



Arithmetic Progressions Ex 19.5 Q3(ii)

(ii) T.P $b+c-a, c+a-b, a+b-c$ are in A.P.

$b+c-a, c+a-b, a+b-c$ are in A.P only if $(c+a-b) - (b+c-a) = (a+b-c) - (c+a-b)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LHS} &\Rightarrow (c+a-b) - (b+c-a) \\ &\Rightarrow 2a - 2b \end{aligned} \quad \text{---(i)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{RHS} &\Rightarrow (a+b-c) - (c+a-b) \\ &\Rightarrow 2b - 2c \end{aligned} \quad \text{---(ii)}$$

Since,

a, b, c are in A.P

$$\therefore b - a = c - b$$

$$\text{or } a - b = b - c \quad \text{---(iii)}$$

From (i), (ii) and (iii)

$$\text{LHS} = \text{RHS}$$

Thus, given numbers

$b+c-a, c+a-b, a+b-c$ are in A.P

Arithmetic Progressions Ex 19.5 Q3(iii)

To prove $bc - a^2, ca - b^2, ab - c^2$ are in A.P

$$(ca - b^2) - (bc - a^2) = (ab - c^2) - (ca - b^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LHS} &= (a - b^2 - bc + a^2) \\ &= (a - b)[a + b + c] \end{aligned} \quad \text{---(i)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{RHS} &= ab - c^2 - ca + b^2 \\ &= (b - c)[a + b + c] \end{aligned} \quad \text{---(ii)}$$

and since a, b, c are in ab

$$b - c = a - b$$

$$\therefore \text{LHS} = \text{RHS}$$

and

Thus, $bc - a^2, ca - b^2, ab - c^2$ are in A.P

Arithmetic Progressions Ex 19.5 Q4

(i) If $\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b}, \frac{1}{c}$ are in A.P

$$\frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{c} - \frac{1}{b}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LHS} &= \frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{a} \\ &= \frac{a-b}{ab} = \frac{c(a-b)}{abc} \end{aligned} \quad \text{---(i)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{RHS} &= \frac{1}{c} - \frac{1}{b} \\ &= \frac{a(b-c)}{abc} \end{aligned} \quad \text{---(ii)}$$

Since, $\frac{b+c}{a}, \frac{c+a}{b}, \frac{a+b}{c}$ are in A.P

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{b+c}{a} - \frac{c+a}{b} &= \frac{c+a}{b} - \frac{a+b}{c} \\ \frac{b^2+cb-ac-a^2}{ab} &= \frac{c^2+ac-ab-b^2}{bc} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{(b-a)(a+b+c)}{ab} &= \frac{(c-b)(a+b+c)}{bc} \\ \text{or } \frac{a(b-c)}{abc} &= \frac{c(a-b)}{abc} \end{aligned} \quad \text{---(iii)}$$

From (i), (ii) and (iii)

$$\text{LHS} = \text{RHS}$$

Hence, $\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b}, \frac{1}{c}$ are in A.P

(ii) If bc, ca, ab are in A.P

Then,

$$\begin{aligned} ca - bc &= ab - ca \\ c(a-b) &= a(b-c) \end{aligned} \quad \text{---(i)}$$

If $\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b}, \frac{1}{c}$ are in A.P

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{a} &= \frac{1}{c} - \frac{1}{b} \\ \Rightarrow c(a-b) &= a(b-c) \end{aligned} \quad \text{---(ii)}$$

Thus, the condition necessary to prove bc, ca, ab in A.P is fulfilled.

Thus, bc, ca, ab , are in A.P.

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