

(1) If the 1st term =  $a$ , common ratio =  $r$  in a GP, then

(a)  $n$  – th term =  $t_n = ar^{n-1}$

(b) Sum of 1st  $n$  terms,

$$S_n = \frac{a(1-r^n)}{1-r} \quad \text{when, } -1 < r < 1$$
$$= \frac{a(r^n-1)}{r-1} \quad \text{when, } r > 1 \text{ or } r < -1$$

(2) If  $x$  be the GM of two numbers  $a$  &  $b$ , then  $x = \pm\sqrt{ab}$

### Infinite GP

$$S_n = \frac{a}{1-r} \quad \text{when, } -1 < r < 1$$

For  $r > 1$  or  $r < -1$ , the series doesn't exist.

## HP

(1) If  $a, b, c$  are in HP

then  $\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b}, \frac{1}{c}$  are in AP

(2) If  $x$  be the HM of two numbers  $a$  &  $b$ , then  $x = \frac{2ab}{a+b}$ .

## Infinite Series

If  $n$  is a – ve integer or fraction &  $|x| < 1$ , then

(1)  $(1+x)^n = 1 + nx + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{3!}x^3 + \dots \dots \dots \infty$

(2)  $(1-x)^n = 1 - nx + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!}x^2 - \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{3!}x^3 + \dots \dots \dots \infty$

(3)  $(1+x)^{-n} = 1 - nx + \frac{n(n+1)}{2!}x^2 - \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{3!}x^3 + \dots \dots \dots \infty$

(4)  $(1-x)^{-n} = 1 + nx + \frac{n(n+1)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{3!}x^3 + \dots \dots \dots \infty$

(5)  $e^x = 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots \dots \dots + \frac{x^r}{r!} + \dots \dots \dots \infty$

(6)  $e^{-x} = 1 - \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots \dots \dots + (-1)^r \frac{x^r}{r!} + \dots \dots \dots \infty$

(7)  $e = 1 + \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \dots \dots \dots \infty$

(8)  $e^{-1} = 1 - \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} - \frac{1}{3!} + \dots \dots \dots \infty$

(9)  $a^x = 1 + \frac{(\log_e a)}{1!}x + \frac{(\log_e a)^2}{2!}x^2 + \frac{(\log_e a)^3}{3!}x^3 + \dots \dots \dots \infty$

(10)  $\log_e(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots \dots \dots \infty$  ;      when  $-1 < x \leq 1$

(11)  $\log_e(1-x) = -x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots \dots \dots \infty$  ;      when  $-1 \leq x < 1$

(12)  $\log_e 2 = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots \dots \dots \infty$

## Quadratic Equation