

ONLINE CLASS STD - X 2020-21 : MATHEMATICS

ALGEBRAIC FORM OF A SEQUENCE

1. Sequence 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49,

<i>Position of the term</i>	1	2	3	4	5	.....	n
<i>Term</i>	4	9	16	25	36	.....	$= (n + 1)^2$
	$= 2^2$	$= 3^2$	$= 4^2$	$= 5^2$	$= 6^2$		
<i>Algebraic form = $(n + 1)^2$</i>							

2. Sequence 3, 6, 10, 15, 21, 28, 36, 45, 55

<i>Position of the term</i>	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Term</i>	3	6	10	15	21
	$= 1 + 2$	$= 1 + 2 + 3$	$= 1 + 2 + 3 + 4$	$= 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5$	$= 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6$
<i>Algebraic form = $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + \dots + n + (n + 1)$</i>					

$$n\text{-th term} = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + \dots + n + (n + 1)$$

$$\text{Algebraic form} = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + \dots + n + (n + 1)$$

3. Sequence 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19

<i>Position of the term</i>	1	2	3	4	5	.....	n
<i>Term</i>	3	5	7	9	11	.....
	$= 2 + 1$	$= 4 + 1$	$= 6 + 1$	$= 8 + 1$	$= 10 + 1$	.....
	$= 2 \times 1 + 1$	$= 2 \times 2 + 1$	$= 2 \times 3 + 1$	$= 2 \times 4 + 1$	$= 2 \times 5 + 1$	.....	$2 \times n + 1$
<i>Algebraic form = $2 \times n + 1$</i>							

4. Sequence 1, 4, 9, 16, 25,

<i>Position of the term</i>	1	2	3	4	5	n
<i>Term</i>	1	4	9	16	25	
	$= 1 \times 1$	$= 2 \times 2$	$= 3 \times 3$	$= 4 \times 4$	$= 5 \times 5$	
	$= 1^2$	$= 2^2$	$= 3^2$	$= 4^2$	$= 5^2$	n^2
<i>Algebraic form = n^2</i>							

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ALGEBRAIC FORM OF A SEQUENCE

1. Make the following number sequences , from the sequence of triangles , quadrilaterals , pentagons , hexagons and so on , of polygons .

a) Number of sides

b) Sum of inner angles

c) Sum of outer angles .

Answer

a) Sequence of the number of sides = 3 , 4 , 5 , 6 , 7 , 8 ,

Position of the term	1	2	3	4	5	.....	n
Term	3	4	5	6	7	.....	= n + 2
<i>Algebraic form = n + 2</i>							

b) Sequence of the sum of inner angles = 180° , 360° , 540° , 720° , 900° ,

Position of the term	1	2	3	4	5	.....	n
Term	180	360	540	720	900	.....	= 180 x n
<i>Algebraic form = 180 x n</i>							

c) Sequence of the sum of outer angles = 360° , 360° , 360° , 360° , 360° ,

Position of the term	1	2	3	4	5	n
Term	360	360	360	360	360	360
<i>Algebraic form = 360</i>							

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ALGEBRAIC FORM OF A SEQUENCE

1. Make the following number sequences , from the sequence of equilateral triangles ,squares regular pentagons , regular hexagons and so on , of regular polygons .

- a) Number of sides
- b) Sum of inner angles
- c) One inner angle
- d) Sum of outer angles
- e) One outer angle

Answer.

- a) Sequence of the number of sides = 3 , 4 , 5 , 6 , 7 , 8 ,

Position of the term	1	2	3	4	5	.....	n
Term	3	4	5	6	7	.....
	$=1+2$	$=2+2$	$=3+2$	$=4+2$	$=5+2$		$=n+2$

Algebraic form = n + 2

- b) Sequence of the sum of inner angles = 180° , 360° , 540° , 720° , 900° ,

Position of the term	1	2	3	4	5	.....	n
Term	180	360	540	720	900	.....
	$=180 \times 1$	$=180 \times 2$	$=180 \times 3$	$=180 \times 4$	$=180 \times 5$		$=180 \times n$

Algebraic form = $180 \times n$

c) Sequence of the measures of inner angle = $60^\circ, 90^\circ, 108^\circ, 120^\circ, \dots$

<i>Position of the term</i>	1	2	3	4	5	.....	n
<i>Term</i>	$\frac{180}{3}$	$\frac{360}{4}$	$\frac{540}{5}$	$\frac{720}{6}$	$\frac{900}{7}$	.....	$\frac{180 \times n}{n+2}$

$$\text{Algebraic form} = \frac{180 \times n}{n+2}$$

d) Sequence of the sum of outer angles = $360^\circ, 360^\circ, 360^\circ, 360^\circ, 360^\circ, \dots$

<i>Position of the term</i>	1	2	3	4	5	.....	n
<i>Term</i>	360	360	360	360	360	.....	360

$$\text{Algebraic form} = 360$$

e) Sequence of the measures of outer angle = $120^\circ, 90^\circ, 72^\circ, 60^\circ, \dots$

<i>Position of the term</i>	1	2	3	4	5	.....	n
<i>Term</i>	$\frac{360}{3}$	$\frac{360}{4}$	$\frac{360}{5}$	$\frac{360}{6}$	$\frac{360}{7}$	.....	$\frac{360}{n+2}$

$$\text{Algebraic form} = \frac{360}{n+2}$$