \frac{3a-2b}{a+b} + \frac{5a-3b}{a+b} + \dots$ to 11 terms.

Solution:

(i) a = 1 and d = (-2) - 1= -3

Sum of n terms of an AP,

$$S_{n} = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$$
$$S_{n} = \frac{n}{2}(2 \times 1 + (n-1) \times -3)$$
$$S_{n} = \frac{n}{2}(5-3n)$$

We know that, if the last term (l) of an AP is known, then l = a + (n - 1)d $-236 = 1 + (n - 1) (-3) [\because l = -236, given]$ $-237 = -(n - 1) \times 3$ n - 1 = 79 n = 80Now, put the value of n in we get ,

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$$\begin{split} S_n &= 40[5 - 3 \times 80] \\ &= 40[5 - 240] \\ &= 40 \times (-235) \\ &= -9400 \\ \end{split}$$
 The required sum is -9400.

(ii)

$$a = 4 - \frac{1}{n}$$

 $d = (4 - \frac{2}{n}) - (4 - \frac{1}{n})$
 $d = -\frac{1}{n}$
 $S_n = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n - 1)d)$
 $S_n = \frac{7n - 1}{2}$

(iii)

$$a = \frac{a-b}{a+b}$$

$$d = \frac{3a-2b}{a+b} - \frac{a-b}{a+b}$$

$$d = \frac{2a-b}{a+b}$$
Also,

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} \left[2a + (n-1)d \right]$$

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} \left(\frac{2an-bn-b}{a+b} \right)$$
So,

$$S_{11} = \frac{11(11a-6b)}{a+b}$$

22. Which term of the AP: -2, -7, -12,... will be -77? Find the sum of this AP up to the term -77.

Solution:

Given, AP : -2, -7, -12, Taking the nth term of an AP is -77 a = -2 and d = -7 - (-2)





= -7 + 2 = -5

nth term of an AP, $T_n = a + (n - 1)d$ -77 = -2 + (n - 1)(-5) $-75 = -(n - 1) \times 5$ (n - 1) = 15 n = 16So, the 16th term of the given AP will be -77.

Now, the sum of n terms of an AP is $S_n = \frac{n}{2} [2a + (n-1)d]$

So, sum of 16 terms i.e., upto the term -77.

$$S_{16} = \frac{n}{2} [2 \times (-2) + (n - 1)(-5)]$$

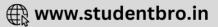
= 8[-4 + (16 - 1)(-5)]
= 8(-4 - 75)
= 8 × (-79)
= -632
Therefore, the sum of this AP upto the term -77 is -632.

23. If $a_n = 3 - 4n$, show that a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots form an AP. Also find S_{20} .

Solution:

Given that, nth term of the series is $a_n = 3 - 4n \dots(i)$ Putting n = 1, $a_1 = 3 - 4(1)$ = 3 - 4= -1 Putting n = 2, $a_2 = 3 - 4(2)$ = 3 - 8= -5 Putting n = 3, $a_3 = 3 - 4(3)$ = 3 - 12= -9 Putting n = 4, $a_4 = 3 - 4(4)$ = 3 - 16





= -13 So, the series becomes -1, -5, -9, -13,....

We see that, $a_2 - a_1 = -5 - (-1)$ = -5 + 1 = -4, $a_3 - a_2 = -9 - (-5)$ = -9 + 5 = -4, $a_4 - a_3 = -13 - (-9)$ = -13 + 9= -4

i.e., $a_2 - a_1 = a_3 - a_2 = a_4 - a_3 = ... = -4$ Since, the each successive term of the series has the same difference. So, it forms an AP. We know that, sum of n terms of an AP,

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$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} [2a + (n-1)d]$$

Sum of 20 terms of the AP, $S_{20} = 10[2(-1) + (20 - 1)(-4)]$ = 10 [-2 + (19)(-4)] = 10(-2 - 76) $= 10 \times (-78) = -780$ So, the required sum of 20 terms i.e., S₂₀ is -780

24. In an AP, if $S_n = n(4n+1)$, find the AP.

Solution:

```
The nth term of an AP is

a_n = S_n - S_n - 1

a_n = n(4n + 1) - (n - 1)[4(n - 1) + 1]

[as, S_n = n (4n + 1)]

an = 4n^2 + n - (n - 1)(4n - 3)

= 4n^2 + n - 4n^2 + 3n + 4n - 3

= 8n - 3

Put n = 1,

a_1 = 8(1) - 3

= 5

Put n = 2,

a_2 = 8(2) - 3

= 13
```

Put n = 3, $a_3 = 8(3) - 3$ = 24 - 3 = 21So, the required AP is 5, 13, 21,....

25. In an AP, if $S_n = 3n^2 + 5n$ and $a_k = 164$, find the value of k.

Solution:

We have, nth term of an AP, $a_n = S_n - S_n - 1$ $= 3n^2 + 5n - 3(n - 1)^2 - 5(n - 1)$ $= 3n^2 + 5n - 3n^2 - 3 + 6n - 5n + 5$ $a_n = 6n + 2$ $a_k = 6k + 2$ = 164 6k = 164 - 2 = 162(As $Sn = 3n^2 + 5n$ (given)] $(a_k = 164$ (given))

So, k = 27

26. If S_n denotes the sum of first *n* terms of an AP, prove that $S_{12} = 3(S_8 - S_4)$

Solution:

Sum of n terms of an AP = $\frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$

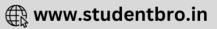
Now, $S_4 = 4a + 6d$ $S_8 = 8a + 28d$

So, S₈-S₄=4a+22d Now, S₁₂= $\frac{12}{2}$ (2a+(n-1)d) S₁₂=3(4a+22d) S₁₂ = 3(S₈ - S₄) Proved!!!

27. Find the sum of first 17 terms of an AP whose 4thand 9thterms are -15 and -30respectively.

Solution:





Let us take the first term, common difference and the number of terms in an AP be a, d and n, respectively.

[given]

We know that, the nth term of an AP,

 $T_n = a + (n-1)d$ (i)

4th term of an AP,

and 9th term of an AP,

 $T_9 = a + (9 - 1)d = -30$ a + 8d = -30 (iii)

Now, subtract Eq. (ii) from Eq. (iii), we get 5d = -15 d = -3Put the value of d in Eq.(ii), we get a + 3(-3) = -15 a - 9 = -15 a = -15 + 9= -6

Now putting values of a and d, we get, $S_{17}\text{=-}510$

Hence, the required sum of first 17 terms of an AP is -510.

28. If sum of first 6 terms of an AP is 36 and that of the first 16 terms is 256, find the sum of first 10 terms.

Solution:

Let a and d be the first term and common difference, of an AP. Sum of n terms of an AP,

Now, $S_{6}=36$ So, 12=2a+5d1 Also, $S_{16}=256$ So, 32=2a+15d2

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Subtracting eqn 1 and 2 we get, d=2 a=1 Therefore putting value of and d in S_{10} , we get, S_{10} =100

29. Find the sum of all the 11 terms of an AP whose middle most term is 30.

Solution:

As, the total number of terms (n) = 11 [odd]

Middle most term:

$$\frac{n+1}{2} term$$

$$= \frac{11+1}{2} term$$

$$= 6th term$$
Also,
 $a_6 = 30$
 $a + 5d = 30$
So,
 $S_{11} = \frac{n}{2} [2a + (11-1)d]$
 $S_{11} = 11(a + 5d)$
 $S_{11} = 11 \times 30$
 $S_{11} = 330$

30. Find the sum of last ten terms of the AP: 8,10,12,...,126.

Solution:

To find the sum of last ten terms, we write the given AP in reverse order. i.e., 126, 124, 122,..., 12, 10, 8

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a = 126,
d = 124 - 126
= -2
S₁₀ =
$$\frac{n}{2}$$
 [2a + (10 - 1)d]
As,
S_n = $\frac{n}{2}$ [2a + (n - 1)d]]

 $= 5\{2(126) + 9(-2)\}$ = 5(252 - 18) = 5 × 234 = 1170

31. Find the sum of first seven numbers which are multiples of 2 as well as of 9.[Hint: Take the LCM of 2 and 9]

Solution:

To find the sum of first seven numbers which are multiples of 2 as well as of 9. We take LCM of 2 and 9 which is 18. Hence, the series becomes 18, 36, 54

a = 18,
d = 36 - 18
= 18
Using the formula of S_n,
S₇ =
$$\frac{7}{2}$$
[2×18+(7-1)18]
S₇ = $\frac{7}{2}$ [36+6×18]
S₇ = 504

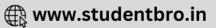
32. How many terms of the AP: -15, -13, -11,... are needed to make the sum -55? Explain the reason for double answer.

Solution:

Let we assume n number of terms are needed to make the sum -55 a=-15, d=-13 + 15 = 2 Sum of n terms of an AP, Sn = $\frac{n}{2}$ [2a + (n - 1)d] -55 = $\frac{n}{2}$ [2(-15) + (n - 1)2] Also, Sn = -55 -55 = -15M + n(n - 1) n² - 16n + 55 = 0 n² - 11n - 5n + 55 = 0 n(n - 11) - 5(n - 11) = 0 (n - 11)(n - 5) = 0

(given)





n = 5, 11

Either 5 or 11 terms are needed to make the sum -55 when n = 5, AP will be -15, -13, -11, -9, -7,

So, resulting sum will be -55 because all terms are negative. When n = 11, AP will be -15, -13, -11, -9, -7, -5, -3, -1, 1, 3, 5

Hence, resulting sum will be -55 because the sum of terms 6th to 11th is zero.

33. The sum of the first *n* terms of an AP whose first term is 8 and the common difference is 20 is equal to the sum of first 2n terms of another AP whose first term is -30 and the common difference is 8. Find *n*.

Solution:

Given, a = 8d = 20

Let the number of terms in first AP be n. Sum of first n terms of an AP,

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} [2 \times 8 + (n-1)20]$$
$$S_{31} = \frac{n}{2} (20n-4)$$
$$S_{31} = n(10n-2)$$

Now, first term of the second AP(a') = -30Common difference of the second AP(d') = 8

Sum of first 2n terms of second AP,

$$S_{2n} = \frac{2n}{2} [2a' + (2n - 1)d']$$

$$S_{2n} = n[2(-30) + (2n - 1)(8)]$$

$$S_{2n} = n[-60 + 16n - 8)]$$

$$S_{2n} = n[16n - 68]$$

Now, by given condition, Sum of first n terms of the first AP = Sum of first 2n terms of the second AP

 $S_n - S_{2n}$

$$\begin{split} n(10n-2) &= n(16n-68) \\ n[(16n-68) - (10n-2)] &= 0 \end{split}$$





n(16n - 68 - 10n + 2) = 0n(6n - 66) = 0 n = 11

So, the required value of n is 11.

34. Kanika was given her pocket money on Jan 1st, 2008. She puts Re 1 on Day 1,Rs 2 on Day 2, Rs 3 on Day 3, and continued doing so till the end of the month, from this money into her piggy bank. She also spent Rs 204 of her pocket money, and found that at the end of the month she still had Rs 100 with her. How much was her pocket money for the month?

Solution:

Let her pocket money be $\gtrless x$

If, she puts 11 on day 1, \gtrless 2 on day 2, \gtrless 3 on day 3 and so on till the end of the month, from this money into her piggy bank.

So, 1+2+3+4+...+31which form an AP in which terms are 31 a = 1, d = 2 - 1 = 1Sum of first 31 terms is S₃₁

$$S_{31} = \frac{31}{2} [2 \times 1 + (31 - 1)1]$$
$$S_{31} = \frac{31 \times 32}{2}$$
$$S_{31} = 496$$

Hence, Kanika takes ₹ 496 till the end of the month from this money.

Also, she spent ₹ 204 of her pocket money and found that at the end of the month she still has ₹ 100 with her. So, (x - 496) - 204 = 100

x - 700 = 100x = ₹ 800 Therefore, ₹ 800 was her pocket money for the month.

35. Yasmeen saves Rs 32 during the first month, Rs 36 in the second month and Rs 40 in the third month. If she continues to save in this manner, in how many months will she save Rs 2000?

Solution:

Yasmeen, during the first month, saves = $\gtrless 32$

During the second month, saves = ₹ 36

During the third month, saves = $\gtrless 40$

Let we take Yasmeen saves Rs 2000 during the n months.

So, we have arithmetic progression 32, 36, 40... a = 32, d = 36 - 32 = 4and she saves total money, $Sn = \gtrless 2000$

We know that, sum of first n terms of an AP is,

$$Sn = \frac{n}{2}][2a + (n - 1)d]$$

$$2000 = \frac{n}{2} [2 \times 32 + (n - 1) \times 4]$$

$$2000 = n(32 + 2n - 2)$$

$$2000 = n(30 + 2n)$$

$$1000 = n(15 + n)$$

$$1000 = 15n + n^{2}$$

$$n^{2} + 15n - 1000 = 0$$

$$n^{2} + 40n - 25n - 1000 = 0$$

$$n(n + 40) - 25(n + 40) = 0$$

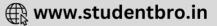
$$(n + 40)(n - 25) = 0$$

$$n = 25$$

$$n \neq -40$$

[As, months cannot be negative]
So, in 25 months she will save ₹ 2000.





Long Answer Questions: Question:

1. The sum of the first five terms of an AP and the sum of the first seven terms of the same AP is 167. If the sum of the first ten terms of this AP is 235, find the sum of its first twenty terms.

Solution:

In an A.P. , First term = a Common difference = d Number of terms of an AP = n

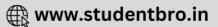
Now, we have, $S_5 + S_7 = 167$

Using the formula,

 $S_n = \frac{n}{2} [2a + (n-1)d]$ Putting value, $\frac{5}{2}[2a + (5-1)d] + \frac{7}{2}[2a + (7-1)d] = 167$ 5(2a + 4d) + 7(2a + 6d) = 33410a + 20d + 14a + 42d = 33424a + 62d = 33412a + 31d = 16712a = 167 - 31dAlso, $S_{10} = 235$ $\frac{10}{2}[2a + (10-1)d] = 235$ 5[2a + 9d] = 2352a + 9d = 47Multiplying 6 in both the sides, 12a + 54d = 282From equation (i) 167 - 31d + 54d = 28223d = 282 - 16723d = 115

...(i)

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d = 5

Putting the value of d = 5 in equation (i) 12a = 167 - 31(5) 12a = 167 - 155 12a = 12a = 1

Also,

$$S_{20} = \frac{n}{2} [2a + (20 - 1)d]$$
$$= \frac{20}{2} [2(1) + 19 (5)]$$
$$= 10[2 + 95]$$
$$= 970$$

Hence, the sum of first 20 terms is 970.

- 2. Find the
- i. Sum of those integers between 1 and 500 which are multiples of 2 as well as of 5.
- ii. Sum of those integers from 1 to 500 which are multiples of 2 as well as of 5.
- iii. Sum of those integers from 1 to 500 which are multiples of 2 or 5.
 [Hint (iii): These numbers will be: multiples of 2 + multiples of 5 multiples of 2 as well as of 5]

Solution:

We know that,

Multiples of 2 as well as of 5 = LCM of (2, 5)= 10

Also, Multiples of 2 as well as of 5 between 1 and 500 = 10, 20, 30..., 490.

We can conclude that 10, 20, 30..., 490 is an AP with common difference, d = 10

First term, a = 10

Taking the number of terms in this AP = n

Using nth term formula, $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$ 490 = 10 + (n - 1)10480 = (n - 1)10



So, n - 1 = 48n = 49

Sum of an AP,

Sn =
$$(\frac{n}{2})$$
 [a + a_n] [a_n is the last term]
= $(\frac{49}{2}) \times [10 + 490]$
= $(\frac{49}{2}) \times [500]$
= 49 × 250
= 12250

Sum of those integers between 1 and 500 which are multiples of 2 as well as of 5 = 12250

(ii) Sum of those integers from 1 to 500 which are multiples of 2 as well as of 5.

We have, Multiples of 2 as well as of 5 = LCM of (2, 5) = 10

Multiples of 2 as well as of 5 from 1 and 500 = 10, 20, 30..., 500.

Therefore,

We can conclude that 10, 20, 30..., 500 is an AP with common difference, d = 10

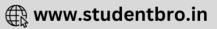
First term, a = 10Let the number of terms in this AP = n

Using the formula, $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$ 500 = 10 + (n - 1)10 490 = (n - 1)10 n - 1 = 49 n = 50Sum of an AP,

 $\mathbf{Sn} = (\frac{n}{2}) [\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{a_n}],$

(an is the last term]





$$= (\frac{50}{2}) \times [10+500]$$

= 25× [10 + 500]
= 25(510)
= 12750

Therefore, sum of those integers from 1 to 500 which are multiples of 2 as well as of 5=12750

(iii) Sum of those integers from 1 to 500 which are multiples of 2 or 5.

We know that,

Multiples of 2 or 5 = Multiple of 2 + Multiple of 5 - Multiple of LCM (2, 5)

Multiples of 2 or 5 = Multiple of 2 + Multiple of 5 - Multiple of LCM (10)

Multiples of 2 or 5 from 1 to 500 =

List of multiple of 2 from 1 to 500 + List of multiple of 5 from 1 to 500 - List of multiple of 10 from 1 to 500

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= (2, 4, 6...500) + (5, 10, 15...500) - (10, 20, 30...500)

Required sum = sum(2, 4, 6, ..., 500) + sum(5, 10, 15, ..., 500) - sum(10, 20, 30, ..., 500)

Consider the first series, 2, 4, 6, ..., 500

First term, a = 2Common difference, d = 2

Let n be no of terms $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$ 500 = 2 + (n - 1)2 498 = (n - 1)2 n - 1 = 249n = 250

Sum of an AP, $Sn = \frac{n}{2} [a + a_n]$

Let the sum of this AP be S₁, $S_1 = S_{250}$ $= (\frac{250}{2}) \times [2+500]$

 $S_1 = 125(502)$

 $S_1 = 62750$... (i)

Considering the second series,

5, 10, 15,, 500

First term, a = 5Common difference, d = 5Taking number of terms = n

By the formula

 $\begin{array}{l} a_n = a + (n-1)d \\ 500 = 5 + (n-1) \\ 495 = (n-1)5 \\ n-1 = 99 \\ n = 100 \end{array}$

Sum of an AP,

 $\mathbf{S}_{n} = \left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \left[a + a_{n}\right]$

Taking the sum of this AP be S₂, S₂ = S₁₀₀ = $(\frac{100}{2}) \times [5+500]$

 $S_2 = 50(505)$

 $S_2 = 25250$

... (ii)

Considering the third series,

10, 20, 30,, 500

First term, a = 10Common difference, d = 10Taking number of terms=n $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$ 500 = 10 + (n - 1)10490 = (n - 1)10



n - 1 = 49n = 50

Sum of an AP,

 $\operatorname{Sn} = (\frac{n}{2}) [a + a_n]$

Taking the sum of this AP be S₃, $S_3 = S_{50} = (\frac{50}{2}) \times [2+510]$ $S_3 = 25(510)$ $S_3 = 12750$ Hence, the required Sum,

... (iii)

$$\begin{split} S &= S_1 + S_2 - S_3 \\ S &= 62750 + 25250 - 12750 \\ S &= 75250 \end{split}$$

3. The eighth term of an AP is half its second term and the eleventh term exceeds one third of its fourth term by 1. Find the 15thterm.

Solution:

As we know, First term of an AP = a

Common difference of AP = d

nth term of an AP, $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$ So, $a_8 = \frac{1}{2}a_2$ $2a_8 = a_2$ 2(a + 7d) = a + d 2a + 14d = a + d a = -13dAlso, $a_{11} = \frac{1}{3}a_4 + 1$ 3(a + 10d) = a + 3d + 33a + 30d = a + 3d + 3

...(i)

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2a + 27d = 3





Putting a = -13d in the equation, 2 (-13d) + 27d = 3 d = 3 So, a = -13(3) = -39 Now, a₁₅ = a + 14d = -39 + 14(3) = -39 + 42 = 3 So, 15th term is 3.

4. An AP consists of 37 terms. The sum of the three middle most terms is 225 and the sum of the last three is 429. Find the AP.

Solution:

First term of an AP = aCommon difference of AP = d

nth term of an AP, $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$

As, n = 37 (odd),Middle term will be $\frac{n+1}{2} = 19$ th term

Hence, the three middle most terms will be, 18th, 19th and 20th terms

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Therefore,
a_{18} + a_{19} + a_{20} = 225
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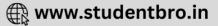
Using, $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$ a + 17d + a + 18d + a + 19d = 225 3a + 54d = 225 3a = 225 - 54da = 75 - 18d

... (i)

Also, we know that last three terms will be 35th, 36th and 37th terms.

 $\begin{array}{l} a_{35}+a_{36}+a_{37}=429\\ a+34d+a+35d+a+36d=429\\ 3a+105d=429 \end{array}$





a + 35d = 143Putting a = 75 - 18d from equation (i), 75 - 18d + 35d = 143 (using (i)) 17d = 68 d = 4
So, a = 75 - 18(4) a = 3
So, the AP is a, a + d, a + 2d.... Which is 3, 7, 11....

5. Find the sum of the integers between 100 and 200 that are

- i. divisible by 9
- ii. not divisible by 9
 [Hint (ii): These numbers will be: Total numbers Total numbers divisible by 9]

Solution:

(i) The number between 100 and 200 which is divisible by $9 = 108, 117, 126, \dots 198$

Taking the number of terms between 100 and 200 which is divisible by 9 = n

 $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$ 198 = 108 + (n - 1)9 90 = (n - 1)9 n - 1 = 10n = 11

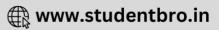
Sum of an $AP = S_n$

$$=\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)\left[a+a_{n}\right]$$

$$S_n = (\frac{11}{2}) \times [108 + 198]$$

= $(\frac{11}{2}) \times 306$
= 11(153)
= 1683

(ii)



We know that,

Sum,

Sum of the integers between 100 and 200 which is not divisible by 9

= (sum of total numbers between 100 and 200) – (sum of total numbers between 100 and 200 which is divisible by 9)

 $S=S_1-S_2\\$ In this question, S₁ = sum of AP 101, 102, 103, ---, 199 $S_2 = sum of AP 108, 117, 126, ---, 198$ For AP 101, 102, 103, ---, 199 First term, a = 101 Common difference, d = 199Number of terms = nThen. $\mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{n}} = \mathbf{a} + (\mathbf{n} - 1)\mathbf{d}$ 199 = 101 + (n - 1)198 = (n - 1)n = 99 Sum of an AP = Sn $=\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)\left[a+a_{n}\right]$ Sum of AP, $S_1 = (\frac{99}{2}) \times [199 + 101]$ $=(\frac{99}{2})\times 300$ = 99(150)= 14850For AP 108, 117, 126, , 198 First term, a = 108 Common difference, d = 9

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Last term, $a_n = 198$





Number of terms = n

Then, $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$ 198 = 108 + (n - 1)9 10 = (n - 1)n = 11

Sum of an AP = Sn = $(\frac{n}{2}) [a + a_n]$

Sum of this AP,

$$S_2 = (\frac{11}{2}) \times [108 + 198]$$

= $(\frac{11}{2}) \times (306)$
= 11(153)
= 1683

Putting the value of S_1 and S_2 in the equation,

 $\begin{array}{l} S = S_1 - S_2 \\ = 14850 - 1683 \\ = 13167 \end{array}$

6. The ratio of the 11th term to the 18th term of an AP is 2 :3. Find the ratio of the 5th term to the 21stterm, and also the ratio of the sum of the first five terms to the sum of the first 21 terms.

Solution:

Let a and d be the first term and common difference of an AP respectively. Given, $a_{11}: a_{18} = 2:3$

So, ratio of the sum of the first five terms to the sum of the first 21 terms is $S_5 \colon S_{21}$

30d : 29d





 $\frac{a+10d}{a+17d} = \frac{2}{3}$ 3a + 30d = 2a + 34da = 4d $a_{5} = a + 4d$ =4d + 4d=8d $a_{21} = a + 20d$ =4d + 20d= 24dSo, ratio = 8d:24d= 1:3 Now sum, $S_5 = \frac{5}{2}(2a + (5-1)d)$ $=\frac{5}{2}(2(4d)+4d)$ = 30d $S_{21} = \frac{21}{2}(2a + (21 - 1)d)$ $=\frac{21}{2}(2a+20d)$ = 294d

So, the ratio $S_5:S_{21}$ is 30d:294d or 5:49.

7. Show that the sum of an AP whose first term is *a*, the second term *b* and the last term *c*, is equal to (a+c)(b+c-2a)

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$$2(b-a)$$

Solution: Given, the AP is a, b, , c

We have, First term = a, Common difference = b - aLast term (l) = $a_n = c$

$$a_n = 1$$

= a + (n - 1)d

$$c = a + (n-1)(b-a)$$

$$(n-1) = \frac{(c-a)}{(b-a)}$$
$$n = \frac{c+b-2a}{b-a}$$
Now

$$S_{n} = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$$

$$S_{n} = \frac{c+b-2a}{2(b-a)}[2a + (\frac{c+b-2a}{b-a} - 1)(b-a)]$$

$$S_{n} = \frac{c+b-2a}{2(b-a)}(a+c)$$
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Proved!!!

8. Solve the equation -4+(-1)+2+...+x=437

Solution: We have, -4 + (-1) + 2 + ... + x = 437 ...(i)Also, -4 - 1 + 2 + ... + x forms an AP with, First term = -4, Common difference = -1 - (-4)= 3 $a_n = 1 = x$ nth term of an AP, an = 1 = a + (n - 1)d x = -4 + (n - 1)3(ii) $S_n = \frac{n}{2}[2a + (n - 1)d]$ $S_n = \frac{x + 7}{2 \times 3}[2(-4) + (\frac{x + 4}{3}).3]$

$$S_n = \frac{(x+7)(x-4)}{6}$$



Also, $S_n = 437$ $\frac{(x+7)(x-4)}{6} = 437$ $x^2 + 3x - 2650 = 0$ On, solving, x=50 x=-53 As x cannot be negative, so x=50

9. Jaspal Singh repays his total loan of Rs 118000 by paying every month starting with the first instalment of Rs 1000. If he increases the instalment by Rs 100 every month, what amount will be paid by him in the 30thinstalment? What amount of loan does he still have to pay after the 30th instalment?

Solution:

Total loan taken by Jaspal Singh= ₹ 118000 He repays his total loan by paying every month

His first installment = $\gtrless 1000$ Second installment = $1000 + 100 = \gtrless 1100$ Third installment = $1100 + 100 = \gtrless 1200$ and so on

Let its 30th installment be n,

We have 1000, 1100, 1200... which form an AP, Here, a = 1000d = 1100 - 1000= 100nth term of an AP, Tn = a + (n - 1)d For 30th instalment,

 $T_{30} = 1000 + (30 - 1)100$ = 100 + 29 × 100 = 1000 + 2900 = 3900

Therefore, ₹ 3900 will be paid by him in the 30th instalment.

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He paid total amount upto 30 instalments in , 1000 + 1100 + 1200 + + 3900 First term (a) = 1000

Last term (1) = 3900 $S_{30} = 15(1000 + 3900)$ $= 15 \times 4900$ = ₹ 73500Total amount he still have to pay after the 30 installment = (Amount of loan) - (Sum of 30 installments) = 118000 - 73500 = ₹ 44500So, ₹ 44500 still have to pay after the 30th installment.

10. The students of a school decided to beautify the school on the Annual Day by fixing colourful flags on the straight passage of the school. They have 27 flagsto be fixed at intervals of every 2 m. The flags are stored at the position of the middle most flag. Ruchi was given the responsibility of placing the flags. Ruchikept her books where the flags were stored. She could carry only one flag at atime. How much distance did she cover in completing this job and returning back to collect her books? What is the maximum distance she travelled carrying flag?

Solution:

The number of flags = 27Distance between each flag = 2 m.

The flags are stored at the position of the middle most flag which is 14th flag and Ruchi was given the responsibility of placing the flags.

Ruchi kept her books, where the flags were stored which is 14th flag and she coluld carry only one flag at a time.

Let us assume she placed 13 flags into her left position from middle most flag i.e., 14th flag.

For placing second flag and return her initial position distance travelled = 2 + 2 = 4 m.

Similarly, for placing third flag and return her initial position, distance travelled = 4 + 4 = 8m

For placing fourth flag and return her initial position, distance travelled = 6 + 6 = 12 m

For placing fourteenth flag and return her initial position, distance travelled = 26 + 26 = 52 m

Proceed same manner into her right position from middle most flag i.e., 14th flag.

Total distance travelled in that case = 52 m Also, when Ruchi placed the last flag she return his middle most position and collect her books. This distance also included in placed the flag.

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So,

These distance form a series 4 + 8 + 12 + 16 + ... + 52 [for left] and 4 + 8 + 12 + 16 + ... + 52 [for right]

Total distance covered by Ruchi for placing these flags,

= 2 × (4 + 8 + 12 + ... + 52)
Using,
Sn =
$$\frac{n}{2}$$
 [2a+(n-1)d]
= 2 × [13(4 + 12 × 2)]
= 2 × 13(4 + 24)
= 2 × 13 × 28
= 728 m

So, the required distance is 728 m in which she did cover in completing this job and returning back to collect her books.

Now,

Maximum distance she travelled carrying a flag = Distance travelled by Ruchi during placing the 14th flag in her left position or 27th flag in her right position = (2 + 2 + 2 + ... + 13 times)

= (2 + 2 + 2 + ... + 13 times)= 2×13 = 26 m

So, the required maximum distance she travelled carrying a flag is 26 m.



