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## Sequence and Series

## SECTION A: (1 MARK)

| 1. | Find the next two terms of the A.P given by: $2 x-3 y, x-4 y,-5 y,-x-6 y, \ldots \ldots$. |
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| 2. | How many terms are there in the sequence $4,10,16,22, \ldots 208 ?$ |
| 3. | Insert 4 arithmetic means between 4 and 29. |
| 4. | Solve for $x: 2+5+8+11+\ldots+x=345$ |
| 5. | If the sum of $n$ terms of an A.P. is given by $S_{n}=\left(3 n^{2}+4 n\right)$ and its $\mathrm{m}^{\text {th }}$ term is 49, then find $m$. |
| 6. | Find the G.P. whose $4^{\text {th }}$ and $7^{\text {th }}$ terms are $\frac{1}{18}$ and $\frac{-1}{486}$ respectively. |

SECTION B: (4 MARKS)
7. $\quad$ Find the sum of first 24 terms of the A.P., if $a_{1}+a_{5}+a_{10}+a_{15}+a_{20}+a_{24}=225$
8. The ratio of the sums of $n$ terms of two A.Ps is $(7 n+1):(4 n+27)$, find the ratio of their $11^{\text {th }}$ terms.
9. If $a, b, c$ are in A.P, prove that $(b+c)^{2}-a^{2},(c+a)^{2}-b^{2},(a+b)^{2}-c^{2}$ are also in A.P.
10. The product of 3 numbers in an A.P is 224 and the largest number is 7 times the smallest. Find the numbers.
11. If the roots of the equation $(b-c) x^{2}+(c-a) x+(a-b)=0$ are equal, then show that $a, b, c$ are in A.P.
12. If the first term of an A.P is 2 and the sum of first 5 terms is equal to one-fourth of the sum of the next 5 terms, find the sum of first 30 terms.
13. The sum of first three terms of a G.P is $\frac{13}{12}$ and their product is -1 . Find the G.P.
14. The ratio of the sum of the first three terms is to that of first 6 terms of a G.P is $125: 152$. Find the common ratio.
15. If two geometric means $g_{1}$ and $g_{2}$ and one arithmetic mean $A$ be inserted between two numbers, then show that $2 \mathrm{~A}=\frac{g_{1}^{2}}{g_{2}}+\frac{g_{2}^{2}}{g_{1}}$
16. Find the sum to $n$ terms of the series: $\frac{1}{2 \times 5}+\frac{1}{5 \times 8}+\frac{1}{8 \times 11}+\ldots$
17. If $\frac{1}{x+y}, \frac{1}{2 y}, \frac{1}{y+z}$ are in A.P. Prove that $\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{y}, \mathrm{z}$ are in G.P.
18. If $\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}, \mathrm{c}$ are in A.P; $\mathrm{b}, \mathrm{c}, \mathrm{d}$ are in G.P and $\frac{1}{c}, \frac{1}{d}, \frac{1}{e}$ are in A.P. Prove that $\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{c}, \mathrm{e}$ are in G.P
19. Find the sum of all integers between 100 and 300 which are divisible by 2 or 5 .
20. Find the sum to $n$ terms of the series: $0.4+0.44+0.444+\ldots$

