ASSIGNMENTS

CLASS XI

SEQUENCE AND SERIES

Q1 Two numbers whose arithmetic mean is 34 and the geometric mean is 16 are

- (a) 16,16 (b) 64,4
- (c) 32,36 (d) 48,20

Q2. What does the series $1 + 3^{-\frac{1}{2}} + 3 + \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}} + \cdots$ represents?

(a)	AP	(b)	GP
(c)	HP	(d)	None of these

Q3 If the sequence $\{S_n\}$ is a geometric progression and $S_2S_{11} = S_pS_8$ then what is the value of p?

(a)	1	(b)	3
(c)	5	(d)	Cannot be
determ	ined		

Q4 The angles of a triangle are in AP and the least angle is 30°. What is the greatest angle (in radian)?

- (a) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (b) $\frac{\pi}{3}$
- (c) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (d) π

Q5 The sum of the series formed by the sequence $3, \sqrt{3}, 1, ...$ upto infinity is

(a) $\frac{3\sqrt{3}(\sqrt{3}+1)}{2}$ (b) $\frac{3\sqrt{3}(\sqrt{3}-1)}{2}$ (c) $\frac{3(\sqrt{3}+1)}{2}$ (d) $\frac{3(\sqrt{3}-1)}{2}$ Q6 Let $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ such that f(1) = f(-1) and a,b,c are in Arithmetic Progression (AP). Then the value of b is :

determined due to insufficient data

Q7 What is the sum of n terms of the series $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{8} + \sqrt{18} + \sqrt{32} + \cdots$?

(a)
$$\frac{n(n-1)}{\sqrt{2}}$$
 (b) $\sqrt{2}n(n+1)$

(c)
$$\frac{n(n+1)}{\sqrt{2}}$$
 (d) $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$

Q8 Given that $\log_x y$, $\log_z x$, $\log_y z$ are in GP, xyz = 64 and x^3 , y^3 , z^3 are in AP. Which one of the following is correct? xy, yz, zx are

(a)	In AP only	(b)	In GP only
(c)	In both AP and GP	(d)	Neither in AP nor
GP			

Q9 If α and β are the roots of the equation $x^2 - q(1 + x) - r = 0$, then what is the value of $(1 + \alpha)(1 + \beta)$?

(a)	1-r	(b)	q-r
(c)	1+r	(d)	q+r

Q10 How many real roots does the quadratic equation $f(x) = x^2 + 3|x| + 2 = 0$

have	?		
(a)	One	(b)	Two
(c)	Four	(d)	No real root

Q11 What is the 20th term of the sequence defined by $a_n=(n-1)(2-n)(3+n)$?

(a)	7866	(b)	-7866
(c)	7688	(d)	None of these

	Q12 A (a)	rithmetic mea 10	an of 4 and 16	is (b)	12					
			rtain number c	of terms	(d) of the		e of the 5,22,19		116. Find th	l ne
	last te	erm. (a) 5			(b)	4				
	(c)	6		(d)	. ,	e of the	6 0			
040									D	
Q13			n of two distril combine mear			and 20	U items	are ou	J and 70	
	(a) 68	.7	(b) 62.5	(c) 61	.4		(d) 63	3.3		
Q14	lf β, 2,	2m are in G.	P, then what is	s the va	alue of	$\beta\sqrt{m}$				
	(a (c)) 1) 4						(b) (d)	2 6	
(Q15 What is the sum of the series									
	0.5 +	0.55 +0.555	+ 0.5555 +	+ r	n terms	6				
	(a)	$\frac{5}{9}\left[n-\frac{2}{9}\left(1-\frac{2}{9}\right)\right]$	$\left[-\frac{1}{10^n}\right]$			(b)	$\frac{1}{9} \left[5 - \right]$	$-\frac{2}{9}(1 -$	$-\frac{1}{10^n}\Big]$	
	(c)	$\frac{1}{9}[n -$	$-\frac{5}{9}\left(1-\frac{1}{10^n}\right)$			(d)	5 9 [n −	$-\frac{1}{9}(1 -$	$-\frac{1}{10^n}$]	
	Direct	tions (Q.Nos	. 16 to 20) Give	en that	log _x y ,	log _z x, l	log _y za	are in C	Gp , xyz = 6	4
	and x ³	³ , y ³ , z ³ are ir	η AP.							
(Q16	which one o	of the following	j is corr	ect ?x	, y , ar	nd z are	;		
	(a)	In AP only					(b)	In Gl	⊃ only	
	(c)	In both AP a	and GP				(d)	Neith	ner AP nor 0	ЭР
(Q17	Which one	of the following	g is cor	rect ?x	xy, yz a	nd zx a	are		
	(a)	In AP only			(b) l	In GP o	only			
	(b) In both AP and GP (d) Neither AP nor GP									
(Q18 The value of the infinite product $6^{1/2} \times 6^{1/2} \times 6^{3/8} \times 6^{1/4} \timesis$									
	(a) 6	6 (b)	36	(c) 2	16		(d)∞			
(Q19	If the nth te	rm of an AP is	$\frac{(3+n)}{4}$, then	the sur	n of firs	st 105 1	terms is	

(a)	270	(b) 735	(c) 1409	(d) 1470
Q20	What	is the sum of n terr	ns of the series $\sqrt{2}$ +	$\sqrt{8} + \sqrt{18} + \sqrt{32} + \dots$
?Q				
(a) <u>"</u>	$\frac{(n-1)}{\sqrt{2}}$	(b)√2 n (n+ 1)	$(C)\frac{n(n+1)}{\sqrt{2}}$	$(d)\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$

If p, q, r are in one GP and a, b, c are in another GP, then ap, bq, cr are in

(a) AP (b) GP (c) HP (d) None of these

Q21 In a G. P. of positive terms, if any term is equal to the sum of the next two terms. Then the common ratio of the G.P. is

(a) $\sin 18^{\circ}$ (b) $2\cos 18^{\circ}$

(c) $\cos 18^{\circ}$ (d) $2 \sin 18^{\circ}$

Q22 In an A. P. the pth term is q and the (p + q)th term is 0. Then the qth term is

4⁴

- (a) -p (b) p
- (c) p + q (d) p q

Q23 The third term of G. P. is 4. The product of its first 5 terms is

- (a) 4^3 (b)
- (c) 4^5 (d) None of these