



Arithmetic Progressions Ex 19.2 Q19

Given,

$$n = 60$$

$$a = 7$$

$$l = 125$$

$$\therefore a + (n - 1)d = 125$$

$$7 + (59)d = 125$$

$$d = 2$$

$$\therefore a_{32} = a + (32 - 1)d$$

$$= 7 + (31)2$$

$$= 69$$

32nd term is 69.

Arithmetic Progressions Ex 19.2 Q20

$$a_4 + a_8 = 24$$

[Given]

$$\Rightarrow (a + 3d) + (a + 7d) = 24$$

$$\Rightarrow a + 5d = 12$$

---(i)

$$a_6 + a_{10} = 34$$

$$\Rightarrow (a + 5d) + (a + 9d) = 34$$

$$\Rightarrow a + 7d = 17$$

---(ii)

From (i) and (ii)

$$a = \frac{-1}{2} \text{ and } d = \frac{5}{2}$$

\therefore 1st term is $\frac{-1}{2}$ and common difference is $\frac{5}{2}$.

Arithmetic Progressions Ex 19.2 Q21

The n th term from starting

$$= a_n = a + (n - 1)d \quad \text{---(i)}$$

The n th term from end

$$= l - (n - 1)d \quad \text{---(ii)}$$

Adding (i) and (ii), we get

Sum of n th term from beginning and n th term from the end

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

$$= a + l \quad \text{Hence proved.}$$

Arithmetic Progressions Ex 19.2 Q22

$$\frac{a_4}{a_7} = \frac{2}{3}$$

[Given]

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a + 3d}{a + 6d} = \frac{2}{3}$$

=

$$\Rightarrow 3a + 9d = 2a + 12d$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 3d$$

---(i)

$$\frac{a_6}{a_8} = \frac{a + 5d}{a + 7d}$$

$$\Rightarrow = \frac{3d + 5d}{3d + 7d}$$

[$\because 3d$ from (i)]

$$\Rightarrow = \frac{8d}{10d}$$

$$\Rightarrow = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\frac{a_6}{a_8} = \frac{4}{5}$$

Arithmetic Progressions Ex 19.2 Q23

$$\sec \theta_1 \sec \theta_2 + \sec \theta_2 \sec \theta_3 + \dots + \sec \theta_{n-1} \sec \theta_n = \frac{\tan \theta_n - \tan \theta_1}{\sin d}$$

$$\theta_2 - \theta_1 = \theta_3 - \theta_2 = \dots = d$$

$$\sec \theta_1 \sec \theta_2 = \frac{1}{\cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2} = \frac{\sin d}{\sin d (\cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2)}$$

$$= \frac{\sin (\theta_2 - \theta_1)}{\sin d (\cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2)}$$

$$= \frac{\sin \theta_2 \cos \theta_1 - \cos \theta_2 \sin \theta_1}{\sin d (\cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin d} \left[\frac{\sin \theta_2 \cos \theta_1}{(\cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2)} - \frac{\cos \theta_2 \sin \theta_1}{(\cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2)} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin d} [\tan \theta_2 - \tan \theta_1]$$

$$\text{Similarly, } \sec \theta_2 \sec \theta_3 = \frac{1}{\sin d} [\tan \theta_3 - \tan \theta_2]$$

If we add up all terms, we get

$$= \frac{1}{\sin d} [\tan \theta_2 - \tan \theta_1 + \tan \theta_3 - \tan \theta_2 + \dots + \tan \theta_n - \tan \theta_{n-1}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin d} [\tan \theta_n - \tan \theta_1]$$

Hence Proved

***** END *****