



Arithmetic Progressions Ex 9.3 Q11

Answer :

Here, we are given that $(m+1)^{\text{th}}$ term is twice the $(n+1)^{\text{th}}$ term, for a certain A.P. Here, let us take the first term of the A.P. as a and the common difference as d

We need to prove that $a_{3m+1} = 2a_{m+n+1}$

So, let us first find the two terms.

As we know,

$$a_{n'} = a + (n' - 1)d$$

For $(m+1)^{\text{th}}$ term ($n' = m+1$)

$$\begin{aligned} a_{m+1} &= a + (m+1-1)d \\ &= a + md \end{aligned}$$

For $(n+1)^{\text{th}}$ term ($n' = n+1$),

$$\begin{aligned} a_{n+1} &= a + (n+1-1)d \\ &= a + nd \end{aligned}$$

Now, we are given that $a_{m+1} = 2a_{n+1}$

So, we get,

$$\begin{aligned} a + md &= 2(a + nd) \\ a + md &= 2a + 2nd \\ md - 2nd &= 2a - a \\ (m - 2n)d &= a \quad \dots\dots(1) \end{aligned}$$

Further, we need to prove that the $(3m+1)^{\text{th}}$ term is twice of $(m+n+1)^{\text{th}}$ term. So let us now find these two terms,

For $(m+n+1)^{\text{th}}$ term ($n' = m+n+1$),

$$\begin{aligned} a_{m+n+1} &= a + (m+n+1-1)d \\ &= (m-2n)d + (m+n)d \quad (\text{Using 1}) \\ &= md - 2nd + md + nd \\ &= 2md - nd \end{aligned}$$

For $(3m+1)^{\text{th}}$ term ($n' = 3m+1$),

$$\begin{aligned} a_{3m+1} &= a + (3m+1-1)d \\ &= (m-2n)d + 3md \quad (\text{Using 1}) \\ &= md - 2nd + 3md \\ &= 4md - 2nd \\ &= 2(2md - nd) \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, $a_{3m+1} = 2a_{m+n+1}$

Hence proved

Arithmetic Progressions Ex 9.3 Q12

Answer :

Here, we are given two A.P. sequences whose n^{th} terms are equal. We need to find n .

So let us first find the n^{th} term for both the A.P.

First A.P. is 9, 7, 5 ...

Here,

First term (a) = 9

Common difference of the A.P. (d) = $7 - 9$

= -2

Now, as we know,

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

So, for n^{th} term,

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= 9 + (n-1)(-2) \\ &= 9 - 2n + 2 \\ &= 11 - 2n \quad \dots\dots(1) \end{aligned}$$

Second A.P. is 15, 12, 9 ...

Here,

First term (a) = 15

Common difference of the A.P. (d) = $12 - 15$

= -3

Now, as we know,

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

So, for n^{th} term,

$$a_n = 15 + (n-1)(-3)$$

$$= 15 - 3n + 3$$

$$= 18 - 3n \quad \dots\dots(2)$$

Now, we are given that the n^{th} terms for both the A.P. sequences are equal, we equate (1) and (2),

$$11 - 2n = 18 - 3n$$

$$3n - 2n = 18 - 11$$

$$n = 7$$

Therefore, $\boxed{n = 7}$

***** END *****