



Arithmetic Progressions Ex 19.4 Q19

Given,

$$a = 2$$

$$l = 50$$

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

$$50 = 2 + (n - 1)d$$

$$(n - 1)d = 48 \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

S_n of all n terms is given 442

$$\therefore S_n = \frac{n}{2}[a + l]$$

$$442 = \frac{n}{2}[2 + 50]$$

$$\text{or } n = 17 \quad \text{--- (ii)}$$

From (i) and (ii)

$$d = \frac{48}{n - 1} = \frac{48}{16} = 3$$

The common difference is 3.

Arithmetic Progressions Ex 19.4 Q20

Let no. of terms be $2n$

$$\text{Odd terms sum} = 24 = T_1 + T_3 + \dots + T_{2n-1}$$

$$\text{Even terms sum} = 30 = T_2 + T_4 + \dots + T_{2n}$$

Subtract above two equations

$$nd = 6$$

$$T_{2n} = T_1 + \frac{21}{2}$$

$$T_{2n} - a = \frac{21}{2}$$

$$(2n-1)d = \frac{21}{2}$$

$$12 - \frac{21}{2} = d = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 6 \times \frac{2}{3} = 4$$

$$\text{Total terms} = 2n = 8$$

Substitute above values in equation of
sum of even terms or odd terms, we get

$$a = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{So series is } \frac{3}{2}, 3, \frac{9}{2}, \dots$$

Let a be the first term of the AP and d is the common difference. Then

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$$

$$n^2 p = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$$

$$np = \frac{1}{2}[2a + (n-1)d]$$

$$2np = 2a + (n-1)d \quad \dots\dots(1)$$

Again

$$S_m = \frac{m}{2}(2a + (m-1)d)$$

$$m^2 p = \frac{m}{2}(2a + (m-1)d)$$

$$mp = \frac{1}{2}[2a + (m-1)d]$$

$$2mp = 2a + (m-1)d \quad \dots\dots(2)$$

Now subtract (1) from (2)

$$2p(m-n) = (m-n)d$$

$$d = 2p$$

Therefore

$$2mp = 2a + (m-1) \cdot 2p$$

$$2a = 2p$$

$$a = p$$

The sum up to p terms will be:

$$\begin{aligned} S_p &= \frac{p}{2}(2a + (p-1)d) \\ &= \frac{p}{2}(2p + (p-1) \cdot 2p) \\ &= \frac{p}{2}(2p + 2p^2 - 2p) \\ &= p^3 \end{aligned}$$

Hence it is shown.

Arithmetic Progressions Ex 19.4 Q22

$$a_{12} = a + 11d = -13 \quad \text{---(i)} \quad [\text{Given}]$$

$$s_4 = \frac{4}{2}(2a + 3d) = 24 \quad \text{---(ii)} \quad [\text{Given}]$$

From (i) and (ii)

$$d = -2 \text{ and } a = 9$$

Then,

Sum of first 10 terms is

$$\begin{aligned} S_{10} &= \frac{10}{2}[2 \times 9 + (9)(-2)] \\ &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad \left[\text{Using } S_n = \frac{n}{2}[2a + (n-1)d] \right]$$

Sum of first 10 terms is zero.

***** END *****