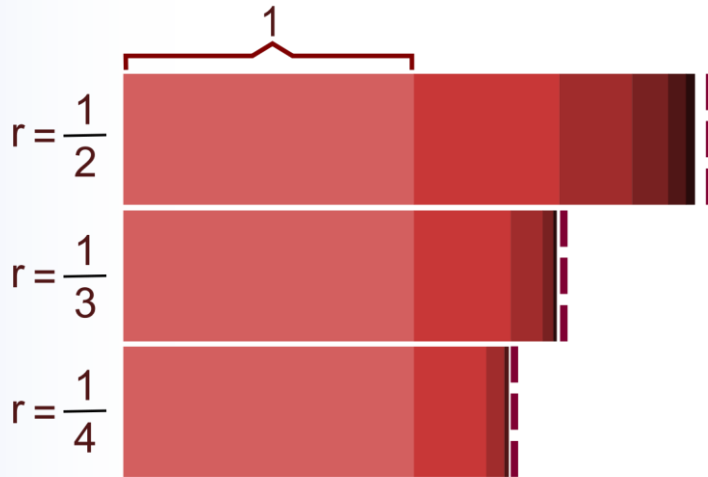


Geometric Progression – 1

Sequences & Series

3



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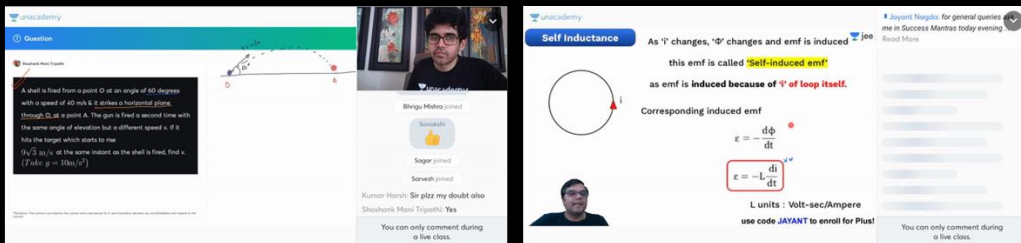
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Question: A shell is fired from a point O at an angle of 60 degrees with a speed of 40 m/s. It strikes a horizontal plane through O at a point A. The gun is fired a second time with the same angle of elevation but a different speed v . If it hits the target which starts to rise $(\sqrt{3}/2) \text{ m/s}^2$ at the same instant as the shell is fired, find v . (Take $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$)

Self Inductance: As \vec{I} changes, $\vec{\Phi}$ changes and emf is induced. This emf is called **Self-induced emf** as emf is induced because of \vec{I} of loop itself.

Corresponding induced emf

$$\mathcal{E} = -\frac{d\Phi}{dt}$$

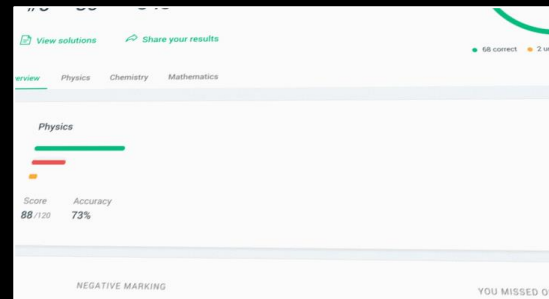
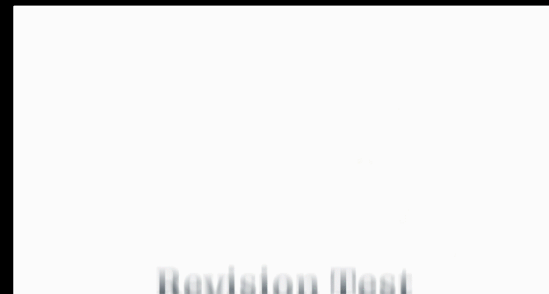
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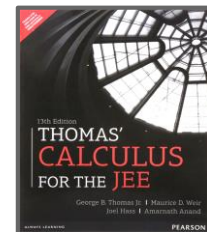
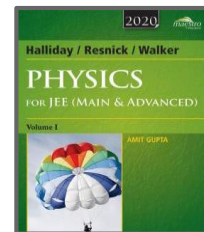
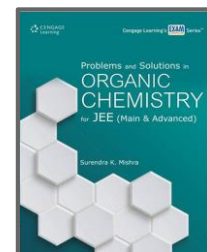
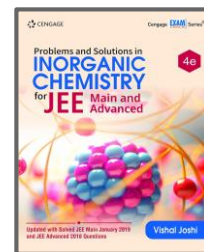
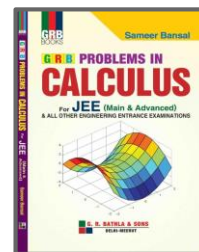
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LET'S BEGIN!!

Homework Question





If $\sum_{j=1}^{21} a_j = 693$, where a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{21} are in A.P., then $\sum_{i=0}^{10} a_{2i+1}$ is

A. 361

B. 396

☒ C. 363

D. Data insufficient

$$\overbrace{a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_{21}} = 693$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\cancel{21}}{\textcircled{2}} (a_1 + a_{21}) = \cancel{693} 33$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{a_1 + a_{21} = 66}$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{10} a_{2i+1} = \underline{a_1} + a_3 + a_5 + \dots + \underline{a_{21}}$$

$$a_1 + a_{21} = 66$$

$$a_3 + a_{19} = 66$$

$$a_5 + a_{17} = 66$$

$$a_7 + a_{15} = 66$$

$$a_9 + a_{13} = 66$$

$$a_{11} = \frac{a_1 + a_{21}}{2} = 33$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=0}^{10} a_{2i+1} &= 5 \times 66 + 33 \\ &= 330 + 33 \\ &= \boxed{363} \end{aligned}$$

Geometric Progression





Geometric Progression (G.P.)

G.P. is a sequence of numbers whose first term is non zero & each of the succeeding terms is equal to the proceeding terms multiplied by a constant.

This constant multiplier is called common ratio ($r \neq 0$)

Eg. $1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, \dots$

$r = \frac{2}{1} = \frac{4}{2} = \frac{8}{4}$



General Term of G.P.

If 'a' is the first term and 'r' the common ratio, of GP

$$a, ar, ar^2, ar^3, ar^4, \dots$$

$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 $T_1 \quad T_2 \quad T_3 \quad T_4 \quad T_5$

(Note: A blue circle is drawn around T_5 with an arrow pointing to the ar^4 term in the sequence above.)

$$T_n = ar^{n-1}$$

$$\text{Eg: } -1, -2, -4, -8, \dots \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = -1 \\ r = 2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$1, -2, 4, -8, 16, \dots \quad r = -2$$

$$1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}, \dots \quad \left\{ r = \frac{1}{2} \right.$$



Every term of a G.P. is positive and also every term is the sum of two preceding terms. Then the common ratio of the G.P. is

A. $\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}$

✓ B. $\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}$

C. $\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$

D. 1

$a, ar, ar^2 \rightarrow \text{G.P.}$

$$\Rightarrow ar^2 = a + ar$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 = 1 + r$$

$$r^2 - r - 1 = 0$$

$$r = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+4}}{2}$$

X $r = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}$; $r = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$ ✓



Let α and β be the roots of $x^2 - 3x + p = 0$ and γ and δ be the roots of $x^2 - 6x + q = 0$. If α, β, γ and δ form a G.P. The ratio of $(2q + p) : (2q - p)$ is:

A. 3 : 1

☒ B. 9 : 7

C. 5 : 3

D. 33 : 31

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$$x^2 - 3x + p = 0 ; (\alpha, \beta)$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta = 3 & \text{--- (1)} \\ \alpha\beta = p & \text{--- (2)} \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 - 6x + q = 0 ; (\gamma, \delta)$$

$$\gamma + \delta = 6 \text{ --- (3)}$$

$$\gamma\delta = q \text{ --- (4)}$$

$$\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta \rightarrow G.P$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$a, ar, ar^2, ar^3$$

using S_n (1): $(a + ar) = 3$

using S_n (3): $ar^2 + ar^3 = 6$

$$\Rightarrow r^2(a + ar) = 6$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{r^2 = 2}$$

Now:

$$\frac{2q + p}{2q - p}$$

$$= \frac{2(\gamma\delta) + (\alpha\beta)}{2(\gamma\delta) - (\alpha\beta)}$$

$$= \frac{2(a^2r^5) + (a^2r)}{2(a^2r^5) - (a^2r)}$$

$$= \frac{2x^4 + 1}{2x^4 - 1}$$

$$= \frac{2(2)^2 + 1}{2(2)^2 - 1}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{9}{7}}$$



In a G.P if the $(m + n)^{\text{th}}$ term be a and $(m - n)^{\text{th}}$ term be b , then its m^{th} term is

☒ A. \sqrt{ab}

B. $\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}}$

C. $\sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}$

D. $\frac{a}{b}$

$$T_{m+n} = A \cdot R^{m+n-1} = a \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$T_{m-n} = A \cdot R^{m-n-1} = b \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$T_m = AR^{m-1} = ?$$

$$\underline{\xi^1(1) \times \xi^1(2) \cdot}$$

$$A^2 R^{2m-2} = a \cdot b$$

$$(A R^{m-1})^2 = a \cdot b$$

$$A \cdot R^{m-1} = \sqrt{ab}$$



Let a be the first term and b be the n^{th} term of a G.P. if P is the product of n terms, then $\underline{\underline{P^2 =}}$

A. ab

☒ B. $(ab)^n$

C. $(ab)^{n/2}$

D. None of these

$$T_1 = a$$

$$T_n = b = a r^{n-1}$$

Now:

$$P = (a)(ar)(ar^2) \cdots (ar^{n-1})$$

$$P = (a^n) \cdot (r)^{1+2+3+\cdots+(n-1)}$$

$$\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$\frac{(n-1)(n)}{2}$$

$$p = (a^n) \left(r^{\frac{(n-1)n}{2}} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow p^2 = (a^{2n}) \left(r^{n(n-1)} \right)$$

$$= \left(a^2 \cdot r^{n-1} \right)^n$$

$$= \left(a \cdot ar^{n-1} \right)^n$$

$$\boxed{p^2 = (ab)^n}$$



Let a, b, c, d and p be any non zero distinct real numbers such that $(a^2 + b^2 + c^2)p^2 - 2(ab + bc + cd)p + (b^2 + c^2 + d^2) = 0$. Then

A. a, c, p are in A.P.

B. a, c, p are in G.P.

C. a, b, c, d are in G.P.

D. a, b, c, d are in A.P.

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$$(a^2 + b^2 + c^2)p^2 - 2(ab + bc + cd)p + (b^2 + c^2 + d^2) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} & a^2p^2 + b^2 - 2abp \\ & + b^2p^2 + c^2 - 2bc p \\ & + c^2p^2 + d^2 - 2cdp = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (ap - b)^2 + (bp - c)^2 \\ & + (cp - d)^2 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} ap - b = 0 \\ bp - c = 0 \\ cp - d = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$p = \frac{b}{a} = \frac{c}{b} = \frac{d}{c}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} a, & b, & c, & d \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \\ \frac{b}{a} & = & \frac{c}{b} & = & \frac{d}{c} = r \end{array}$$

\Rightarrow G.P.

Sum of G.P.





Sum of n terms of G.P.

$$S_n = a + ar + ar^2 + \dots + ar^{n-2} + ar^{n-1} \quad \boxed{}$$

$$r \cdot S_n = \boxed{} ar + ar^2 + ar^3 + \dots + ar^{n-1} + ar^n$$

$$(1-r)S_n = a - ar^n$$

$$S_n = \frac{a(1-r^n)}{(1-r)}$$

$$S_n = \begin{cases} \frac{a(1-r^n)}{(1-r)} & ; r < 1 \\ na & ; r = 1 \\ \frac{a(r^n-1)}{(r-1)} & ; r > 1 \end{cases}$$



Sum of infinite terms of G.P.

Eg $1, 2, 4, 8, \dots \infty : S_{\infty} = \infty$

Eg: $1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{16}, \dots \infty : S_{\infty} = ?$

$|r| < 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{-1 < r < 1}$

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

$$n \rightarrow \infty ; (r)^n \rightarrow 0$$

$$S_{\infty} = \frac{a}{1-r}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Eg:} \\ \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{10} \rightarrow \\ \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{100} \\ \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\infty} \rightarrow 0 \end{array}$$



The sum of an infinite G.P., whose first term is 28 and fourth term is $\frac{4}{49}$, is

☒ **A.** $\frac{98}{3}$

B. $\frac{49}{3}$

C. $\frac{78}{3}$

D. None of these

$$T_4 = ar^3 = \frac{4}{49}$$

$$\Rightarrow (28)r^3 = \frac{4}{49}$$

$$\Rightarrow r^3 = \left(\frac{1}{7}\right)^3$$

$$r = \frac{1}{7}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_{\infty} &= \frac{a}{1-r} = \frac{28}{1-\frac{1}{7}} \\ &= \frac{28 \times 7}{6} \end{aligned}$$



Let a_n be the n^{th} term of the G.P. of positive numbers.

Let $\sum_{n=1}^{100} a_{2n} = \alpha$ and $\sum_{n=1}^{100} a_{2n-1} = \beta$,
is

such that $\alpha \neq \beta$, then the common ratio

A. $\frac{\alpha}{\beta}$

B. $\frac{\beta}{\alpha}$

C. $\sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\beta}}$

D. $\sqrt{\frac{\beta}{\alpha}}$

$$\{ a_2 + a_4 + a_6 + \dots + a_{200} = \alpha$$

$$\{ a_1 + a_3 + a_5 + \dots + a_{199} = \beta$$

$$\{ ar + ar^3 + ar^5 + \dots + ar^{199} = \alpha$$

$$\{ a + ar^2 + ar^4 + \dots + ar^{198} = \beta$$

$$r(a + ar^2 + ar^4 + \dots + ar^{198}) = \alpha$$

$$r(\beta) = \alpha$$

$$\boxed{r = \frac{\alpha}{\beta}}$$



If S be the sum, P the product and R the sum of the reciprocals of n terms of a G.P. then $\left(\frac{S}{R}\right)^n$ is

A. P

B. P^2

C. P^3

D. \sqrt{P}

$$a, ar, ar^2, \dots, ar^{n-1}$$

$$S = \frac{a(1-r^n)}{(1-r)} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$P = (a)(ar)(ar^2) \dots (ar^{n-1})$$

$$P = a^n r^{1+2+3+\dots+(n-1)}$$

$$P = a^n r^{\frac{(n-1)(n)}{2}} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

Now.

$$\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{ar}, \frac{1}{ar^2}, \dots, \frac{1}{ar^{n-1}}$$

$$\equiv \frac{1}{ar^{n-1}}, \frac{1}{ar^{n-2}}, \dots, \frac{1}{ar^2}, \frac{1}{ar}, \frac{1}{a}$$

$$R = \frac{\frac{1}{ar^{n-1}}(1-r^n)}{(1-r)} \quad - (2)$$

Now.

$$\left(\frac{S}{R}\right)^n = \left(\frac{a(1-r^n)}{(1-r)} \times \frac{(1-r)a r^{n-1}}{(1-r^n)} \right)^n$$

$$= (a^2 r^{n-1})^n$$

$$= a^{2n} \cdot r^{n(n-1)}$$

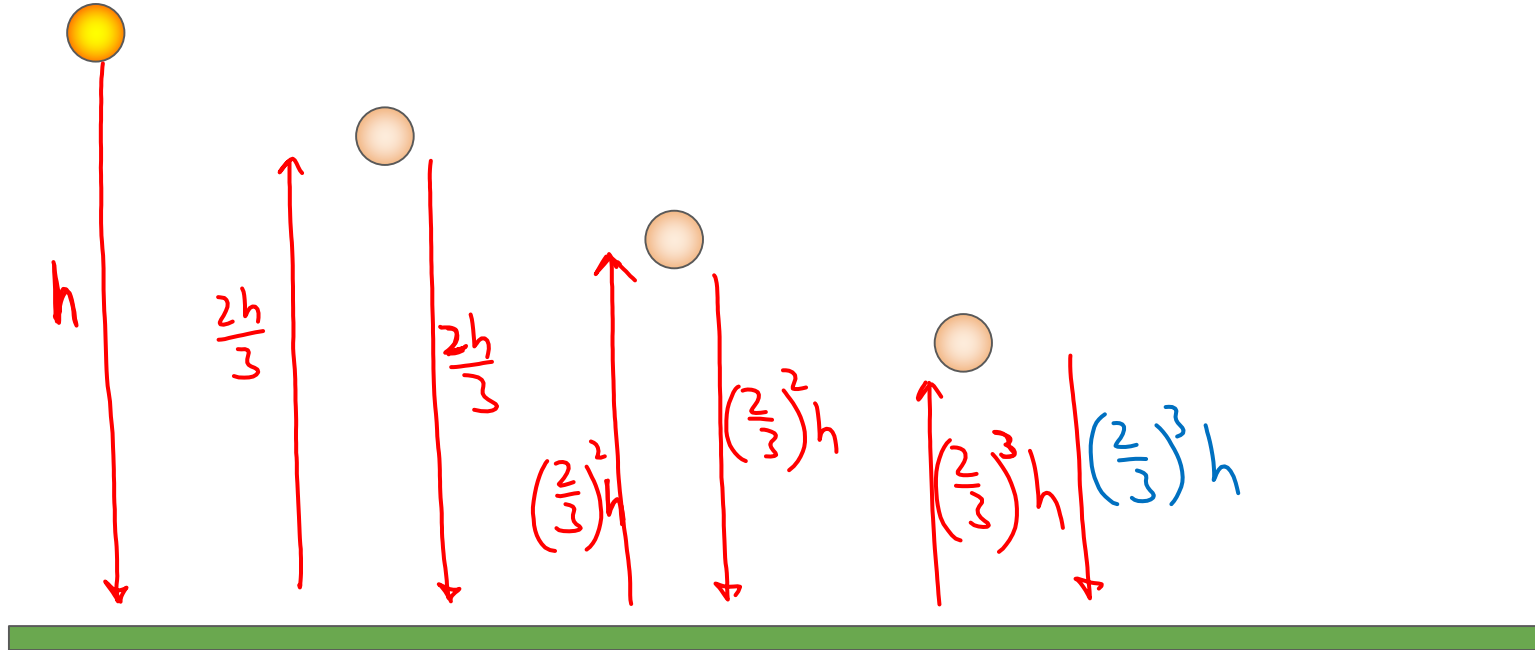
$$= \left(a^n \cdot r^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} \right)^2$$

$$= (P)^2$$

using Σr^n (3)



A football is dropped from a height of 600 cm. Each time it rebounds, it rises to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the height it has fallen through. Find the total distance travelled by the ball before it comes to rest.



$$h + 2 \left(\frac{2h}{3} + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 h + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 h + \dots \infty \right)$$

$$h + 2 \left(\frac{\left(\frac{2h}{3}\right)}{1 - \frac{2}{3}} \right)$$

$$h + \frac{4h}{\cancel{3}} \times \cancel{3}$$

$$\boxed{5h}$$

$$h = 600$$

$$\boxed{3000 \text{ cm}}$$



If in a G.P. of $3n$ terms, S_1 denotes the sum of the first n terms, S_2 the sum of the second block of n terms & S_3 the sum of the last n terms, then S_1 , S_2 , S_3 are in

- A.** A.P. **B.** G.P. **C.** H.P. **D.** None of these

HW.-1



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Jayant Sir | Physics

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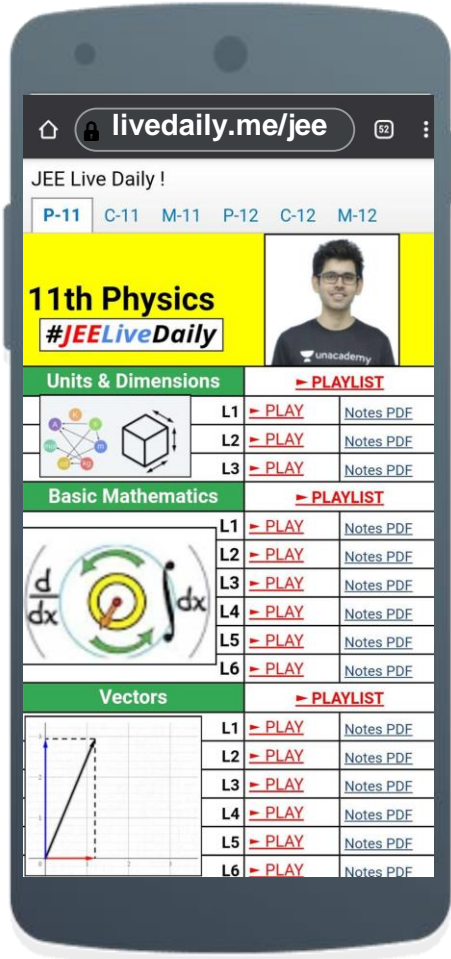
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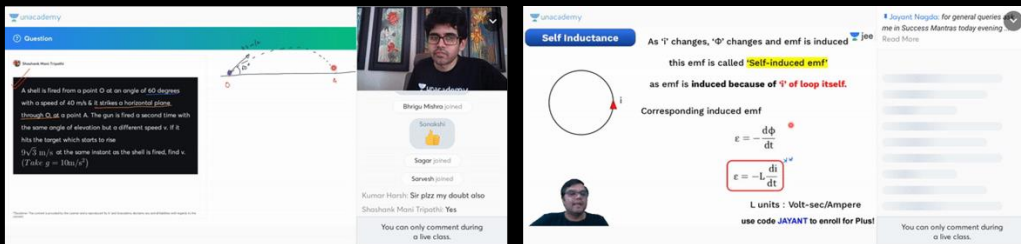
Nishant Sir | Maths

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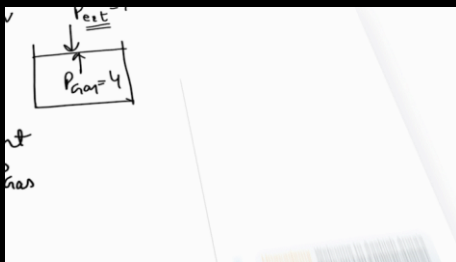
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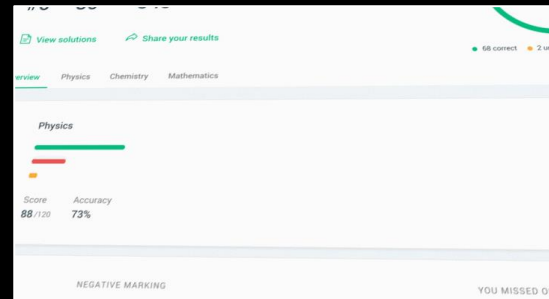
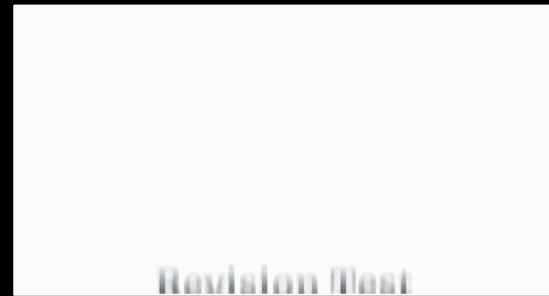


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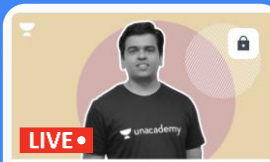


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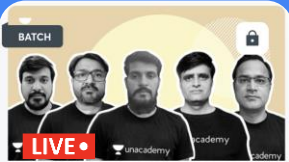
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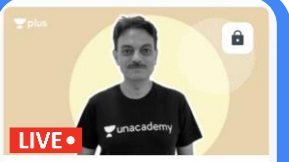
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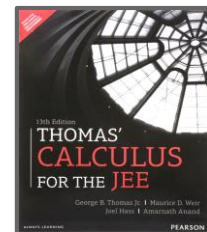
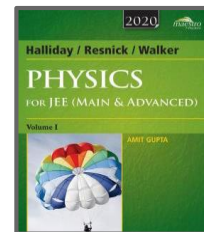
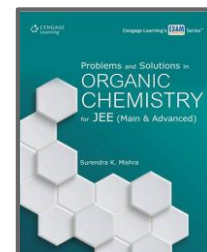
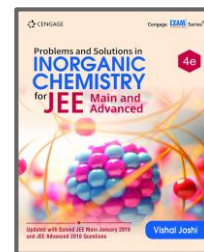
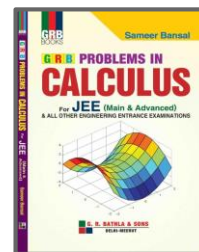
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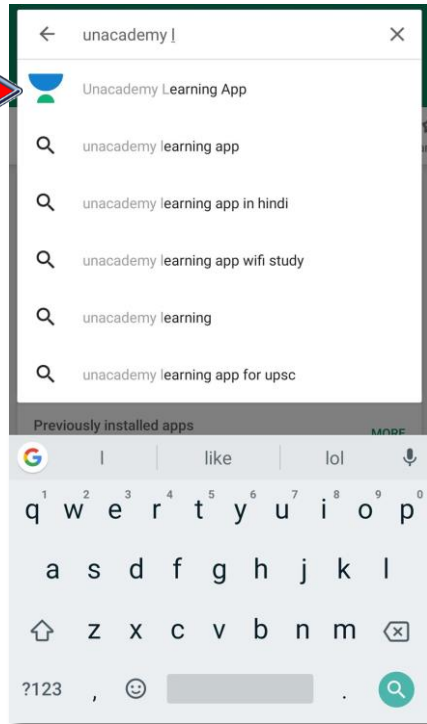


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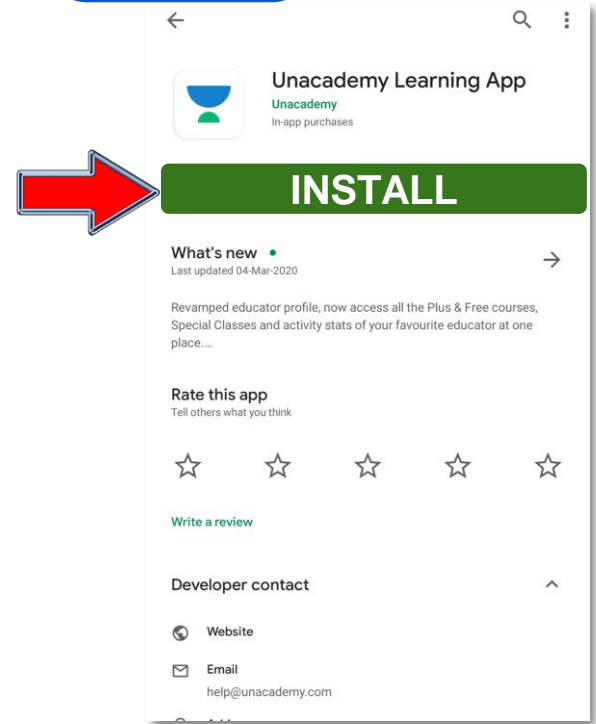


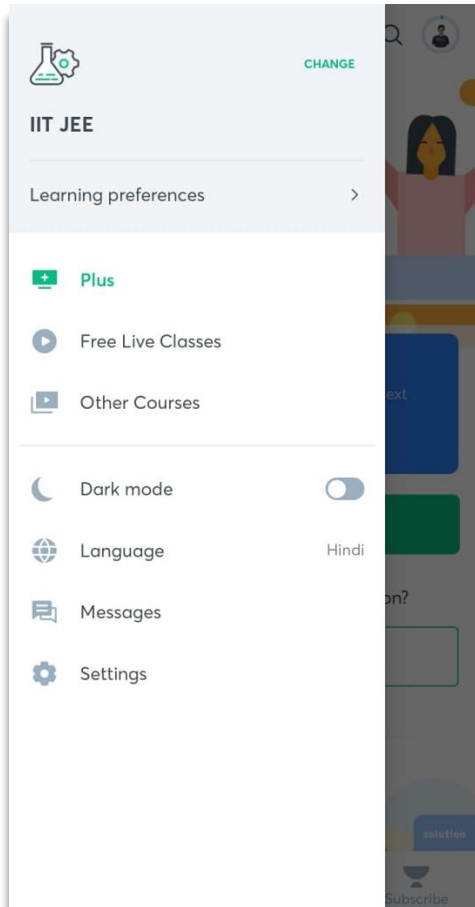
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