Edexcel A Level Maths

Core 1, Core 2, Core 3, Core 4 and two units from (Decision 1, Decision 2, Mechanics 1, Mechanics 2, Statistics 1 and Statistics 2). Each unit is out of 100 UMS, giving a total of 600 UMS. 480 and above is grade A. To obtain an A*, total score must be 480 or more, and total of C3 and C4 must be 180 or more.

Unit 1 Core 1

Chapter 1 Sequence and Series 1

Lesson 1 Sequence and Summation

Question 1
A sequence is defined by $a_n = 3n^2 - 4$, find the value of a_2.
Solution 1

$$a_2 = 3(2)^2 - 4 = 8$$

Question 2
A sequence is defined by $x_n = 3n^2 - 5n + 2$, find the value of n such that $x_n = 14$.
Solution 2

$$\begin{aligned} x_n = 3n^2 - 5n + 2 &= 14 \\ 3n^2 - 5n - 12 &= 0 \qquad S = -5 \quad P = -36 \\ \left(n + \frac{4}{3}\right)(n-3) &= 0 \qquad (4, -9) \quad \left(\frac{4}{3}, -3\right) \\ n &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

Question 3
A sequence is defined by $x_n = 6n - 3$, find the value of x_3 and x_5.
Solution 3

$$x_3 = 6(3) - 3 = 15$$
$$x_5 = 6(5) - 3 = 27$$

Question 4
A sequence is defined by $X_n = 2n - 1$, find the value of n such that $a_n = 15$.
Solution 4

$$15 = 2n - 1$$
$$n = 8$$

Question 5

A sequence is defined by $u_n = an - b$, find the sum of the first four terms in terms of a and b.

Solution 5

$$u_1 + u_2 + u_3 + u_4 = (a - b) + (2a - b) + (3a - b) + (4a - b) = 10a - 4b$$

Question 6

A sequence is defined by $x_n = an^2 - 4$, find the sum of the first three terms in terms of a.

Solution 6

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = (a - 4) + (4a - 4) + (9a - 4) = 14a - 12$$

Question 7

A sequence is defined by $y_n = an^2 + bn + c$, find the sum of the first three terms in terms of a, b and c.

Solution 7

$$y_1 + y_2 + y_3 = (a + b + c) + (4a + 2b + c) + (9a + 3b + c) = 14a + 6b + 3c$$

wrong choice

Question 8

A sequence is defined by $x_n = 4n - b$, find the third term in terms of b .

Solution 8

$$x_3 = 4(3) - b$$
$$x_3 = 12 - b$$

Question 9

A sequence is defined by $U_n = \frac{a}{n} + b$, find the fourth term in terms of a and b .

Solution 9

$$U_4 = \frac{a}{4} + b$$

Question 10

A sequence is defined by $y_n = \frac{a - 3b}{n^2}$, find the fifth term in terms of a and b .

Solution 10

$$y_5 = \frac{a-3b}{(5)^2}$$
$$y_5 = \frac{a-3b}{25}$$

Question 11

A sequence is defined by $U_n = an + 2b$, given the Sum of the first four terms is 26 and the fifth term is 9, find the values of a and b.

Solution 11

$$S_4 = (a+2b) + (2a+2b) + (3a+2b) + (4a+2b)$$
$$S_4 = 10a + 8b \qquad S_4 = 26$$
$$10a + 8b = 26$$
$$5a + 4b = 13 \quad (1)$$

$$U_5 = 5a + 2b \qquad U_5 = 9$$
$$5a + 2b = 9 \quad (2)$$

$$(1) - (2) \quad 5a + 4b - (5a + 2b) = 13 - 9$$
$$2b = 4$$
$$b = 2$$

$$\text{sub into} \quad (2) \quad 5a + 2(2) = 9$$
$$5a = 5$$
$$a = 1$$

Question 12

A sequence is defined by $U_{n+1} = U_n - 4, \quad U_1 = 20$, find the values of U_2, U_3 and U_4.

Solution 12

$$U_2 = U_1 - 4 = 20 - 4 = 16$$
$$U_3 = U_2 - 4 = 16 - 4 = 12$$
$$U_4 = U_3 - 4 = 12 - 4 = 8$$

Question 13

A sequence is defined by $X_{n+1} = X_n + 5, \quad X_4 = 17$, find the values of X_1, X_2 and X_3.

Solution 13

$X_4 = X_3 + 5$

$17 = X_3 + 5$

$X_3 = 12$

$X_3 = X_2 + 5$

$12 = X_2 + 5$

$X_2 = 7$

$X_2 = X_1 + 5$

$7 = X_1 + 5$

$X_1 = 2$

Question 14

A sequence is defined by $a_{n+1} = (a_n)^2 - 4, \quad a_1 = 2$, find the values of a_2, a_3 and a_4.

Solution 14

$a_2 = (a_1)^2 - 4 = 4 - 4 = 0$

$a_3 = (a_2)^2 - 4 = 0 - 4 = -4$

$a_4 = (a_3)^2 - 4 = (-4)^2 - 4 = 16 - 4 = 12$

Question 15

A sequence is defined by $y_{n+2} = 3y_{n+1} - y_n, \quad y_1 = 3, y_2 = 2$, find the values of y_3, y_4 and y_5.

Solution 15

$y_3 = 3(y_2) - y_1 = 3(2) - 3 = 3$

$y_4 = 3(y_3) - y_2 = 3(3) - 2 = 7$

$y_5 = 3(y_4) - y_3 = 3(7) - 3 = 18$

Question 16

Calculate the following sum:

$$\sum_{r=2}^{5} (r-1)$$

Solution 16

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{r=2}^{5} (r-1) &= (2-1) + (3-1) + (4-1) + (5-1) \\ &= 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 \\ &= 10\end{aligned}$$

Question 17

Calculate the following sum:

$$\sum_{r=4}^{8}(r^2 - 2r + 1)$$

Solution 17

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sum_{r=4}^{8}(r^2 - 2r + 1) \\
&= \sum_{r=4}^{8}(r-1)^2 \\
&= (4-1)^2 + (5-1)^2 + (6-1)^2 + (7-1)^2 + (8-1)^2 \\
&= 9 + 16 + 25 + 36 + 49 \\
&= 135
\end{aligned}$$

Question 18

Calculate the following sum:

$$\sum_{r=5}^{9} U_r \qquad U_r = 3r^2 + 4$$

Solution 18

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sum_{r=5}^{9} U_r \\
&= \sum_{r=5}^{9} 3r^2 + 4 \\
&= (3(5)^2 + 4) + (3(6)^2 + 4) + (3(7)^2 + 4) + (3(8)^2 + 4) + (3(9)^2 + 4) \\
&= 785
\end{aligned}$$

Question 19

Calculate the following sum:

$$\sum_{r=1}^{3} a_r \qquad a_r = 4r - 1$$

Solution 19

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sum_{r=1}^{3} a_r \\
&= \sum_{r=1}^{3} 4r - 1 \\
&= (4(1) - 1) + (4(2) - 1) + (4(3) - 1) \\
&= 21
\end{aligned}$$

Question 20

A sequence is defined by $U_{n+1} = 3(U_n - 1), U_1 = 2$, find the following sum: $\sum_{2}^{4}(U_r + 2)^2$

Solution 20

$$U_2 = 3(2 - 1)$$
$$U_2 = 3$$

$$U_3 = 3(3 - 1)$$
$$U_3 = 6$$

$$U_4 = 3(6 - 1)$$
$$U_4 = 15$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{2}^{4}(U_r + 2)^2 &= (U_2 + 2)^2 + (U_3 + 2)^2 + (U_4 + 2)^2 \\ &= (3 + 2)^2 + (6 + 2)^2 + (15 + 2)^2 \\ &= 5^2 + 8^2 + 17^2 \\ &= 378\end{aligned}$$

Question 21

Calculate the following sum:

$$\sum_{r=1}^{4}(2r + 4)$$

Solution 21

$$\begin{aligned}&\sum_{r=1}^{4}(2r + 4) \\ &= \sum_{r=1}^{4} 2(r + 2) \\ &= 2\sum_{r=1}^{4}(r + 2) \\ &= 2[(1 + 2) + (2 + 2) + (3 + 2) + (4 + 2)] \\ &= 2(3 + 4 + 5 + 6) \\ &= 36\end{aligned}$$

Question 22

Calculate the following sum:

$$\sum_{r=3}^{6}(r^2 - 1)$$

Solution 22

$$\sum_{r=3}^{6}(r^2-1)$$

$= (3^2-1)+(4^2-1)+(5^2-1)+(6^2-1)$

$= 8+15+24+35$

$= 82$

Question 23

Calculate the following sum:

$$\sum_{r=1}^{45} 2$$

Solution 23

$$\sum_{r=1}^{45} 2$$

$= 2+2+2+2+2+...+2$

$= 2 \text{x} 45$

$= 90$

Question 24

Calculate the following sum:

$$\sum_{r=1}^{100} 5$$

Solution 24

$$\sum_{r=1}^{100} 5$$

$= 5+5+5+5+5+5+...+5$

$= 5 \text{x} 100$

$= 500$

Question 25

A sequence is defined by $U_n = 2n+3$, find the value of U_2, U_4 and U_5.

Solution 25

$U_2 = 2(2)+3 = 7$

$U_4 = 2(4)+3 = 11$

$U_5 = 2(5)+3 = 13$

Question 26

A sequence is defined by $u_n = 2n^2 - 5n - 3$, find the value of n such that $u_n = 9$.

Solution 26

$$\begin{aligned} u_n = 2n^2 - 5n - 3 &= 9 \\ 2n^2 - 5n - 12 &= 0 \qquad S = -5 \quad P = -24 \\ \left(n + \frac{3}{2}\right)(n-4) &= 0 \qquad (3, -8) \quad \left(\frac{3}{2}, -4\right) \\ n &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

Question 27

A sequence is defined by $a_n = an^2 + b$, given the Sum of the first five terms is -5 and the sixth term is 4, find the values of a and b.

Solution 27

$$\begin{aligned} S_5 &= (a+b) + (4a+b) + (9a+b) + (16a+b) \\ S_5 &= 30a + 5b \qquad S_5 = -5 \\ 30a + 5b &= -5 \\ 6a + b &= -1 \quad (1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_6 &= 25a + b \qquad a_6 = 4 \\ 36a + b &= 4 \quad (2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) - (1) \quad 36a + b - (6a + b) &= 4 - (-1) \\ 30a &= 5 \\ a &= \frac{1}{6} \\ \text{sub into} \quad (1) \quad 6\left(\frac{1}{6}\right) + b &= -1 \\ b &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

Lesson 2 Arithmetic Sequence 1

Question 1

Evaluate $\sum_{r=1}^{15}(5r+2)$

Solution 1

$$\sum_{r=1}^{15}(5r+2) = 7 + 12 + 17 + 22 + \dots + 77$$

$$a = 7 \quad l = 77 \quad n = 15$$

$$\sum_{r=1}^{15}(5r+2) = \frac{15}{2}(7+77)$$

$$= 630$$

Question 2

How many terms are there in the arithmetic sequence 19,21,23,...,87

Solution 2

$$a = 19 \quad d = 2$$

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

$$87 = 19 + (n-1)2$$

$$n - 1 = 34$$

$$n = 35$$

Question 3

How many terms are there in the arithmetic sequence 21,26,31,...,256

Solution 3

$$a = 21 \quad d = 5$$

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

$$256 = 21 + (n-1)5$$

$$n - 1 = 47$$

$$n = 48$$

Question 4

How many terms are there in the arithmetic sequence 88,86,84,...,22

Solution 4

Reverse the order of the sequence 22,24,26,28...88

$$a = 88 \quad d = 2$$

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

$$88 = 22 + (n-1)2$$

$$n - 1 = 33$$

$$n = 34$$

Question 5

Evaluate $S = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + \dots + 50$

Solution 5

$$S = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + ... + 50$$
$$S = 50 + 49 + 48 + 47 + ... + 1$$
$$2S = 51 \text{ x } 50$$
$$S = \frac{51 \text{ x } 50}{2}$$
$$S = 1275$$

Question 6

Evaluate $T = 2 + 4 + 6 + 8 + ... + 100$

Solution 6

$$T = 2 + 4 + 6 + 8 + ... + 100$$
$$T = 100 + 98 + 96 + 94 + ... + 2$$
$$2T = 102 \text{ x } 50$$
$$T = \frac{102 \text{ x } 50}{2}$$
$$T = 2550$$

Question 7

Evaluate $R = 1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + ... + 99$

Solution 7

$$R = 1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + ... + 99$$
$$R = 99 + 97 + 95 + 93 + ... + 1$$
$$2R = 100 \text{ x } 100$$
$$R = \frac{100 \text{ x } 100}{2}$$
$$R = 5000$$

Question 8

Evaluate $S = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + ... + 200$

Solution 8

$$S = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + ... + 200$$
$$S = 200 + 199 + 198 + 197 + ... + 1$$
$$2S = 201 \text{ x } 200$$
$$S = \frac{201 \text{ x } 200}{2}$$
$$S = 20100$$

Question 9

Evaluate $T = 102 + 104 + 106 + 108 + ... + 200$

Solution 9

$$T = 102 + 104 + 106 + 108 + ... + 200$$
$$T = 200 + 198 + 196 + 194 + ... + 102$$
$$2T = 302 \text{ x } 50$$
$$T = \frac{302 \text{ x } 50}{2}$$
$$T = 7550$$

Question 10

Find the sum of all numbers divisible by 5 between 1 and 300

Solution 10

$$300 \div 5 = 60$$
$$\Rightarrow \quad \text{last term } = 300$$
$$S = 5 + 10 + 15 + ... + 300$$

$$a = 5 \quad d = 5 \quad U_n = 300$$
$$U_n = a + (n-1)d$$
$$300 = 5 + (n-1)5$$
$$n = 60$$

$$S = \frac{n}{2}(a + l)$$
$$S = \frac{60}{2}(5 + 300)$$
$$S = 9150$$

Question 11

Find the sum of all numbers divisible by 7 between 1 and 200

Solution 11

$$200 \div 7 = 28 \text{ remainder } 4$$
$$\Rightarrow \quad \text{last term } = 7 \text{ x } 28 = 196$$
$$S = 7 + 14 + 21 + ... + 196$$

$$a = 7 \quad d = 7 \quad U_n = 196$$
$$U_n = a + (n-1)d$$
$$196 = 7 + (n-1)7$$
$$n = 28$$

$$S = \frac{n}{2}(a + l)$$
$$S = \frac{28}{2}(7 + 196)$$
$$S = 2842$$

Question 12

Evaluate $S = 27 + 31 + 35 + 39 + ... + 107$

Solution 12

$$S = 27 + 31 + 35 + 39 + ... + 107$$

$$a = 27 \quad d = 4 \quad U_n = 107$$

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

$$107 = 27 + (n-1)4$$

$$n = 21$$

$$S = \frac{n}{2}(a + l)$$

$$S = \frac{21}{2}(27 + 107)$$

$$S = 1407$$

Question 13

Evaluate $T = 31 + 33 + 35 + 37 + ... + 81$

Solution 13

$$T = 31 + 33 + 35 + 37 + ... + 81$$

$$a = 31 \quad d = 2 \quad U_n = 81$$

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

$$81 = 31 + (n-1)2$$

$$n = 26$$

$$S = \frac{n}{2}(a + l)$$

$$S = \frac{26}{2}(31 + 81)$$

$$S = 1456$$

Question 14

Evaluate $R = 97 + 92 + 87 + 82 + ... + 22$

Solution 14

Reverse the sequence: $R = 22 + 27 + 32 + 27 + ... + 97$

$$R = 22 + 27 + 32 + 27 + ... + 97$$

$$a = 22 \quad d = 5 \quad U_n = 97$$

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

$$97 = 22 + (n-1)5$$

$$n = 16$$

$$S = \frac{n}{2}(a + l)$$

$$S = \frac{16}{2}(22 + 97)$$

$$S = 952$$

Question 15

Evaluate $\sum_{r=9}^{35}(3r - 1)$

Solution 15

$$\sum_{r=9}^{35}(3r-1) = 26 + 29 + 32 + 35 + ... + 104$$

$$a = 26 \quad l = 104 \quad n = 27$$

$$\sum_{r=9}^{35}(3r-1) = \frac{27}{2}(26 + 104)$$

$$= 1755$$

Question 16

Evaluate $\sum_{r=1}^{20}(3r-1)$

Solution 16

$$\sum_{r=1}^{20}(3r-1) = 2+5+8+11+...+59$$

$$a = 2 \quad l = 59 \quad n = 20$$

$$\sum_{r=1}^{20}(3r-1) = \frac{20}{2}(2+59)$$

$$= 610$$

Question 17

Evaluate $\sum_{r=21}^{45}(2r-25)$

Solution 17

$$\sum_{r=21}^{45}(2r-25) = 17+19+21+23+...+65$$

$$a = 17 \quad l = 65 \quad n = 25$$

$$\sum_{r=21}^{45}(2r-25) = \frac{25}{2}(17+65)$$

$$= 1025$$

Question 18

The first three terms of an arithmetic sequence are 3,5,7, find U_{10}

Solution 18

$$a = 3 \quad n = 10 \quad d = 5-3 = 2$$

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

$$U_{10} = 3 + (10-1)2 = 21$$

Question 19

The first four terms of an arithmetic sequence are 5,9,13,17, find A_7

Solution 19

$$a = 5 \quad n = 7 \quad d = 9-5 = 4$$

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

$$A_7 = 5 + (7-1)4 = 29$$

Question 20

The first three terms of an arithmetic sequence are 22,19,16, find X_6

Solution 20

$$a = 22 \quad n = 6 \quad d = 22 - 19 = 3$$
$$X_n = a + (n-1)d$$
$$X_7 = 22 + (6-1)3 = 37$$

Question 21

a_n is an arithmetic sequence, given that $a_3 = 13$ and $a_6 = 19$, find a_{11}

Solution 21

$$a_n = a + (n-1)d$$
$$a_3 = a + (3-1)d = a + 2d = 13 \quad (1)$$
$$a_6 = a + (6-1)d = a + 5d = 19 \quad (2)$$
$$(2) - (1) \quad a + 5d - (a + 2d) = 19 - 13$$
$$3d = 6$$
$$d = 2$$

$$\text{Sub into(1)} \quad a + 2(2) = 13$$
$$a = 9$$

$$a_{11} = 9 + (11-1)2 = 29$$

Question 22

U_n is an arithmetic sequence, given that $U_4 = 25$ and $U_9 = 40$, find U_{13}

Solution 22

$$U_n = a + (n-1)d$$
$$U_4 = a + (4-1)d = a + 3d = 25 \quad (1)$$
$$U_9 = a + (9-1)d = a + 8d = 40 \quad (2)$$
$$(2) - (1) \quad a + 8d - (a + 3d) = 40 - 25$$
$$5d = 15$$
$$d = 3$$

$$\text{Sub into(1)} \quad a + 3(3) = 25$$
$$a = 16$$

$$U_{13} = 16 + (13-1)3 = 52$$

Question 23

X_n is an arithmetic sequence, given that $X_{13} = 51$ and $X_{19} = 33$, find X_{10}

Solution 23

$$X_n = a + (n-1)d$$
$$X_{13} = a + (13-1)d = a + 12d = 51 \quad (1)$$
$$X_{19} = a + (19-1)d = a + 18d = 33 \quad (2)$$
$$(2)-(1) \quad a + 18d - (a+12d) = 33 - 51$$
$$6d = -18$$
$$d = -3$$

$$\text{Sub into}(1) \quad a + 12(-3) = 51$$
$$a = 87$$

$$X_{10} = 87 + (10-1)(-3) = 60$$

Question 24

u_n is an arithmetic sequence, given that $u_3 = 5$ and $u_7 = 13$, for what value of n is $a_n = 71$

Solution 24

$$u_n = a + (n-1)d$$
$$u_3 = a + (3-1)d = a + 2d = 5 \quad (1)$$
$$u_7 = a + (7-1)d = a + 6d = 13 \quad (2)$$
$$(2)-(1) \quad a + 6d - (a+2d) = 13 - 5$$
$$4d = 8$$
$$d = 2$$

$$\text{Sub into}(1) \quad a + 2(2) = 5$$
$$a = 1$$

$$u_n = 1 + (n-1)2 = 71$$
$$n - 1 = 35$$
$$n = 36$$

Question 25

The first three terms of an arithmetic sequence are 11,14,17, find a n for which $U_n = 83$

Solution 25

$$u_n = 83 \quad a = 11 \quad d = 3$$
$$u_n = a + (n-1)d$$
$$83 = 11 + (n-1)3$$
$$n - 1 = 24$$
$$n = 25$$

Question 26

Y_n is an arithmetic sequence, given that $Y_{15} = 51$ and $X_{19} = 71$, find Y_{26}

Solution 26

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

$$Y_{15} = a + (15-1)d = a + 14d = 51 \quad (1)$$

$$Y_{19} = a + (19-1)d = a + 18d = 71 \quad (2)$$

$$(2)-(1) \quad a + 18d - (a + 14d) = 71 - 51$$

$$4d = 20$$

$$d = 5$$

$$\text{Sub into(1)} \quad a + 14(5) = 51$$

$$a = -19$$

$$Y_{26} = -19 + (26-1)5 = 106$$

Question 27

Kendrick decides to open up a savings account. He puts in Âč100 for the first month, Âč120 for the second month and an extra Âč20 for subsequent months till he's putting in Âč300 a month. Find the total amount he's saved in 2 years.

Solution 27

Sequence goes: 100,120,140,160,180,200...300,300,300,300...

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

$$U_n = 300 \quad a = 100 \quad d = 20$$

$$300 = 100 + (n-1)20$$

$$n = 11$$

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

$$n = 11 \quad a = 100 \quad l = 300$$

$$S_{11} = \frac{11}{2}(100 + 300)$$

$$S_{11} = 2200$$

Every term after is 300

$$\sum_{r=12}^{24} 300 = 13 \text{ x } 300$$

$$= 3900$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \text{Total days} = 2200 + 3900 = 6100$$

Question 28

Avery is playing with 340 sticks, she puts them in rows. The first row has 7 sticks, next row has 13 sticks, subsequent rows have 6 more sticks then the previous row. She has enough for k rows but not enough for $k+1$ rows. Find k.

Solution 28

Sequence goes: 7,13,19,25,31,37....

Not having enough for k+1 rows means that $S_k \leq 340$

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

$$S_k = \frac{k}{2}(2(7) + (k-1)6)$$

$$S_k = k(7 + 3(k-1))$$

$$S_k = k(3k+4)$$

$$S_k = 3k^2 + 4k \qquad (1)$$

$$S_k \leq 340$$

$$(1) \qquad 3k^2 + 4k \leq 340$$

$$3k^2 + 4k - 340 \leq 0 \qquad P = -1020 \quad S = 4$$

$$\left(k + \frac{34}{3}\right)(k-10) \leq 0 \qquad (34-30) \qquad \left(\frac{34}{3} - 10\right)$$

$$k = 10$$

Question 29

Griffin is training daily for a cycling marathon in 100 days. He cycles 10km on the first day, 11km on the second day and 1 more km then the previous day till he's cycling 40km a day. Calculate the total number of km he's cycled as training for the marathon.

Solution 29

Sequence goes: 10,11,12,13,14,15...40,40,40,40...

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

$$U_n = 40 \quad a = 10 \quad d = 1$$

$$40 = 10 + (n-1)1$$

$$n = 31$$

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

$$n = 31 \quad a = 10 \quad l = 40$$

$$S_{31} = \frac{31}{2}(10 + 40)$$

$$S_{31} = 775$$

Every term after is 40

$$\sum_{r=32}^{100} 40 = 69 \text{ x } 40$$

$$= 2760$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \text{Total days} = 775 + 2760 = 3535$$

Question 30

Heidi is training daily for a swimming competition in 60 days. She swims 10 laps on the first day, 12 laps on the second day and 2 more laps then the previous day till she's swimming 30 laps a day. Calculate the total number of laps she's swum as training for the competition.

Solution 30

Sequence goes: 10,12,14,16,18,20...30,30,30,30...

$$U_n = a + (n-1)d$$
$$U_n = 30 \quad a = 10 \quad d = 2$$
$$30 = 10 + (n-1)2$$
$$n = 11$$

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2}(a + l)$$
$$n = 11 \quad a = 10 \quad l = 30$$
$$S_{11} = \frac{11}{2}(10 + 30)$$
$$S_{11} = 220$$

Every term after is 30

$$\sum_{r=12}^{60} 30 = 49 \text{ x } 30$$
$$= 1470$$

$\Rightarrow$ Total days $= 220 + 1470 = 1690$

Question 31

Find the sum of all numbers divisible by 3 between 2 and 200

Solution 31

$$200 \div 3 = 66 \text{ remainder } 2$$
$$\Rightarrow \quad \text{last term } = 3 \text{ x } 66 = 198$$
$$S = 3 + 6 + 9 + ... + 198$$

$$a = 3 \quad d = 3 \quad U_n = 198$$
$$U_n = a + (n-1)d$$
$$198 = 3 + (n-1)3$$
$$n = 66$$

$$S = \frac{n}{2}(a + l)$$
$$S = \frac{66}{2}(3 + 198)$$
$$S = 6633$$

Question 32

James is playing with 324 sticks, she puts them in rows. The first row has 5 sticks, next row has 9 sticks, subsequent rows have 4 more sticks then the previous row. She has enough for k rows but not enough for $k+1$ rows. Find k.

Solution 32

Sequence goes: 5,9,13,17,21,25....

Not having enough for k+1 rows means that $S_k \leq 324$

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (k-1)d)$$
$$S_k = \frac{k}{2}(2(5) + (k-1)4)$$
$$S_k = k(5 + 2k - 2)$$
$$S_k = k(2k + 3)$$
$$S_k = 2k^2 + 3k \qquad (1)$$

$$S_k \leq 324$$
$$(1) \qquad 2k^2 + 3k \leq 324$$
$$2k^2 + 3k - 324 \leq 0 \qquad P = -648 \quad S = 3$$
$$\left(k + \frac{27}{2}\right)(k - 12) \leq 0 \qquad (27, -24) \qquad \left(\frac{27}{2}, -12\right)$$
$$k = 12$$

Lesson 3 Recurrence Relations

Question 1

A sequence is defined by the recurrence relation $X_{n+1} = \sqrt{k}X_n - 2, X_1 = 2, k > 0$, given that $X_3 = 2$ find the value of k.

Solution 1

$$X_2 = \sqrt{k}X_1 - 2$$
$$X_2 = 2\sqrt{k} - 2$$

$$X_3 = \sqrt{k}X_2 - 2$$
$$X_3 = \sqrt{k}(2\sqrt{k} - 2) - 2$$
$$X_3 = 2k - 2\sqrt{k} - 2 \quad \text{set} \quad x = \sqrt{k}$$
$$X_3 = 2x^2 - 2x - 2 \quad X_3 = 2$$
$$2 = 2x^2 - 2x - 2$$
$$1 = x^2 - x - 1$$
$$0 = x^2 - x - 2 \qquad S = -1 \quad P = -2$$
$$0 = (x - 2)(x + 1) \qquad (-2, 1)$$
$$\sqrt{k} = 2$$
$$k = 4$$

Question 2

A sequence is defined by the recurrence relation $U_{n+1} = aU_n + \frac{1}{b}, U_1 = 3$, given that $U_2 = 7$ and $U_3 = 15$ find the value of a and b.

Solution 2

$$U_2 = aU_1 + \frac{1}{b} \quad U_2 = 7$$

$$7 = 3a + \frac{1}{b} \quad (1)$$

$$U_3 = aU_2 + \frac{1}{b} \quad U_2 = 7, U_3 = 15$$

$$15 = 7a + \frac{1}{b} \quad (2)$$

$$(2) - (1) \quad 15 - 7 = 7a + \frac{1}{b} - \left(3a + \frac{1}{b}\right)$$

$$8 = 4a$$

$$a = 2$$

$$\text{Sub into (1)} \quad 7 = 3(2) + \frac{1}{b}$$

$$\frac{1}{b} = 1$$

$$b = 1$$

Question 3

A sequence is defined by the recurrence relation $a_{n+1} = ka_n - 4, k > 0, a_1 = 5$, given that $\sum_{r=1}^{3} a_r = 19$, find the value of k.

Solution 3

$a_2 = ka_1 - 4$

$a_2 = 5k - 4$

$a_3 = ka_2 - 4$

$a_3 = k(5k - 4) - 4$

$a_3 = 5k^2 - 4k - 4$

$$\sum_{r=1}^{3} a_r = a_1 + a_2 + a_3$$

$$\sum_{r=1}^{3} a_r = (5) + (5k - 4) + (5k^2 - 4k - 4)$$

$$\sum_{r=1}^{3} a_r = 5k^2 + k - 3 \qquad \sum_{r=1}^{3} a_r = 19$$

$19 = 5k^2 + k - 3$

$0 = 5k^2 + k - 22 \qquad S = 1 \quad P = -110$

$$0 = \left(k + \frac{11}{5}\right)(k - 2) \qquad (11, -10) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left(\frac{11}{5}, -2\right)$$

$k = 2$

Question 4

A sequence is defined by the recurrence relation $U_{n+1} = 5U_n - \dfrac{1}{k}, k > 0, U_1 = 2$, given that $\displaystyle\sum_{r=1}^{4} U_r = 293$, find the value of k.

Solution 4

$$U_2 = 5U_1 - \frac{1}{k}$$
$$U_2 = 5(2) - \frac{1}{k}$$
$$U_2 = 10 - \frac{1}{k}$$

$$U_3 = 5U_2 - \frac{1}{k}$$
$$U_3 = 5\left(10 - \frac{1}{k}\right) - \frac{1}{k}$$
$$U_3 = 50 - \frac{6}{k}$$

$$U_4 = 5U_3 - \frac{1}{k}$$
$$U_4 = 5\left(50 - \frac{6}{k}\right) - \frac{1}{k}$$
$$U_4 = 250 - \frac{31}{k}$$

$$\sum_{r=1}^{4} U_r = U_1 + U_2 + U_3 + U_4$$
$$\sum_{r=1}^{4} U_r = (2) + \left(10 - \frac{1}{k}\right) + \left(50 - \frac{6}{k}\right) + \left(250 - \frac{31}{k}\right)$$
$$\sum_{r=1}^{4} U_r = 312 - \frac{38}{k} \qquad \sum_{r=1}^{4} U_r = 293$$
$$312 - \frac{38}{k} = 293$$
$$19 = \frac{38}{k}$$
$$k = 2$$

Question 5

A sequence is defined by the recurrence relation $X_{n+1} = \dfrac{k}{X_n} + 3, X_1 = 1$, given that $2\sum_{r=1}^{3} X_r = 21$, find the value of k.

Solution 5

$$X_2 = \frac{k}{X_1} + 3$$

$$X_2 = \frac{k}{1} + 3$$

$$X_2 = k + 3$$

$$X_3 = \frac{k}{X_2} + 3$$

$$X_3 = \frac{k}{k+3} + 3$$

$$\sum_{r=1}^{3} X_r = X_1 + X_2 + X_3$$

$$\sum_{r=1}^{3} X_r = (1) + (k+3) + \left(\frac{k}{k+3} + 3\right)$$

$$\sum_{r=1}^{3} X_r = k + 7 + \frac{k}{k+3} \quad 2\sum_{r=1}^{3} X_r = 21$$

$$21 = 2\left(k + 7 + \frac{k}{k+3}\right)$$

$$21 = 2k + 14 + \frac{2k}{k+3}$$

$$7 = 2k + \frac{2k}{k+3}$$

$$7(k+3) = 2k(k+3) + 2k$$

$$7k + 21 = 2k^2 + 6k + 2k$$

$$0 = 2k^2 - k - 21 \qquad S = -1 \quad P = -42$$

$$0 = \left(k + \frac{7}{2}\right)(k-3) \quad (7, -6) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left(\frac{7}{2}, -3\right)$$

$$k = 3$$

Question 6

A sequence is defined by the recurrence relation $a_{n+1} = a_n^2 - a_n$, given that a_n is a positive sequence and that $a_3 = 132$ find the value of a_1.

Solution 6

$$a_3 = a_2^2 - a_2$$
$$132 = a_2^2 - a_2$$
$$0 = a_2^2 - a_2 - 132 \qquad S = 1 \quad P = -132$$
$$0 = (a_2 + 11)(a_2 - 12) \qquad (11, -12)$$
$$a_2 = 12$$

$$a_2 = a_1^2 - a_1$$
$$12 = a_1^2 - a_1$$
$$0 = a_1^2 - a_1 - 12$$
$$0 = (a_1 - 4)(a_1 + 3)$$
$$a_1 = 4$$

Question 7

A sequence is defined by the recurrence relation $U_{n+1} = 5U_n - \frac{6}{U_n}$, given that $U_3 = 13, U_2 > 0$, find the value of U_2.

Solution 7

$$U_3 = 5U_2 - \frac{6}{U_2}$$
$$13 = 5U_2 - \frac{6}{U_2}$$
$$0 = 5U_2 - 13 - \frac{6}{U_2}$$
$$0 = 5(U_2)^2 - 13U_2 - 6 \qquad S = -13 \quad P = -30$$
$$0 = \left(U_2 + \frac{2}{5}\right)(U_2 - 3) \qquad (2, -15) \qquad \left(\frac{2}{5}, -3\right)$$
$$U_2 = 3$$

Question 8

A sequence is defined by the recurrence relation $Y_{n+1} = 3Y_n - 5$, given that $Y_3 = 7$, find the value of Y_1.

Solution 8

$$Y_3 = 3Y_2 - 5$$
$$7 = 3Y_2 - 5$$
$$Y_2 = 4$$

$$Y_2 = 3Y_1 - 5$$
$$4 = 3Y_1 - 5$$
$$Y_1 = 3$$

Question 9

A sequence is defined by the recurrence relation $a_{n+1} = a_n - \dfrac{2a_n + 6}{a_n + 3}$, given that $a_2 = 5$, find the value of a_1.

Solution 9

$$a_2 = a_1 - \frac{2a_1 + 6}{a_1 + 3}$$
$$5 = a_1 - \frac{2a_1 + 6}{a_1 + 3}$$
$$5(a_1 + 3) = a_1(a_1 + 3) - (2a_1 + 6)$$
$$5a_1 + 15 = (a_1)^2 + 3a_1 - 2a_1 - 6$$
$$0 = (a_1)^2 - 4a_1 - 21 \qquad S = -4 \quad P = -21$$
$$0 = (a_1 + 3)(a_1 - 7) \qquad (3, -7)$$
$$a_1 = 7$$

Question 10

A sequence is defined by the recurrence relation $X_{n+1} = 3(X_n)^2 - 11$, given that $X_1 = 2$, find $\sum_{r=1}^{4} X_r$.

Solution 10

$$X_2 = 3(X_1)^2 - 11$$
$$X_2 = 3(2)^2 - 11$$
$$X_2 = 1$$

$$X_3 = 3(X_2)^2 - 11$$
$$X_3 = 3(1)^2 - 11$$
$$X_3 = -8$$

$$X_4 = 3(X_3)^2 - 11$$
$$X_4 = 3(-8)^2 - 11$$
$$X_4 = 181$$

$$\sum_{r=1}^{4} X_r = X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + X_4$$
$$\sum_{r=1}^{4} X_r = (2) + (1) + (-8) + (181)$$
$$\sum_{r=1}^{4} X_r = 176$$

Question 11

A sequence is defined by the recurrence relation $U_{n+2} = 3U_{n+1} - U_n + 5$, given that $U_1 = 4, U_2 = 2$, find $\sum_{r=1}^{4} U_r$.

Solution 11

$$U_3 = 3U_2 - U_1 + 5$$
$$U_3 = 3(2) - (4) + 5$$
$$U_3 = 7$$

$$U_4 = 3U_3 - U_2 + 5$$
$$U_4 = 3(7) - (2) + 5$$
$$U_4 = 24$$

$$\sum_{r=1}^{4} U_r = U_1 + U_2 + U_3 + U_4$$
$$\sum_{r=1}^{4} U_r = 4 + 2 + 7 + 24$$
$$\sum_{r=1}^{4} U_r = 37$$

Question 12

A sequence is defined by the recurrence relation $Y_{n+1} = 21 - 2Y_n$, given that $Y_1 = 5$, find $\sum_{r=2}^{4} Y_r$.

Solution 12

$$Y_2 = 21 - 2Y_1$$
$$Y_2 = 21 - 2(5)$$
$$Y_2 = 11$$

$$Y_3 = 21 - 2Y_2$$
$$Y_3 = 21 - 2(11)$$
$$Y_3 = -1$$

$$Y_4 = 21 - 2Y_3$$
$$Y_4 = 21 - 2(-1)$$
$$Y_4 = 23$$

$$\sum_{r=2}^{4} Y_r = Y_2 + Y_3 + Y_4$$
$$\sum_{r=2}^{4} Y_r = 11 + (-1) + 23$$
$$\sum_{r=2}^{4} Y_r = 33$$

Question 13

A sequence is defined by the recurrence relation $X_{n+1} = 5 - X_n$, given that $X_1 = 7$, find $\sum_{r=1}^{20} X_r$.

Solution 13

$$X_2 = 5 - X_1 = 5 - 7 = -2$$

$$X_3 = 5 - X_2 = 5 - (-2) = 7$$

$$X_4 = 5 - X_3 = 5 - 7 = -2$$

$$X_5 = 5 - X_4 = 5 - (-2) = 7$$

$$\sum_{r=1}^{20} X_r = X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + X_4 + ... + X_{20}$$

$$\sum_{r=1}^{20} X_r = -2 + 7 + -2 + 7 + -2 + ... + 7$$

$$\sum_{r=1}^{20} X_r = 10(-2) + 10(7)$$

$$\sum_{r=1}^{20} X_r = 50$$

Question 14

A sequence is defined by the recurrence relation $Y_{n+1} = 5 + 5Y_n - 2(Y_n)^3$, given that $Y_1 = 2$, find Y_{1000}.

Solution 14

$$Y_2 = 5 + 5Y_1 - 2(Y_1)^3 = 5 + 5(2) - 2(2)^3 = -1$$

$$Y_3 = 5 + 5Y_2 - 2(Y_2)^3 = 5 + 5(-1) - 2(-1)^3 = 2$$

$$Y_4 = 5 + 5Y_3 - 2(Y_3)^3 = 5 + 5(2) - 2(2)^3 = -1$$

Y_1	Y_2	Y_3	Y_4	Y_5	Y_6
-1	2	-1	2	-1	2

We can see that $Y_2 = Y_4 = Y_6 = Y_8 = ... = 2$

Every numbered term divisible by 2 is 2

Find a numbered term that is close to Y_{1000} that is divisible by 2

$Y_2 = 2 \quad Y_4 = 2 \quad Y_{100} = 2 \quad Y_{1000} = 2$

Question 15

Given $\sum_{r=1}^{n} x_r = 5n^2 - 3$, find $\sum_{r=1}^{7} x_r$

Solution 15

$$\sum_{r=1}^{7} x_r = 5(7)^2 - 3 = 242$$

Question 16

A sequence is defined by the recurrence relation $U_{n+1} = \dfrac{13 - 5U_n}{7 - 3U_n}$, given that $U_1 = 1$, find U_{50}.

Solution 16

$$U_2 = \frac{13 - 5U_1}{7 - 3U_1} = \frac{13 - 5(1)}{7 - 3(1)} = \frac{8}{4} = 2$$

$$U_3 = \frac{13 - 5U_2}{7 - 3U_2} = \frac{13 - 5(2)}{7 - 3(2)} = \frac{3}{1} = 3$$

$$U_4 = \frac{13 - 5U_3}{7 - 3U_3} = \frac{13 - 5(3)}{7 - 3(3)} = \frac{-2}{-2} = 1$$

$$U_5 = \frac{13 - 5U_4}{7 - 3U_4} = \frac{13 - 5(1)}{7 - 3(1)} = \frac{8}{4} = 2$$

U_1	U_2	U_3	U_4	U_5	U_6
1	2	3	1	2	3

We can see that $U_3 = U_6 = U_9 = U_{12} = ... = 3$

Every numbered term divisible by 3 is 3

Find a numbered term that is close to U_{50} that is divisible by 3

$U_3 = 3 \quad U_9 = 3 \quad U_{30} = 3 \quad U_{51} = 3$

$U_{51} = 3 \quad \Rightarrow \quad U_{50} = 2$ since 2 is the term before 3 in the sequence

i.e. $1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1,$

Question 17

Given $\sum_{r=1}^{n} a_r = 2n^3 + 5$, find a_2

Solution 17

$$\sum_{r=1}^{n} a_r = 2n^3 + 5$$

$$a_2 = \sum_{r=1}^{2} a_r - \sum_{r=1}^{1} a_r$$

$$a_2 = 2(2)^3 + 5 - (2(1)^3 + 5)$$

$$a_2 = 21 - 7$$

$$a_2 = 14$$

Question 18

Given $\sum_{r=1}^{n} U_r = 6n^2 + 11$, find U_1

Solution 18

$$\sum_{r=1}^{1} U_r = U_1 = 6(1)^2 + 11 = 17$$

Question 19

Given $\sum_{r=1}^{n} u_r = n^3 + 4$, find $\sum_{r=1}^{5} u_r$

Solution 19

$$\sum_{r=1}^{5} u_r = (5)^3 + 4 = 129$$

Question 20

Given $\sum_{r=1}^{n} Y_r = 3n^3 - 2$, find Y_3

Solution 20

$$Y_3 = \sum_{r=1}^{3} - \sum_{r=1}^{2}$$

$$Y_3 = 3(3)^3 - 2 - (3(2)^3 - 2)$$

$$Y_3 = 57$$

Question 21

Given $\sum_{r=1}^{n} U_r = 3n + 7$, find U_5

Solution 21

$$U_5 = \sum_{r=1}^{5} U_r - \sum_{r=1}^{4} U_r$$

$$U_5 = 3(5) + 7 - (3(4) + 7)$$

$$U_5 = 3$$

Question 22

A sequence is defined by the recurrence relation $U_{n+1} = kU_n - 4, U_1 = 3, k > 0$, given that $U_3 = 0$ find the value of k

Solution 22

$$U_2 = kU_1 - 4$$
$$U_2 = 3k - 4$$

$$U_3 = kU_2 - 4$$
$$U_3 = k(3k-4) - 4$$
$$U_3 = 3k^2 - 4k - 4 \quad U_3 = 0$$

$$0 = 3k^2 - 4k - 4 \qquad S = -4 \quad P = -12$$
$$0 = \left(k + \frac{2}{3}\right)(k-2) \quad (2, -6) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left(\frac{2}{3}, -2\right)$$
$$k = 2$$

Question 23

A sequence is defined by the recurrence relation $a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n}{k} + 3, a_1 = 3, k > 0$, given that $a_3 = 9$ find the value of k

Solution 23

$$a_2 = \frac{a_1}{k} + 3$$
$$a_2 = \frac{3}{k} + 3$$

$$a_3 = \frac{a_2}{k} + 3$$
$$a_3 = \frac{\left(\frac{3}{k} + 3\right)}{k} + 3$$
$$a_3 = \frac{3}{k^2} + \frac{3}{k} + 3 \quad a_3 = 9$$

$$9 = \frac{3}{k^2} + \frac{3}{k} + 3$$
$$6 - \frac{3}{k^2} - \frac{3}{k} = 0$$
$$6k^2 - 3k - 3 = 0$$
$$2k^2 - k - 1 = 0 \qquad S = -1 \quad P = -2$$
$$\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)(k-1) = 0 \qquad (1, -2) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}, -1\right)$$
$$k = 1$$

Question 24

A sequence is defined by the recurrence relation $u_{n+1} = \sqrt{a}\left(u_n - \frac{1}{b}\right), 5u_1 = 4$, given that $u_2 = 7$ and $u_3 = 13$ find the value of a and b .

Solution 24

$$u_2 = \sqrt{a}\left(u_1 - \frac{1}{b}\right)$$

$$7 = \sqrt{a}\left(4 - \frac{1}{b}\right) \qquad (1)$$

$$7 = 4\sqrt{a} - \frac{\sqrt{a}}{b} \qquad (2)$$

$$u_3 = \sqrt{a}\left(u_2 - \frac{1}{b}\right)$$

$$13 = \sqrt{a}\left(7 - \frac{1}{b}\right)$$

$$13 = 7\sqrt{a} - \frac{\sqrt{a}}{b} \qquad (3)$$

$$(3) - (2) \quad 13 - 7 = 7\sqrt{a} - \frac{\sqrt{a}}{b} - \left(4\sqrt{a} - \frac{\sqrt{a}}{b}\right)$$

$$6 = 3\sqrt{a}$$

$$2 = \sqrt{a}$$

$$a = 4$$

$$\text{Sub into (1)} \quad 7 = \sqrt{4}\left(4 - \frac{1}{b}\right)$$

$$\frac{7}{2} = 4 - \frac{1}{b}$$

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

$$b = 2$$

Question 25

A sequence is defined by the recurrence relation $a_{n+1} = 3 - a_n$, given that $a_1 = 1$, find $\sum_{r=1}^{100} a_r$.

Solution 25

$$a_2 = 3 - a_1 = 3 - 1 = 2$$

$$a_3 = 3 - a_2 = 3 - 2 = 1$$

$$a_4 = 3 - a_3 = 3 - 1 = 2$$

$$a_5 = 3 - a_4 = 3 - 2 = 1$$

$$\sum_{r=1}^{100} a_r = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + ... + a_{100}$$

$$\sum_{r=1}^{100} a_r = 1 + 2 + 1 + 2 + 1 + 2 + ... + 2$$

$$\sum_{r=1}^{100} a_r = 50(2) + 50(1)$$

$$\sum_{r=1}^{100} a_r = 150$$

Question 26

A sequence is defined by the recurrence relation $A_{n+1} = \dfrac{4A_n - 16}{3A_n - 8}$, given that $A_1 = 0$, find A_{100}.

Solution 26

$$A_2 = \frac{4A_1 - 16}{3A_1 - 8} = \frac{4(0) - 16}{3(0) - 8} = \frac{-16}{-8} = 2$$

$$A_3 = \frac{4A_2 - 16}{3A_2 - 8} = \frac{4(2) - 16}{3(2) - 8} = \frac{-8}{-2} = 4$$

$$A_4 = \frac{4A_1 - 16}{3A_1 - 8} = \frac{4(4) - 16}{3(4) - 8} = 0$$

$$A_5 = \frac{4A_1 - 16}{3A_1 - 8} = \frac{4(0) - 16}{3(0) - 8} = \frac{-16}{-8} = 2$$

a_1	a_2	a_3	a_4	a_5	a_6
0	2	4	0	2	4

We can see that $a_3 = a_6 = a_9 = a_{12} = ... = 4$

Every numbered term divisible by 3 is 4

Find a numbered term that is close to a_{100} that is divisible by 3

$a_3 = 4 \quad a_9 = 4 \quad a_{30} = 4 \quad a_{99} = 4$

$a_{99} = 4 \quad \Rightarrow \quad a_{100} = 0$ since 0 is the next term after 4 in the sequence

i.e. $0, 2, 4, 0, 2, 4, 0$

Lesson 4 Arithmetic Sequence 2

Question 1

U_n is an arithmetic sequence with S_n being the sum of the first n terms of the sequence. Given that $U_4 = 11$ and $U_7 = 23$, find S_{11}

Solution 1

$$U_n = a + (n-1)d$$
$$U_4 = a + (4-1)d = a + 3d = 11 \quad (1)$$
$$U_7 = a + (7-1)d = a + 6d = 23 \quad (2)$$
$$(2) - (1) \quad a + 6d - (a + 3d) = 23 - 11$$
$$3d = 12$$
$$d = 4$$
$$\text{Sub into} \quad (1) \quad a + 3(4) = 11$$
$$a = -1$$

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2}(2(a) + (n-1)d)$$
$$S_{11} = \frac{11}{2}(2(-1) + (11-1)4) = 209$$

Question 2

U_n is an arithmetic sequence with S_n being the sum of the first n terms of the sequence. Given that $U_3 = -5$ and $U_5 = -11$, find S_7

Solution 2

$$U_n = a + (n-1)d$$
$$U_3 = a + (3-1)d = a + 2d = -5 \quad (1)$$
$$U_5 = a + (5-1)d = a + 4d = -11 \quad (2)$$
$$(2) - (1) \quad a + 4d - (a + 2d) = -11 - (-5)$$
$$2d = -6$$
$$d = -3$$
$$\text{Sub into} \quad (1) \quad a + 2(-3) = -5$$
$$a = 1$$

$$U_7 = 1 + (7-1)(-3) = -17$$
$$S_7 = \frac{7}{2}(1 + (-17)) = -56$$

Question 3

The first three terms of an arithmetic sequence are $60, 58, 56...$, there exists a k^{th} term which $= 0$, find the value of k, hence of otherwise find the maximum value of S_n

Solution 3

$$U_n = a + (n-1)d$$
$$U_k = 60 + (k-1)(-2) = 0$$
$$k - 1 = 30$$
$$k = 31$$

maimum value of $S_n = S_k$ as any term after U_k is negative

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2}(a + d)$$
$$S_k = \frac{31}{2}(60 + 0)$$
$$S_k = 930$$

Question 4

U_n is an arithmetic sequence with S_n being the sum of the first n terms of the sequence. Given that $S_5 = 85$ and $S_8 = 184$, find U_6

Solution 4

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$$
$$S_5 = \frac{5}{2}(2a + (5-1)d) = 85$$
$$2a + 4d = 34 \quad (1)$$
$$S_8 = \frac{8}{2}(2a + (8-1)d) = 184$$
$$2a + 7d = 46 \quad (2)$$
$$(2) - (1) \quad 2a + 7d - (2a + 4d) = 46 - 34$$
$$3d = 12$$
$$d = 4$$
$$\text{Sub into} \quad (1) \quad 2a + 4(4) = 34$$
$$a = 9$$

$$U_6 = a + (6-1)d = 9 + 5(4) = 29$$

Question 5

U_n is an arithmetic sequence with S_n being the sum of the first n terms of the sequence. Given that $U_5 = 19$ and $S_{10} = 170$, find U_4

Solution 5

$$
\begin{aligned}
U_n &= a + (n-1)d \\
U_5 &= a + 4d = 19 \qquad (1) \\
S_n &= \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d) \\
S_{10} &= \frac{10}{2}(2a + (10-1)d) = 170 \\
2a + 9d &= 34 \qquad (2) \\
(2) - 2(1) \quad 2a + 9d - 2(a + 4d) &= 34 - 38 \\
d &= -4 \\
d &= -4 \\
\text{Sub into} \quad (1) \quad a + 4(-4) &= 19 \\
a &= 35
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
U_4 = a + (4-1)d = 35 + (3)(-4) = 23
$$

Question 6

U_n is an arithmetic sequence with S_n being the sum of the first n terms of the sequence. Given that $U_4 = 8$ and $S_{12} = 0$, find S_9

Solution 6

$$
\begin{aligned}
U_n &= a + (n-1)d \\
U_4 &= a + 3d = 8 \qquad (1) \\
S_n &= \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d) \\
S_{12} &= \frac{12}{2}(2a + (12-1)d) = 0 \\
2a + 11d &= 0 \qquad (2) \\
(2) - 2(1) \quad 2a + 11d - 2(a + 3d) &= 0 - 16 \\
8d &= -16 \\
d &= -2 \\
\text{Sub into} \quad (1) \quad a + 3(-2) &= 8 \\
a &= 14
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
S_9 = \frac{9}{2}(2(14) + (9-1)(-2)) = 54
$$

Question 7

U_n is an arithmetic sequence with S_n being the sum of the first n terms of the sequence. Given that $U_3 = 4$ and $U_7 = 0$, find S_{10}

Solution 7

$$U_n = a + (n-1)d$$
$$U_3 = a + 2d = 4 \quad (1)$$
$$U_7 = a + 6d = 0 \quad (2)$$
$$(2) - (1) \quad a + 6d - (a + 2d) = 0 - 4$$
$$4d = -4$$
$$d = -1$$
$$\text{Sub into} \quad (1) \quad a + 2(-1) = 4$$
$$a = 6$$

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$$
$$S_{10} = \frac{10}{2}(2(6) + (10-1)(-1)) = 15$$

Question 8

U_n is an arithmetic sequence with S_n being the sum of the first n terms of the sequence. Given that $U_4 = 10$ and $S_6 = 57$, find S_{11}

Solution 8

$$U_n = a + (n-1)d$$
$$U_4 = a + 3d = 10 \qquad (1)$$
$$S_n = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$$
$$S_6 = \frac{6}{2}(2a + (5-1)d) = 57$$
$$a + 2d = \frac{19}{2} \qquad (2)$$
$$(1) - (2) \quad a + 3d - (a + 2d) = 10 - \frac{19}{2}$$
$$d = \frac{1}{2}$$
$$\text{Sub into} \quad (1) \quad a + 3\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 10$$
$$a = \frac{17}{2}$$

$$S_{11} = \frac{11}{2}\left(2\left(\frac{17}{2}\right) + (11-1)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right) = 121$$

Question 9

Three consecutive terms in an arithmetic sequence are $3k+2, 2k+5, 4k+5$, find the value of k

Solution 9

$$2k + 5 - (3k + 2) = d = 4k + 5 - (2k + 5)$$
$$-k + 3 = 2k$$

Question 10

$$3k = 3$$

$$k = 1$$

Three consecutive terms in an arithmetic sequence are $k^2+3, -k, k-1$, find the possible values of k

Solution 10

$$
\begin{aligned}
-k-(k^2+3) &= d = k-1-(-k) \\
-k-k^2-3 &= 2k-1 \\
0 &= k^2+3k+2 \\
0 &= (k+2)(k+1)
\end{aligned}
$$

Question 11

Three consecutive terms in an arithmetic sequence are $k+16, 3k+12, 7k-2$, find the value of k

Solution 11

$$
\begin{aligned}
3k+12-(k+16) &= d = 7k-2-(3k+12) \\
2k-4 &= 4k-14 \\
2k &= 10 \\
k &= 5
\end{aligned}
$$

Question 12

The first three terms in an arithmetic sequence are $2k, k+9, 3k$, find the smallest n such that $S_n > 117$

Solution 12

$$
\begin{aligned}
k+9-2k &= d = 3k-(k+9) \\
-k+9 &= 2k-9 \\
3k &= 18 \\
k &= 6
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\Rightarrow \quad & U_1 = 12 \quad U_2 = 15 \quad U_3 = 18 \\
& S_n = \frac{n}{2}(2a+(n-1)d)
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{n}{2}(2(12)+(n-1)3) &> 117 \\
n(24+3n-3) &> 234 \\
3n^2+21n-234 &> 0 \\
n^2+7n-78 &> 0 \quad P=-78 \quad S=7 \\
(n+13)(n-6) &> 0 \quad (13,-6) \\
n &= 6
\end{aligned}
$$

Question 13

The first three terms of an arithmetic sequence are $99, 96, 93...$, there exists a k^{th} term which $= 0$, find the value of k, hence of otherwise find the maximum value of S_n

Solution 13

$$
\begin{aligned}
U_n &= a + (n-1)d \\
U_k &= 99 + (k-1)(-3) = 0 \\
k - 1 &= 33 \\
k &= 34
\end{aligned}
$$

maimum value of $S_n = S_k$ as any term after U_k is negative

$$
\begin{aligned}
S_n &= \frac{n}{2}(a + l) \\
S_k &= \frac{34}{2}(99 + 0) \\
S_k &= 1683
\end{aligned}
$$

Question 14

The first three terms in an arithmetic sequence are $5, 7, 9$, find the smallest n such that $S_n > 252$

Solution 14

$$
\begin{aligned}
S_n &= \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d) \\
S_n &= \frac{n}{2}(2(5) + (n-1)2) > 252 \\
n(5 + n - 1) &> 252 \\
n^2 + 4n - 252 &> 0 \quad P = -252 \quad S = 4 \\
(n + 18)(n - 14) &> 0 \quad (18, -14) \\
n &= 14
\end{aligned}
$$

Question 15

The first three terms in an arithmetic sequence are $9, 12, 15$, find the smallest n such that $S_n > 750$

Solution 15

$$
\begin{aligned}
S_n &= \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d) \\
S_n &= \frac{n}{2}(2(9) + (n-1)3) > 750 \\
n(18 + 3n - 3) &> 1500 \\
3n(5 + n) &> 1500 \\
n(5 + n) &> 500 \\
n^2 + 5n - 500 &> 0 \quad P = -500 \quad S = 5 \\
(n + 25)(n - 20) &> 0 \quad (25, -20) \\
n &= 20
\end{aligned}
$$

Question 16

The first three terms in an arithmetic sequence are $12, 16, 20, 24$, find the smallest n such that $S_n > 672$

Solution 16

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

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2}(2(12) + (n-1)4) > 672$$

$$n(12 + 2n - 2) > 672$$

$$2n^2 + 10n - 672 > 0$$

$$n^2 + 5n - 336 > 0 \quad P = -336 \quad S = 5$$

$$(n+21)(n-16) > 0 \quad (21, -16)$$

$$n = 16$$

Question 17

Judith is playing with 294 sticks, she puts them in rows. The first row has 8 sticks, next row has 10 sticks, subsequent rows have 2 more sticks then the previous row. She has enough for k rows but not enough for $k+1$ rows. Find k.

Solution 17

Sequence goes: 8,10,12,14,18,20....

Not having enough for k+1 rows means that $S_k \leq 294$

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

$$S_k = \frac{k}{2}(2(8) + (k-1)2)$$

$$S_k = k(8 + k - 1)$$

$$S_k = k(k+7)$$

$$S_k = k^2 + 7k \qquad (1)$$

$$S_k \leq 294$$

$$(1) \qquad k^2 + 7k \leq 294$$

$$k^2 + 7k - 294 \leq 0 \qquad P = 294 \quad S = 7$$

$$(k+21)(k-14) \leq 0 \qquad (21, -14)$$

$$k = 14$$

Question 18

U_n is an arithmetic sequence with S_n being the sum of the first n terms of the sequence. Given that $S_{11} = 0$ and $U_2 = 8$, find U_6

Solution 18

$$U_n = a + (n-1)d$$
$$U_2 = a + (2-1)d = a + d = 8 \qquad (1)$$
$$S_n = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$$
$$S_{11} = \frac{11}{2}(2a + (11-1)d) = 0$$
$$S_{11} = a + 5d = 0 \qquad (2)$$
$$(2) - (1) \quad a + 5d - (a + d) = 0 - 8$$
$$4d = -8$$
$$d = -2$$
$$\text{Sub into} \quad (1) \qquad a + (-2) = 8$$
$$a = 10$$
$$U_6 = 1 + (7-1)(-2) = -11$$

Question 19

The first three terms of an arithmetic sequence are $44, 41, 38...$, there exists a k^{th} term which is the smallest positive term in the sequence, find the value of k, hence of otherwise find the maximum value of S_n

Solution 19

$$U_n = a + (n-1)d$$
$$U_k = 44 + (k-1)(-3) = 0$$
$$k - 1 = \frac{44}{3}$$
$$k = \frac{44}{3} + 1 = 15.6$$
$$k = 15$$

maimum value of $S_n = S_k$ as any term after U_k is negative

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$$
$$S_k = \frac{34}{2}(2(99) + (15-1)(-3))$$
$$S_k = 2652$$

Question 20

At the start of the year 2000, Tony the farmer has $50m^2$ of land, he buys $7m^2$ of land at the end of each year. At the beginning of this year, Tony owns $141m^2$ of land. What year is it?

Solution 20

Sequence goes from the start of every year: 50,57,64,71,78,85....

$$U_n = a + (n-1)d$$
$$U_n = 141 \quad a = 50 \quad d = 7$$
$$141 = 50 + (n-1)7$$
$$n - 1 = 13$$
$$n = 14$$
$$\text{Year} = 2000 + 14 = 2014$$

Chapter 1 Logarithms

Lesson 1 Basic logarithms

Question 1

Express $\log_{x+5} 10 = 4$ in power form

Solution 1

$$\log_{x+5} 10 = 4$$
$$(x+5)^4 = 10$$

Question 2

Express $\log_{a+b} 6 = c$ in power form

Solution 2

$$\log_{a+b} 6 = c$$
$$(a+b)^c = 6$$

Question 3

Express $\log_{xy} 3 = 2$ in power form

Solution 3

$$\log_{xy} 3 = 2$$
$$(xy)^2 = 3$$

Question 4

Express $a^b = c$ in log form

Solution 4

$$a^b = c$$
$$\log_a c = b$$

Question 5

Express $5^2 = 25$ in log form

Solution 5

$$5^2 = 25$$
$$\log_5 25 = 2$$

Question 6

Express $(xy)^5 = 20$ in log form

Solution 6

$$(xy)^5 = 20$$

$$\log_{xy} 20 = 5$$

Question 7

Express $\log_2(x^2y) - \log_2 x$ as a single logarithm

Solution 7

$$\log_2(x^2y) - \log_2 x$$

$$= \log_2((x^2y) \div x)$$

$$= \log_2 xy$$

Question 8

Express $a^{bc} = 6$ in log form

Solution 8

$$a^{bc} = 6$$

$$\log_a 6 = bc$$

Question 9

Express $(a + b)^4 = 15$ in log form

Solution 9

$$(a + b)^4 = 15$$

$$\log_{(a+b)} 15 = 4$$

Question 10

Express $(x + 4)^4 = 5$ in log form

Solution 10

$$(x + 4)^4 = 5$$

$$\log_{(x+4)} 5 = 4$$

Question 11

Express $\log_4(x + y) + \log_4 6$ as a single logarithm

Solution 11

$$\log_4(x + y) + \log_4 6$$

$$= \log_4((x + y) \text{ x } 6)$$

$$= \log_4 6(x + y)$$

Question 12

Express $\log_x 9 = 2$ in power form

Solution 12

$$\log_x 9 = 2$$
$$x^2 = 9$$

Question 13

Express $3\log_3(a+b) + \log_3 4$ as a single logarithm

Solution 13

$$3\log_3(a+b) + \log_3 4$$
$$= \log_3(a+b)^3 + \log_3 4$$
$$= \log_3((a+b)^3 \times 4)$$
$$= \log_3 4(a+b)^3$$

Question 14

Express $\log_4(a^2-b^2) - 2\log_4(a+b)$ as a single logarithm

Solution 14

$$\log_4(a^2-b^2) - 2\log_4 a + b$$
$$= \log_4(a^2-b^2) - \log_4(a+b)^2$$
$$= \log_3((a^2-b^2) \div (a+b)^2)$$
$$= \log_3\left(\frac{(a+b)(a-b)}{(a+b)^2}\right)$$
$$= \log_3 \frac{a-b}{a+b}$$

Question 15

Express $\log_x(4a-6b) + \log_x \frac{1}{2}$ as a single logarithm

Solution 15

$$\log_x(4a-6b) + \log_x \frac{1}{2}$$
$$= \log_x \frac{1}{2}(4a-6b)$$
$$= \log_x(2a-3b)$$

Question 16

Express $\log_4(6a) - \log_4(2a)$ as a single logarithm

Solution 16

$$\log_4(6a) - \log_4(2a)$$
$$= \log_4(6a \div 2a)$$
$$= \log_4 3$$

Question 17

Express $\log_{10}(15) - \log_{10}(3)$ as a single logarithm

Solution 17

$$\log_{10}(15) - \log_{10}(3)$$
$$= \log_{10}(15 \div 3)$$
$$= \log_{10} 5$$

Question 18

Express $3\log_y(5) + \log_y(4)$ as a single logarithm

Solution 18

$$\begin{aligned} & 3\log_y(5) + \log_y(4) \\ =& \log_y 5^3 + \log_y 4 \\ =& \log_y(5^3 \text{ x } 4) \\ =& \log_y 500 \end{aligned}$$

Question 19

Express $3\log_a(4) - 4\log_a(2)$ as a single logarithm

Solution 19

$$\begin{aligned} & \log_a(4^3) - \log_a(2^4) \\ =& \log_a(64) - \log_a(16) \\ =& \log_y(64 \div 16) \\ =& \log_y 4 \end{aligned}$$

Question 20

Express $\log_3 7 = a + b^2$ in power form

Solution 20

$$\begin{aligned} & \log_3 7 = a + b^2 \\ & 3^{a+b^2} = 7 \end{aligned}$$

Question 21

Express $4\log_9 5 - 2\log_3(15)$ as a single logarithm

Solution 21

$$\begin{aligned} & 4\log_9 5 - 2\log_3(9) \\ =& 4\left(\frac{\log_3 5}{\log_3 9}\right) - 2\log_3(15) \\ =& \left(\frac{4\log_3 5}{2}\right) - \log_3(15^2) \\ =& 2\log_3 5 - \log_3(15^2) \\ =& \log_3(5^2 \div 15^2) \\ =& \log_3 \frac{25}{225} \\ =& \log_3 \frac{1}{9} \end{aligned}$$

Question 22

Express $\log_a 4 + \log_a 5$ as a single logarithm

Solution 22

$$\begin{aligned} & \log_a 4 + \log_a 5 \\ = & \log_a(4 \text{ x } 5) \\ = & \log_a 20 \end{aligned}$$

Question 23

Express $2\log_{16} 8 - 4\log_4(2)$ as a single logarithm

Solution 23

$$\begin{aligned} & 2\log_{16} 8 - 4\log_4(2) \\ = & 2\left(\frac{\log_4 8}{\log_4 16}\right) - 4\log_4(2) \\ = & \left(\frac{2\log_4 8}{2}\right) - \log_4(16) \\ = & \log_4(8 \div 16) \\ = & \log_4 \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

OCR A Level Maths

To be added ......

AQA A Level Maths

To be added ......

MEI A Level Maths

To be added .....

Unit 1 C 1

Chapter 1 asdfasfd

Edexcel A Level Further Maths

To be added ......

MEI A Level Further Maths

To be added ......