Chapter 6 Sequence and Series

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D. MCQs with One or More than One Correct

1) If the first and the (2n - 1)th terms of an A.P., a G.P. and an H.P. are equal and their n-th terms are a, b and c respectively, then (1988-2 Marks)

a) $a = b = c$
b) $a \geq b \geq c$
c) $a + b = c$
d) $ac - b^2 = 0$

2) For $0 < \phi < \pi/2$, if

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

then: (1993-2 Marks)

a) $xyz = xz + y$
b) $xyz = xy + z$
c) $xyz = x + y + z$
d) $xyz + yz + x$

3) Let n be a odd integer. If

$$sinn\theta = \sum_{r=0}^{n} b_r sin^r\theta,$$

for every value of θ, then (1998-2 Marks)

a) $b_0 = 1, b_1 = 3$
b) $b_0 = 0, b_1 = n$
c) $b_0 = -1, b_1 = 3$
d) $b_0 = 0, b_1 = n^2 - 3n + 3$

4) Let T_r be the r^{th} term of an A.P., for r=1,2,3,.... If for some positive integers m,n we have $T_m = \frac{1}{n}$ and $T_n = \frac{1}{m}$,then T_{mn} equals(1998-2 Marks)

a) $\frac{1}{mn}$
b) $\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{m}$
c) 1
d) 0

5) If $x > 1, y > 1, z > 1$ are in G.P.,then $\frac{1}{1+lnx}, \frac{1}{1+lny}, \frac{1}{1+lnz}$ are in (1998-2 Marks)

a) A.P.
b) H.P.
c) G.P.
d) None of these

6) For a positive integer n, let $a_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \ldots . \frac{1}{(2^n)-1}$.Then (1999-2 Marks)

a) $a(100) \leq 100$
b) $a(100) > 100$
c) $a(200) \leq 100$
d) $a(200) > 100$

7) A straight line through the vertex P of a triangle POR intersects the side QR at the point S and the circumcircle of the triangle PQR at the point T. If S is not the centre of the circumcircle,then (2008)

a) $\frac{1}{PS} + \frac{1}{ST} < \frac{2}{\sqrt{QS \cdot SR}}$
b) $\frac{1}{PS} + \frac{1}{ST} > \frac{2}{\sqrt{QS \cdot SR}}$
c) $\frac{1}{PS} + \frac{1}{ST} < \frac{4}{QR}$
d) $\frac{1}{PS} + \frac{1}{ST} > \frac{4}{QR}$

8) Let

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{n}{n^2 + kn + k^2} \quad and \quad T_n = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{n}{n^2 + kn + k^2}$$

for n=1,2,3,...... Then, (2008)

a) $S_n < \frac{\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}$
b) $S_n > \frac{\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}$
c) $T_n < \frac{\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}$
d) $T_n > \frac{\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}$

9) Let

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^{4n} (-1)^{\frac{k(k+1)}{2}} k^2.$$

Then S_n can take value(s) (JEE Adv.2013)

a) 1056
b) 1088
c) 1120
d) 1332

10) Let α and β be the roots of $x^2 - x - 1 = 0$, with $\alpha > \beta$. For all positive integers n, define

$$a_n = \frac{\alpha_n - \beta_n}{\alpha - \beta}, n \geq 2$$

$$b_1 = 1 \; and \; b_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n+1}, n \geq 1$$

Then which of the following options is/are correct? (JEE Adv. 2019)

a) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{10^n} = \frac{10}{89}$
b) $B_n = a^n + b^n \; for \; all \; n \geq 1$
c) $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \ldots . . a_n = a_{n+2} - 1 \; for \; all \; n \geq 1$
d) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_n}{10^n} = \frac{8}{89}$

E. Subjective Problems

1) The harmonic mean of two numbers is 4. Their arithmetic mean A and the geometric mean G satisfy the relation.
   $2A + G^2 = 27$
   Find the two numbers. (1979)
2) The interior angles of a polygon are in arithmetic progression. The smallest angle is 120°and the common difference is 5°Find the number of sides of the polygon. (1980)
3) Does there exist a geometric progression containing 27, 8 and 12 as three of its terms ? If it exits, how many such progressions are possible? (1982-3 Marks)
4) Find three numbers a,b,c, between 2 and 18 such that
   a) their sum is 25
   b) the numbers 2,a,b are consecutive terms of an A.P.
      and
   c) the numbers b,c,18 are consecutive terms of a G.P. (1983-2 Marks)
5) If $a > 0, b > 0, c > 0$, prove that
   $(a + b + c)(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}) \geq 9$ (1984-2 Marks)