

Mixed Arith Geo Series

0 min
0 marks

1. (a) For taking three ratios of consecutive terms (M1)

$$\frac{54}{18} = \frac{162}{54} = \frac{486}{162} (=3) \quad \text{A1}$$
 hence geometric AG N0
- (b) (i) $r = 3$ (A1)
 $u_n = 18 \times 3^{n-1}$ A1 N2
- (ii) For a valid attempt to solve $18 \times 3^{n-1} = 1062882$ (M1)
eg trial and error, logs
 $n = 11$ A1 N2
- [6]**
2. (a) $u_1 = 7, d = 2.5$ (M1)
 $u_{41} = u_1 + (n - 1)d = 7 + (41 - 1)2.5$
 $= 107$ (A1) (C2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(b)} \quad S_{101} &= \frac{n}{2} [2u_1 + (n-1)d] \\
 &= \frac{101}{2} [2(7) + (101-1)2.5] && \text{(M1)} \\
 &= \frac{101(264)}{2} \\
 &= 13332 && \text{(A1) (C2)}
 \end{aligned}$$

[4]

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{3.} \quad a &= 5 \\
 a + 3d &= 40 \text{ (may be implied)} && \text{(M1)} \\
 d &= \frac{35}{3} && \text{(A1)} \\
 T_2 &= 5 + \frac{35}{3} && \text{(A1)} \\
 &= 16\frac{2}{3} \text{ or } \frac{50}{3} \text{ or } 16.7 \text{ (3 sf)} && \text{(A1) (C4)}
 \end{aligned}$$

[4]

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{4.} \quad \text{For using } u_3 &= u_1 r^2 = 8 && \text{(M1)} \\
 8 &= 18r^2 && \text{(A1)} \\
 r^2 &= \frac{8}{18} \left(= \frac{4}{9} \right) \\
 r &= \pm \frac{2}{3} && \text{(A1)(A1)} \\
 S_\infty &= \frac{u_1}{1-r}, \\
 S_\infty &= 54, \frac{54}{5} (=10.8) && \text{(A1)(A1)(C3)(C3)}
 \end{aligned}$$

[6]

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{5.} \quad \text{(a)} \quad a_1 &= 1000, a_n = 1000 + (n-1)250 = 10000 && \text{(M1)} \\
 n &= \frac{10000-1000}{250} + 1 = 37. \\
 \text{She runs 10 km on the 37th day.} &&& \text{(A1)}
 \end{aligned}$$

(b) $S_{37} = \frac{37}{2} (1000 + 10000)$ (M1)

She has run a total of 203.5 km (A1)

[4]

6. (a) For taking an appropriate ratio of consecutive terms (M1)

$$r = \frac{2}{3} \quad \text{A1 N2}$$

(b) For attempting to use the formula for the n^{th} term of a GP (M1)

$$u_{15} = 1.39 \quad \text{A1 N2}$$

(c) For attempting to use infinite sum formula for a GP (M1)

$$S = 1215 \quad \text{A1 N2}$$

[6]

7. (a) $u_4 = u_1 + 3d$ or $16 = -2 + 3d$ (M1)

$$d = \frac{16 - (-2)}{3} \quad \text{(M1)}$$

$$= 6 \quad \text{(A1) (C3)}$$

(b) $u_n = u_1 + (n - 1)d$ or $11998 = -2 + (n - 1)6$ (M1)

$$n = \frac{11998 + 2}{6} + 1 \quad \text{(A1)}$$

$$= 2001 \quad \text{(A1) (C3)}$$

[6]

8. (a) (i) Area B = $\frac{1}{16}$, area C = $\frac{1}{64}$ (A1)(A1)

(ii) $\frac{\frac{1}{16}}{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{\frac{1}{64}}{\frac{1}{16}} = \frac{1}{4}$ (Ratio is the same.) (M1)(R1)

(iii) Common ratio = $\frac{1}{4}$ (A1) 5

(b) (i) Total area (S_2) = $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{16} = \frac{5}{16} = (= 0.3125)$ (0.313, 3 sf) (A1)

(ii) Required area = $S_8 = \frac{\frac{1}{4} \left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^8 \right)}{1 - \frac{1}{4}}$ (M1)

= 0.333328 2(471...) (A1)

= 0.333328 (6 sf) (A1) 4

Note: Accept result of adding together eight areas correctly.

(c) Sum to infinity = $\frac{\frac{1}{4}}{1 - \frac{1}{4}}$ (A1)

= $\frac{1}{3}$ (A1) 2

[11]

9. Arithmetic sequence $d = 3$ (may be implied) (M1)(A1)

$n = 1250$ (A2)

$S = \frac{1250}{2} (3 + 3750)$ (or $S = \frac{1250}{2} (6 + 1249 \times 3)$) (M1)

= 2 345 625 (A1) (C6)

[6]