



### 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  $n^{\text{th}}$  terms are equal. We need to find  $n$ .

So let us first find the  $n^{\text{th}}$  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  $n^{\text{th}}$  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  $n^{\text{th}}$  term,

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

$$= 15 - 3n + 3$$

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

Now, we are given that the  $n^{\text{th}}$  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 \*\*\*\*\*