

# Book 9) Sequences & Series

Another Important Topic from Advanced Maths!

More series to be studied later: Taylor, Maclaurin, Fourier, Laurent etc.

- Three numbers form an increasing G.P. If the middle number is doubled, then the new numbers are in A.P. Then the common ratio of the GP is  
(a)  $2 - \sqrt{3}$  (b)  $2 + \sqrt{3}$  (c)  $\sqrt{3} - 2$  (d)  $3 + \sqrt{2}$
- If  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  are two geometric means and  $A$  is the arithmetic mean inserted between two positive numbers, then the value of  $\frac{G_1^2}{G_2} + \frac{G_2^2}{G_1}$  is  
(a)  $A/2$  (b)  $A$   
(c)  $2A$  (d) none of these
- If  $x, y, z$  are three real numbers of the same sign, then the value of  $\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{z} + \frac{z}{x}$  lies in the interval  
(a)  $[2, +\infty)$  (b)  $[3, +\infty)$  (c)  $(3, +\infty)$  (d)  $(-\infty, 3)$
- If  $\{a_n\}$  and  $\{b_n\}$  are two sequences given by  
$$a_n = (x)^{1/2^n} + (y)^{1/2^n}$$
and  
$$b_n = (x)^{1/2^n} - (y)^{1/2^n}$$
for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , then the value of  $a_1 a_2 a_3 \dots a_n$  is equal to  
(a)  $x - y$  (b)  $\frac{x+y}{b_n}$   
(c)  $\frac{x-y}{b_n}$  (d)  $\frac{xy}{b_n}$
- If  $a^2 + 9b^2 + 16c^2 = 2(3ab + 6bc + 4ca)$ , where  $a, b, c$  are non-zero numbers, then  $a, b, c$  are in  
(a) A.P. (b) G.P.  
(c) H.P. (d) none of these
- Let  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{10}$  be in A.P. and  $h_1, h_2, \dots, h_{10}$  be in H.P. If  $a_1 = h_1 = 2$  and  $a_{10} = h_{10} = 3$ , then  $a_4 h_2$  is  
(a) 2 (b) 3  
(c) 5 (d) 6
- If the sum of  $n$  terms of an A.P. is  $nA + n^2B$ , where  $A$  and  $B$  are constants, then its common difference will be  
(a)  $A - B$  (b)  $A + B$   
(c)  $2A$  (d)  $2B$
- The positive integer  $n$  for which  $2 \times 2^2 + 3 \times 2^3 + 4 \times 2^4 + \dots + n \times 2^n = 2^{n+10}$  is  
(a) 510 (b) 511  
(c) 512 (d) 513
- Let  $a, b, c > 0$  and  $4a^2 + 9b^2 + 16c^2 - 6ab - 12bc - 8ac = 0$ , then  $b$  is  
(a)  $\leq \sqrt{ac}$  (b)  $\geq \sqrt{ab}$   
(c)  $\geq \frac{a+c}{2}$  (d)  $\geq \sqrt{ac}$
- If  $\sum_{r=1}^n t_r = \frac{1}{12} n(n+1)(n+2)$ , the value of  $\sum_{r=1}^n \frac{1}{t_r}$  is  
(a)  $\frac{2n}{n+1}$  (b)  $\frac{2n}{(n+1)}$   
(c)  $\frac{4n}{n+1}$  (d)  $\frac{3n}{n+2}$
- The sum of all two-digit numbers which, when divided by 4, yields unity as a remainder is  
(a) 1190 (b) 1197  
(c) 1210 (d) none of these
- If  $a, b, c$  are in A.P.,  $p, q, r$  are in H.P. and  $ap, bq, cr$  are in G.P., then  $\frac{p}{r} + \frac{r}{p}$  is equal to  
(a)  $\frac{a}{c} + \frac{c}{a}$  (b)  $\frac{a}{c} - \frac{c}{a}$   
(c)  $\frac{b}{q} - \frac{q}{b}$  (d)  $\frac{b}{q} - \frac{a}{p}$

13. The sides of a triangle  $ABC$  ( $a, b, c$ ) are in G.P. If  $r$  is the common ratio of this G.P. then
- (a)  $r \in \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}, \infty\right)$       (b)  $r \in \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}, \infty\right)$
- (c)  $r \in \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}\right)$       (d)  $r \in \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{5}+3}{2}\right)$
14. 150 workers were engaged to finish a piece of work in a certain number of days. Four workers left the second day, 4 more workers left the third day and so on. It then took eight more days to finish the work. The number of days in which the work was completed is
- (a) 15      (b) 20  
(c) 25      (d) 30
15. The common difference of the A.P. in which  $t_7 = 9$  and  $t_1 t_2 t_7$  is least is
- (a)  $\frac{33}{2}$       (b)  $\frac{5}{4}$   
(c)  $\frac{33}{20}$       (d) none of these
16. The H.M. between two numbers is  $16/5$ , their A.M. is  $A$  and G.M. is  $G$ . If  $2A + G^2 = 26$ , then the numbers are
- (a) 6, 8      (b) 4, 8  
(c) 2, 8      (d) 1, 8
17. If  $1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2 = 1015$ , then the value of  $n$  is
- (a) 15      (b) 14  
(c) 13      (d) none of these
18. If  $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}^+$ , then the minimum value of  $a(b^2 + c^2) + b(c^2 + a^2) + c(a^2 + b^2) =$
- (a)  $abc$       (b)  $2abc$   
(c)  $3abc$       (d)  $6abc$
19. The total number of positive real values of  $x$  such that  $x, [x], \{x\}$  are in H.P., where  $[.]$  denotes the greatest integer function and  $\{.\}$  the fraction part, is equal to
- (a) 0      (b) 1  
(c) 2      (d) none of these
20. The sum of those integers from 1 to 100 which are not divisible by 3 or 5 is
- (a) 2489      (b) 4735  
(c) 2317      (d) 2632

---

**ANSWERS**


---

1. (b)    2. (c)    3. (d)    4. (c)    5. (c)    6. (d)    7. (b)    8. (d)    9. (a)    10. (c)  
11. (c)    12. (a)    13. (b)    14. (d)    15. (c)    16. (c)    17. (b)    18. (d)    19. (b)    20. (d)

Qubit