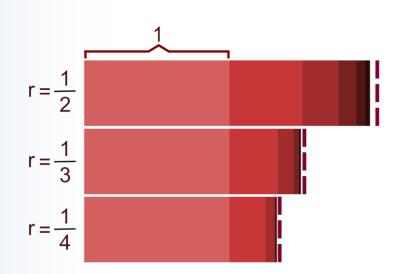
Geometric Progression - 2



Sequences & Series









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Q Search











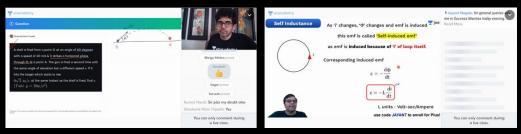
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Performance Analysis



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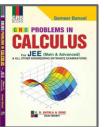






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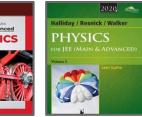


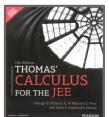














Top Results T









99.95



Ashwin Prasanth 99.94



Tanmay Jain 99.86



Kunal Lalwani 99.81



Utsav Dhanuka 99.75



Aravindan K Sundaram 99.69



Manas Pandey 99.69



Mihir Agarwal 99.63



Akshat Tiwari 99.60



Sarthak Kalankar 99.59



Vaishnovi Arun 99.58



Devashish Tripathi 99.52



Maroof 99.50



Tarun Gupta 99.50



Siddharth Kaushik 99.48



Mihir Kothari 99.39



Sahil 99.38



Vaibhav Dhanuka 99.34



Pratham Kadam 99.29



Shivam Gupta 99.46



Shrish 99.28



Yash Bhaskar 99.10



99.02



98.85



Ayush Gupta 98.67



Megh Gupta 98.59



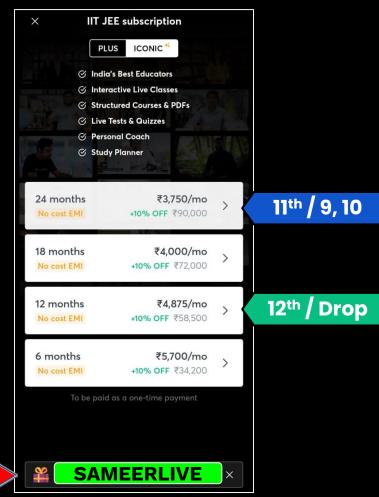
Naman Goyal 98.48



MIHIR PRAJAPATI 98.16











LET'S BEGIN!!

Homework Question

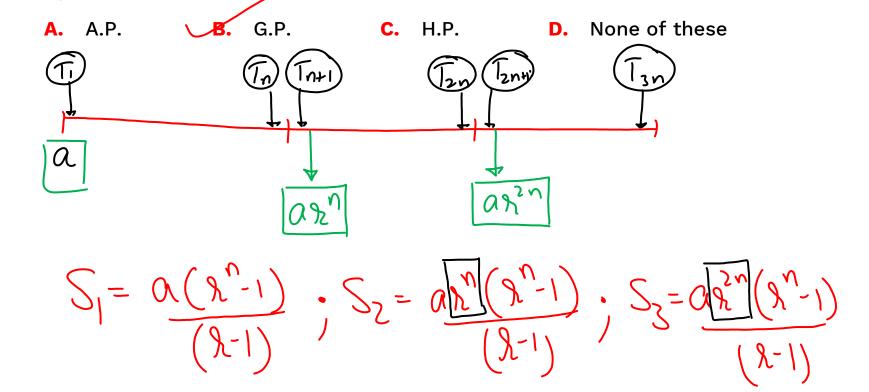




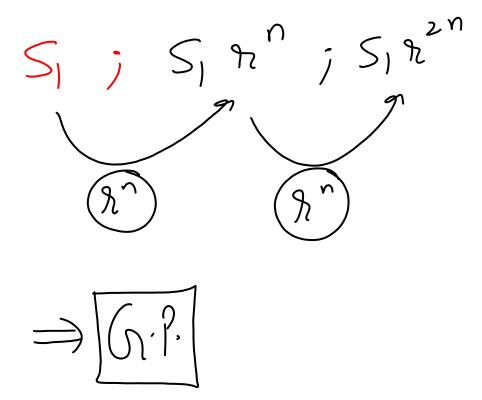


If in a G.P. of 3n terms, S_1 denotes the sum of the first n terms, S_2 the sum of the second block of n terms & S_3 the sum of the last n terms, then S_1 , S_2 , S_3 are in



















1

The common ratio can be positive or negative but not zero.



If a, b, c are in G.P. \Rightarrow b² = a.c

$$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{c}{b} \Rightarrow \boxed{b^2 - ac}$$



If p^{th} , q^{th} and r^{th} terms of a G.P. are themselves in G.P., then p, q, r are in



$$\begin{cases}
T_{P} = A \cdot R \\
T_{Q} = A R^{Q-1} \\
T_{R} = A R^{Q-1}
\end{cases}$$

$$T_{q}^{2} = (T_{p})(T_{h})$$

$$A^{2}R^{2q-2} = (A^{p-1})(A^{2q-1})$$

$$R^{2q-2} = R^{(p+k-2)}$$

jee

$$2 = P + 2$$

$$P, 2, 2 \rightarrow A \cdot P$$







If a, b, c are in G.P., then the equation $ax^2 + 2bx + c = 0$ and

 $dx^2 + 2 ex + f = 0$ have a common root, if $\frac{d}{a} \cdot \frac{e}{b}$ and $\frac{f}{c}$ are in

A. / **A.**P

B. G.P.

C. H.P.

D. None of these

$$b = ac$$

$$D = 45^2 - 4(a)(c)$$

= 4(5²-ac)

$$ax^{2} + 2bx + c = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right) = \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right$$

dr2+2ex+1=0 has a common soot with an2+Ubn+c=0

· (- 5) is host of

$$\frac{d^{2}x^{2} + 2ext^{2} = 0}{3x^{2} + 2e(-\frac{b}{a})^{2} + 2e(-\frac{b}{a}$$

$$\left(\frac{d}{a}\right) + \frac{at}{ac} = 2\left(\frac{e}{b}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow d, \xi, \xi \rightarrow A.P.$$



If x, 2x + 2, 3x + 3, are in G.P., then the fourth term is

jee

A. 27

B. -27

C. 13.5

D. -13.5

$$\chi$$
, $(2x+2)$, $(3x+3)$ —> (6.6) $(x+1)(x+4) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow (2x+2)^2 = x(3x+3)$$

$$\mathcal{R} = -4$$

terms are:

$$-4,-6,-9$$

$$\sqrt{-27}$$

$$\sqrt{1-27}$$

$$\sqrt{1-27}$$





3

Considering Numbers in G.P.

$$\frac{a}{\lambda^3}$$
, $\frac{a}{\lambda}$, $\frac{a}{\lambda}$, $\frac{a}{\lambda}$







4

The Product of the terms of an G.P. equidistant from the beginning & end is constant and equal to the Product of first & last terms.

£9:

 $a^2 h^8$







5

If each term of an G.P. is multiplied or divided or raised to the power by the same non zero number, then the resulting sequence is also a G.P.

$$a, an, an^{2}, an^{3} \rightarrow GP.$$
 (2)

 $(ka), (ka)n, (ka)n^{2}, (ka)n^{3} \rightarrow GP.$ (2)

 $a^{2}, a^{2}n^{2}, a^{2}n^{3}, a^{2}n^{4} \rightarrow GP.$ (2)







6









If a₁, a₂, a₃, are in G.P. where each a_i > 0, then log a₁, loga₂, loga₃ are in A.P. & its converse is also true.

 $\log(m \cdot n) = \log m + \log n$

 $\log m^{\alpha} = \alpha \log m$



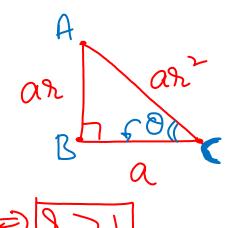
If the sides of a right angled triangle are in G.P., then the cosine of the greater acute angle is



A.
$$\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{5}}$$

B.
$$\frac{1}{1-\sqrt{5}}$$

c.
$$\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$$



$$\frac{Now}{(an^{2})^{2}} = (an)^{2} + (an)^{2}$$

$$8^{4} = 9^{2} + 1$$

$$let: (n^{2} = t)$$

jee

$$t^{2}-t-1=0$$

$$t=1\pm \sqrt{1+4}$$

$$t=1\pm \sqrt{5}$$

$$($$

$$8^{2} + 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$650 = \frac{a}{a3^2} = \frac{1}{3^2} = \frac{2}{55 + 1}$$





Suppose a. b. c are in A.P. and a^2 , b^2 , c^2 are in G.P. if a < b < c and



$$a+b+c=\frac{3}{2}$$
 . Then the value of a is

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

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

c.
$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

D.
$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$a,b,c \Rightarrow A \cdot P$$

$$2b = a + c - 1$$

$$b^2 = \pm ac -(2)$$

$$(P_s)_r = (v_r)(C_r)$$

jee

$$\boxed{a+c-1}-3$$

$$\Rightarrow a + \frac{1}{4a} =$$

$$\Rightarrow 4a^2 + 1 = 4a$$

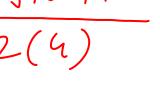
$$=$$
) $(2a-1)^2 = 0$

jee

$$\frac{\&-2\circ C=-\frac{1}{4a}}{4a}$$

$$=$$
 $\frac{1}{4a^{2}-4a-1=0}$

$$\alpha = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 + 16}}{\sqrt{16 + 16}}$$





$$\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$
 $\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$
 $\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$





Let a, b and c be in G.P. with common ratio r, where a \neq 0 and

 $0 < r \le 1/2$. If 3a, 7b and 15c are the first three terms of an A.P.,

April 10, 2019

then the 4th term of this A.P. is:

A. 2/3 a

B. 5 a

C. 7/3 a

 $a, b, c \rightarrow GP.$ $3a, 7b, 15c \rightarrow A.P.$ $1 \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$ =) 14b = 3a + 15c

=) 14(d2)=3d+15(d2)

$$|5x^2 - 14x + 3 = 0|$$
 Aprillbe:

$$|59^{2}-59-99+3=0|3a,7(a(\frac{1}{3})),15(a(\frac{1}{4}))$$

$$(59-3)(39-1)=0$$

$$(52-3)(32-1)=0$$
 $3a, 7a, 5a, 3a$
 $3a, 7a, 7a, 5a$
 $3a, 7a, 7a, 7a$
 $3a, 7a, 7a$





#JEELiveDaily Schedule





Namo Sir | Physics

6:00 - 7:30 PM



Ashwani Sir | Chemistry

7:30 - 9:00 PM



Sameer Sir | Maths

9:00 - 10:30 PM

12th



Jayant Sir | Physics

1:30 - 3:00 PM



Anupam Sir | Chemistry

3:00 - 4:30 PM



Nishant Sir | Maths

4:30 - 6:00 PM



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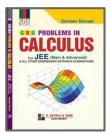


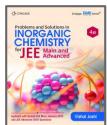




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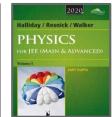


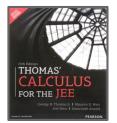














Top Results T



























Ashwin Prasanth 99.94



Kunal Lalwani 99.81

Utsav Dhanuka 99.75

Sundaram 99.69

Manas Pandey 99.69

Mihir Agarwal 99.63

Akshat Tiwari 99.60



Sarthak Kalankar 99.59





99.50



















Devashish Tripathi

99.52



Tarun Gupta 99.50



Mihir Kothari 99.39

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Pratham Kadam 99.29



Shivam Gupta 99.46



Yash Bhaskar 99.28 99.10





99.02





98.67





98.59





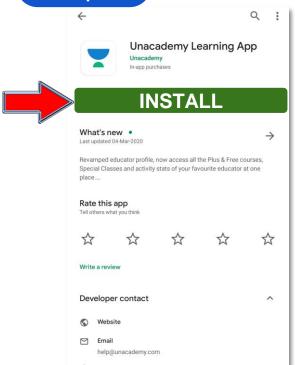
98.16 98.48

Step 1



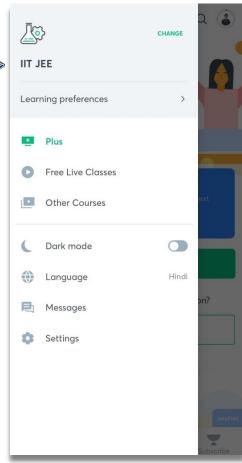








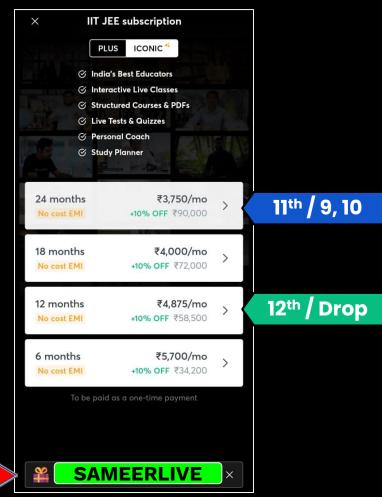




















12 MONTHS

2 SUBSCRIPTION FREE TILL IIT JEE 2022 MONTHS

24 MONTHS

3 SUBSCRIPTION FREE TILL IIT JEE 2023 MONTHS

3 MONTHS

1 SUBSCRIPTION FREE TILL IIT JEE 2021



Test Series 2022

Test Series 2023

9th & 23rd June | 9 AM to 12 PM





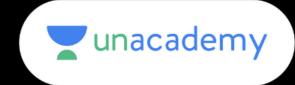
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JEE Main & Advanced 2023 Started on 12th May





Upcoming Batches in June





All Stars Batch: JEE Main 2021

Started on 9th June 2021

Emerge Batch (Class 11th): JEE Main & Advanced 2023

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Starts on 16th June 2021









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