

Vidyajyothi

Mathematics

(Worksheet)

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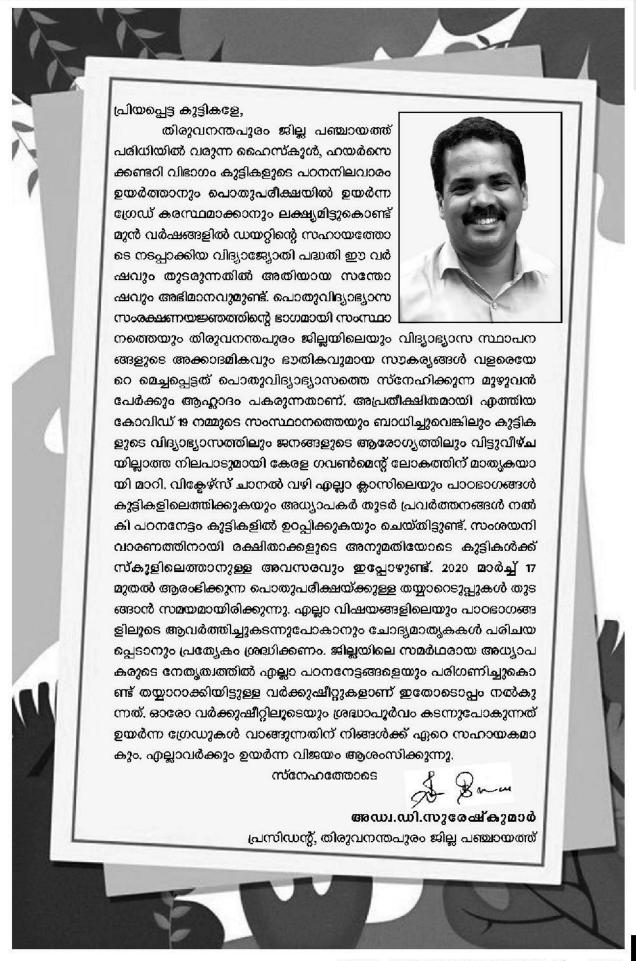
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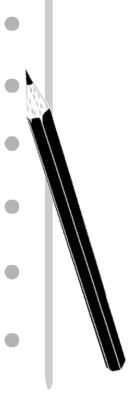
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Message

പ്രിയപ്പെട്ട കുട്ടികളേ

വളരെ വ്യത്യസ്തമായ ഒരു അധ്യയനവർഷത്തിലൂടെയാണ് നാം കടന്നുപോകുന്നത്. കോവിഡ് 19 സൃഷ്ടിച്ച ആശങ്കകൾക്കിടയിലും പഠനം മുടങ്ങാതിരിക്കാനുള്ള എല്ലാ മുൻകരുതലും കേരള സർക്കാരും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവകുപ്പും സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. വിക്ടേഴ് സ് ചാനൽ വഴി പ്രക്ഷേപണം ചെയ്യുന്ന ക്ലാസുകൾക്ക് വലിയ സ്വീകാര്യതയാണ് ലഭിക്കുന്നത്. വിവരവിനിമയ സാങ്കേതികവിദ്യയുടെ ഉപയോഗം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപ്രക്രിയയ്ക്ക് കൂടുതൽ കരുത്ത് പകർന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. പത്താംക്ലാസ്, ഹയർസെക്കണ്ടറി വിഭാഗം കുട്ടികളുടെ വിജയശതമാനം ഉയർത്താൻ ലക്ഷ്യം വച്ചുകൊണ്ട് തിരുവനന്തപുരം ജില്ലപഞ്ചായത്തും ഡയറ്റും മുൻവർഷങ്ങളിൽ നടപ്പാക്കിയ വിദ്യാജ്യോതി പദ്ധതി ഈ വർഷവും തുടരുകയാണ്. പാഠഭാഗങ്ങളുടെ ഉള്ളടക്കത്തെ ലളിതമായ ആശയങ്ങളാക്കി മാറ്റി എല്ലാ കുട്ടികൾക്കും എളുപ്പത്തിൽ ഗ്രഹിക്കാൻ കഴിയുന്ന വിധം വർക്കുഷീറ്റുകൾ തയാറാക്കി നൽകാനാണ് ഇപ്പോൾ തീരുമാനിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. ഇതിനായി എല്ലാ വിഷയങ്ങളുടെ യും വർക്കുഷീറ്റുകൾ തയാറായിട്ടുണ്ട്. പാഠപുസ്തകത്തെ രണ്ട് ഭാഗങ്ങളാക്കിയാണ് വർക്കുഷീറ്റ് നിർമാണം പുരോഗമിക്കുന്നത്. ആദ്യഘട്ടം വർക്കുഷീറ്റുകൾ ഇതോടൊപ്പം ചേർക്കുന്നു. എല്ലാ വർക്കുഷീറ്റിലൂടെയും ശ്രദ്ധാപൂർവം കടന്നുപോകണം. എല്ലാവർ ക്കും മികച്ച വിജയം ആശംസിക്കുന്നു.

സ്നേഹത്തോടെ സന്തോഷ്കുമാർ.എസ്. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ഉപഡയറക്ടർ, തിരുവനന്തപുരം

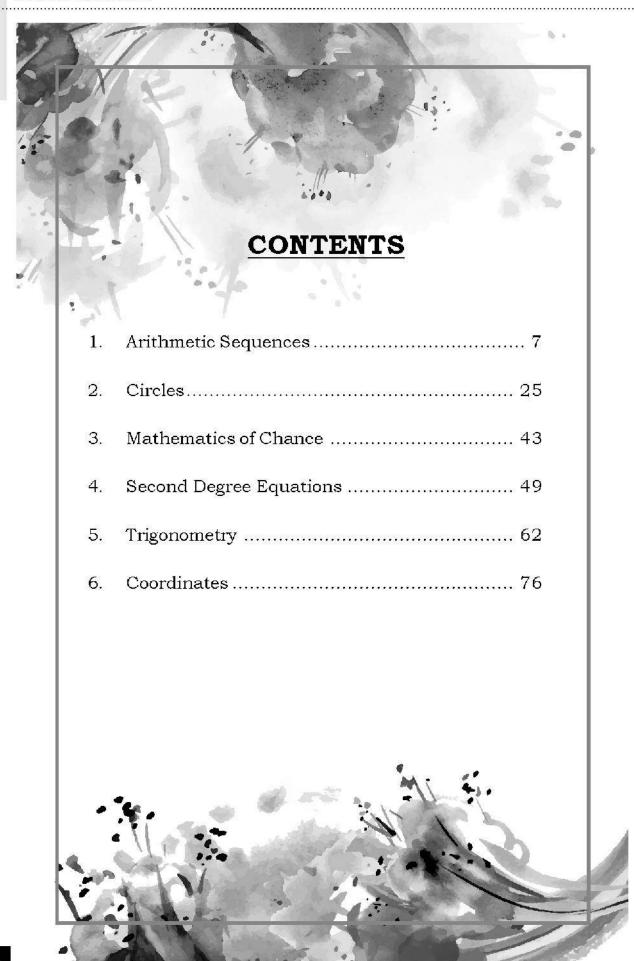
Message

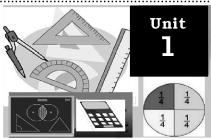
പ്രിയപ്പെട്ട കുട്ടികളേ,

അപ്രതീക്ഷിതമായി എത്തിയ കോവിഡ് 19 വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമേഖലയിൽ വലിയ വെല്ലുവിളിയാണ് ഉയർത്തിയത്. രോഗവ്യാപനസാഹചര്യത്തിലും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം സുഗമമാക്കുന്നതിന് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവകുപ്പും സമൂഹവും ഒന്നുചേർന്ന് പ്രവർത്തിക്കുകയു ണ്ടായി. കോവിഡിനെ അതിജീവിക്കാനായി സ്വീകരിച്ച ഓരോ വഴിയും പിന്നീട് സൗകര്യ മായും ശീലമായും മാറുമോയെന്ന് ആശങ്കപ്പെടേണ്ടതുണ്ട്. ഓരോന്നിനെയും അതിന്റെ മേന്മ നോക്കി സ്വീകരിച്ചാൽ ഈ പ്രശ്നം പരിഹരിക്കാൻ കഴിയും. ഒരു കാര്യം ഉറപ്പാണ്. മനുഷ്യരാശി കോവിഡിന്റെ പിടിയിൽനിന്ന് മുക്തരാകും. പക്ഷേ കോവിഡിനു മുമ്പുള്ള സാമൂഹ്യസാഹചര്യത്തിലേയ്ക്ക് തിരികെപ്പോകാൻ കഴിയാതെ വന്നേക്കും. എങ്കിലും നമുക്ക് ശുഭപ്രതീക്ഷയാണുള്ളത്. തിരുവനന്തപുരം ജില്ല പഞ്ചായത്തും ഡയ റ്റും ചേർന്ന് നടപ്പാക്കുന്ന വിദ്യാജ്യോതി പദ്ധതി ഏറ്റവുമധികം ശ്രദ്ധയാകർഷിച്ച പരിപാ ടിയാണ്. മുൻവർഷങ്ങളിൽ ആറ് വിഷയങ്ങൾക്കുമാത്രമാണ് പഠനസഹായി തയാറാക്കി യത്. ഈ വർഷം എല്ലാ വിഷയത്തിന്റെയും ഉള്ളടക്കമേഖലകളെ ലളിതമായി വ്യാഖ്യാ നിച്ച് കുട്ടികളുടെ മുമ്പിൽ വർക്കുഷീറ്റുകളായി എത്തിക്കാനാണ് ലക്ഷ്യമിട്ടിട്ടുള്ളത്. ഉയർ ന്ന വിജയം കരസ്ഥമാക്കാൻ ഈ വർക്കുഷീറ്റുകൾ സഹായകമാകും. പരിചയസമ്പന്നരാ യ അധ്യാപകരാണ് ഓരോ വിഷയത്തിന്റെയും വർക്കുഷീറ്റുകൾ തയാറാക്കുന്നതിന് നേതൃത്വം നല്കിയത്. എല്ലാ വർക്കുഷീറ്റുകളിലൂടെയും കടന്നുപോയി ഉയർന്ന വിജയ ത്തിലെത്താൻ മുഴുവൻ കുട്ടികൾക്കും കഴിയട്ടെയെന്ന് ആശംസിക്കുന്നു.

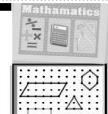
> വിശ്വസ്തതയോടെ ഡോ.ഷീജാകുമാരി

പ്രിൻസിപ്പൽ ഇൻ ചാർജ്, ഡയറ്റ് തിരുവനന്തപുരം.





ARITHMETIC SEQUENCES





To Remember

- 1. A set of numbers written in order as the first, second, third and so on based on a specific rule is called a number sequence.
 - eg: Sequence of squares of natural numbers 1, 4, 9, 16, ...
- 2. The algebraic form of a sequence is the relation between position and term.
 - eg: In the sequence of squares of natural numbers, each term is the square of position. If 'n' is the position,
 - $x_n = n^2$, is the algebraic form.
- 3. A sequence got by starting with any number and adding a fixed number repeatedly is called an arithmetic sequence..
 - eg. 1. The sequence of multiples of 3 ie, 3,6,9,12, ...
 - 2. The sequence of natural numbers leave a remainder 1 on divison by 5 1,6, 11, 16, 21 ...
- 4. In an arithmetic sequence, if we subtract any term from the term immediately after it, we get the same number. This fixed number is called the common difference.
- 5. In an arithmetic sequence, the difference between any two terms is the product of the position difference of that terms and the common difference.

OR

The difference between any two terms of an arithmetic sequence is a multiple of the common difference.

- 6. If the terms of an arithmetic sequence are natural numbers, we get the same remainder on division by the common difference.
 - Eg. In the arithmetic sequence 4, 7, 10, 13... we get 1 as the remainder on division by 3 for any term.
- 7. In an arithmetic sequence, term difference divided by position difference, gives the common difference.
 - Eg. In the arithmetic sequence 8, 13, 18, 23... $\frac{23-13}{4-2} = \frac{10}{2} = 5$.
- 8. The difference of any two terms of an arithmetic sequence divided by the common difference gives the position difference and one more than the position difference is the number of terms.
 - Eg. In the arithmetic sequence 3, 7, 11, 15, ..., 99.

Number of terms =
$$\frac{99-3}{4}+1=\frac{96}{4}+1=24+1=25$$
.

- 9. Arithmetic Sequences are got by multiplying natural numbers from 1 by a fixed number and then adding a fixed number.
- 10. If the first term of an arithmetic sequence is 'f' and common difference is 'd' then $x_n = f + (n-1)d$

or
$$x_n = dn + (f - d)$$

11. Algebraic form of an arithmetic sequence is $x_n = an + b$ where 'a' is the common difference and 'a + b' is the first term.

Eg. In $x_n = 3n + 2$. First term is 5 and the common differed is 3.

12. If the number of terms of an arithmetic sequence is odd, then sum of terms is the product of the number of terms and the middle term.

Eg. Three consecutive terms of an arithmetic sequence are 6, 9, 12, then sum = $3 \times 9 = 27$

Five consecutive terms of an arithmetic sequence are 8, 14, 20, 26, 32,

then sum = $5 \times 20 = 100$.

13. In an arithmetic sequence, if the sum of positions of two pairs of terms are equal, then the sums of the pairs of the terms are also equal.

eg:
$$7 + 12 = 5 + 14 = 3 + 16 = 1 + 18 = \dots$$

So in the arithmetic sequence $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, \dots$, we have

$$x_7 + x_{12} = x_5 + x_{14} = x_3 + x_{16} = x_1 + x_{18} = \dots$$

14. Sum of consecutive natural numbers starting with 1 is half the product of the last number and the next number. Algebraically

1 + 2 + 3 + ... + n =
$$\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)$$

Eg. 1 + 2 + 3 + ... + 50 = $\frac{1}{2} \times 50 \times 51 = 25 \times 51 = 1275$

15.. For the arithmetic sequece $x_n = an + b$, the sum of first n' terms is

$$S_{n} = a \times \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + bn$$

16. The sum of consecutive terms of an arithmetic sequence is half the product of the number of terms and the sum of the first and last terms.

Algebraically,
$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + ... + x_n = \frac{1}{2}n(x_1 + x_n)$$

- 17. Sum of consecutive terms of an arithmetic sequence is in the form $s_n = pn^2 + qn$, where 2p is the common difference and
 - p + q is the first term.
- 18. For two arithmetic sequences with same common difference,

- Difference of terms in the same position are equal.
- Difference of the sum of 'n' terms is $n \times$ difference of terms in the same position.

Work S	Sheer - 1
1. Loo	k at the following pattern of pictures.
a.	Write the sequence of number of small squares in each rectangle
	<u>2</u> , <u>4</u> ,,
b)	Write the sequence of number of large squares in each rectangle.
	0, 1,,,,
c)	Write the sequence of number of squares in all
d)	Write the algebraic form of the above sequences
·	Xn = 2n
Work S	Sheet - 2
	k at the following pattern of pictures.
	1cm 2cm 3cm
a)	Write the sequence of lengths of the sides
	,,,
b)	Write the sequence of its perimeters
	,,,
c)	Write the sequence of its areas
	,,,
d)	Write the algebraic forms of the above sequence

- 3. Consider the sequence 1, 4, 9, 16, of perfect squares
 - a) Write the next three terms of the above sequence 25,
 - b) Which is its tenth term?

.....

c) Write its algebraic expression

.....

d) Form a new sequence by multiplying each term of the above sequence by 2 and adding 1

.....,,,,

e) Write the algebraic expression of this sequence

.....

Wrok Sheet - 4

4. a) Write the sequence of natural numbers ending in 3

<u>3</u>, <u>13</u>,,, ...

b) Write its algebraic expression.

.....

c) Write a sequence obtained by adding 5 to each term of the above sequence

<u>8,,,</u>

d) Which is its fifth term?

.....

e) Write its algebraic expression

.....

Work Sheet - 5

1. Fill up the following table based on the given arithmetic sequences.

Arithmetic	First	Common	10 th term	20 th term	Algebraic
Sequence	term (f)	difference(d)	term (X ₁₀)	(X ₂₀)	form
3, 5, 7,	3	2	$X_{10} = f + 9d$	$X_{20} = f + 19d$	Xn=dn+f-d
			$= 3 + 9 \times 2$	= 3 + 19 ×2	= 2n+3-2
			= 3 + 18	= 3 + 38	= 2n + 1
			= 21	= 41	
4, 7, 10,					
5, 10, 15,					
8, 13, 18,					
2, 6, 10,					
7, 13, 19,					

2. Fill up the following table

Algebraic form (Xn)	Common difference	First term (f)	Arithmetic Sequence	10 th term (X ₁₀)
3n+ 2	3	3+2 = 5	5, 8, 11,	$X_{10} = 3 \times 10 + 2$ = 30 + 2 = 32
4n + 3				
5n - 4				
3n - 2				
10 n				

Work Sheet - 7

3. Two terms of some arithemeic sequences are given. Fill up the following table

10 th term	15 th term	$\mathbf{d} = \frac{\text{Term difference}}{\text{Position difference}}$	First term (f)	Algebraic form
32	47	$d = \frac{47 - 42}{15 - 10} = \frac{15}{5}$ $= 3$	$f = X_1 = X_{10} - 9d$ $= 32 - 9 \times 3$ $= 32 - 27$ $= 5$	Xn = dn + f - d = $3n + 5 - 3$ = $3n + 2$
71	106			
10	30			
50	80			

Work Sheet - 8

Complete the following table.

Sl. No.	Consecutive terms in the Arithmetic sequence	Number of terms	Middle term	Number term ×middle term	Sum of the terms
1	1, 2, 3	3	2	3×2=6	1+2+8=6
2	2, 3, 4				
3	1, 3, 5				
4	5, 8, 11				
5	x-1, x, x+1				
6	<i>x</i> – <i>y</i> , <i>x</i> , <i>x</i> + <i>y</i>				
7	1, 2, 3, 4, 5				
8	<i>x</i> –2 <i>y</i> , <i>x</i> – <i>y</i> , <i>x</i> , <i>x</i> + <i>y</i> , <i>x</i> +2 <i>y</i>				

MATHEMATICS

Work Sheet - 9

3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27 are consecutive terms in an arithmetic sequence.

Number of terms =

Middle term =

If we add the terms which are at same distance from the two ends, then

$$x_1 + x_9 = 3 + 27 = 30$$

$$x_2 + x_8 = \dots + \dots =$$

$$x_3 + x_7 = \dots + \dots =$$

$$x_4 + x_6 = \dots + \dots =$$

- a) Identify the relation between sums of each pair?
- b) How the sum is related to the middle terms?

Work Sheet - 10

The sum of 4th and 6th terms in an arithmetic sequence is 20

- a) Find the sum of its 1st and 9th terms?
- b) Write any two pairs of terms having the same sum?
- c) Find its 5th term?
- d) If 3rd term is 7, then find its 7th term?

Work Sheet - 11

a)
$$1+2+3+4+....+20 = \frac{20 \times 21}{2} =$$

b)
$$2+4+6+....+50 = 25 \times (25+1) =$$

c)
$$1+3+5+....+29 = 15^2 =$$

Find the following sums

c)
$$5+8+11+14+...+47 = \frac{3\times15\times16}{2}+15\times2$$

= ____ + ___ = ____

Find the following sums.

Work Sheet - 13

Complete the following table.

Algebraic	First term	Common	Sum of first	Sum of first
form (Xn)	(f)	difference (d)	n terms (S _n)	10 terms (S ₁₀)
3n + 2	3+2 = 5	3	$Sn = \frac{3n(n+1)}{2} + 2n$	$S_{10} = \frac{3 \times 10 \times 11}{2} + 2 \times 10$
			$=\frac{3n^2+3n}{2}+2n$	$= 3 \times 5 \times 11 + 20$
			$= \frac{3n^2}{2} + \frac{3n}{2} + 2n$	= 165 + 20
			$=\frac{3n^2}{2}+7n$	= 185
6n +4				
10n – 3				
7n + 1				

Complete the following table.

Arithmetic Sequence	First term (f)	Common difference (d)	Sum of first 10 terms (Sn)
5, 8, 11,	5	3	$S_n = \frac{n}{2} [2f + (n-1)d]$
			$S_{10} = \frac{10}{2} [2 \times 5 + (10 - 1)3]$
			= 5 (10 + 9 ×3)
			= 5 (10 + 27)
			= 5 ×37= 185
12, 23, 34,			
15, 22, 29,			
10, 16, 22,			

Work Sheet - 15

Complete the following table

Algebraic form	First term	Common	Sum of first	10th term
of the sum of arithmetic sequence	(f)	difference (d)	10 terms (S ₁₀)	X ₁₀ = f+ 9d
$3n^2 + 2n$	3+2 = 5	2×3 = 6	$S_{10} = 3 \times 10^2 + 2 \times 10$	$X_{10} = 5 + 9 \times 6$
			= 3×100+20	= 5 + 54
			= 300 + 20	= 59
			= 320	
$2n^2 + 5n$				
$n^2 + n$				
$5n^2 + 4n$				

Complete the following table.

Arithmetic Sequences	Difference of fist terms	Number of terms	Difference of sums
4, 7, 10,	15 – 4 = 11	20	20 × 11 = 220
15, 18, 21,			
1, 6, 11,			
7, 12, 17,			
9, 13, 21,			
12, 20, 28,			
21, 27, 33,			
11, 17, 23,			

Work Sheet - 17

Look at the following Pattern

	1 2 ;	3	
4	5	6	
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

a) Next two lines are

b) Last number in the 4^{th} line = $\boxed{}$ = 1 + 2+ 3 + $\boxed{}$

c) Last number in the 9^{th} line = 1 + 2+3+ + ____ = ____

d) First number in the 10th line =

e) Last number in the 10th line =

f) How many numbers in the 10th line?

g) Sum of the numbers in the 10^{th} line = $\frac{10}{2}$ [__+__] = ___

ANSWERS

Work Sheet - 1

- a) 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, ...
- b) 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, ...
- c) 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, ...

Xn = 3n - 1

Xn = 2n Xn = n - 1

Work Sheet - 2

- a) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ...
- b) 4×1 , 4×2 , 4×3 , 4×4 , 4×5 , ... = 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, ...
- c) 1^2 , 2^2 , 3^2 , 4^2 , 5^2 , ... = 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, ...
- d) Xn = n Xn = 4n $Xn = n^2$

Work Sheet - 3

- a) 25, 36, 49
- b) $10^2 = 100$
- c) $Xn = n^2$
- d) 3, 9, 19, 33, ...
- e) $Xn = 2 n^2 + 1$

- a) 3, 13, 23, 33, ...
- b) Xn = 10n 7
- c) 8, 18, 28, 38, ...
- d) 48
- e) 10n 2

Arithemetic Sequence	term	Common difference	10 th term (X ₁₀)	20 th term (X ₂₀)	Algebraic form
	(f)	(d)			
3, 5, 7,	3	2	$X_{10} = f + 9d$	$X_{20} = f + 19d$	Xn = dn + f - d
			= 3+9×2	$= 3 + 19 \times 2$	= 2n + 3 - 2
			= 3 + 18	= 3 + 38	= 2n + 1
			= 21	= 41	
4, 7, 10,	4	3	$X_{10} = f + 9d$	$X_{20} = f + 19d$	Xn = dn + f - d
			= 4+9 ×3	$= 4 + 19 \times 3$	= 3n + 4 – 3
			= 4 + 27	= 4 + 57	= 3n + 1
			= 31	= 61	
5, 10, 15	5	5	$X_{10} = f + 9d$	$X_{20} = f + 19d$	Xn = dn + f - d
			= 5 + 9 ×5	$= 5 + 19 \times 5$	= 5n + 5 – 5
			= 5 + 45	= 5 + 95	= 5n
			= 50	= 100	
8, 13, 18,	8	5	$X_{10} = f + 9d$	$X_{20} = f + 19d$	Xn = dn + f - d
			= 8 + 9 ×5	= 8+19×5	= 5n + 8 – 5
			= 8 + 45	= 8 + 95	= 5n + 3
			= 53	= 103	
2, 6, 10,	2	4	$X_{10} = f + 9d$	$X_{20} = f + 19d$	Xn = dn + f - d
			= 2+9 ×4	$= 2 + 19 \times 4$	= dn + 2 - 4
			= 2 + 36	= 2 + 76	= 4n - 2
			= 38	= 78	
7, 13, 19,	7	6	$X_{10} = f + 9d$	$X_{20} = f + 19d$	Xn = dn + f - d
			= 7 + 9 ×6	= 2 + 19×6	= 6n + 7 – 6
			= 7 + 54	= 7 + 114	= 6n + 1
			= 61	= 121	

Algebraic form (Xn)	Common difference (d)	First term (f)	Arithematic Sequence	Algebraic form
3n+2	3	3+2+ = 5	5, 8, 11,	$X_{10} = 3 \times 10 + 2$ = 30 + 2
				= 32
4n + 3	4	4+3 = 7	7, 11, 15,	$X_{10} = 4 \times 10 + 3$
				= 40 + 3
				= 43
5n – 4	5	5 – 4 = 1	1, 6, 11,	$X_{10} = 5 \times 10 - 4$
				= 50 - 4
				= 46
3n – 2	3	3 - 2 = 1	1, 4, 7,	$X_{10} = 3 \times 10 - 2$
				= 30 - 2
				= 28
10n	10	10 × 1 = 10	10, 20, 30,	X ₁₀ =10×10
				= 100

10 th term	15 th term	$\mathbf{d} = \frac{\mathbf{Term difference}}{\mathbf{Position difference}}$	First term (f)	Algebraic form
32	47	$d = \frac{47 - 32}{15 - 10} = \frac{15}{5} = 3$	$f = X_1 = X_{10} - 9d$	Xn = dn + f - d
			$= 32 - 9 \times 3$	= 3n + 5 - 3
			= 32 - 27	= 3n + 2
			= 32 - 27	
			= 5	
71	106	$d = \frac{106 - 71}{15 - 10} = \frac{35}{5} = 7$	$f = X_1 = X_{10} - 9d$	Xn = dn + f - d
			$= 71 - 9 \times 7$	= 7n + 8 - 7
			= 71 - 63	= 7n + 1
			= 8	

10	30	$d = \frac{30 - 10}{15 - 10} = \frac{20}{5} = 4$	$f = X_1 = X_{10} - 9d$	Xn = dn + f - d
			$= 10 - 9 \times 4$	= 4n + (-26) - 4
			= 10 - 36	= 4n - 30
			= - 26	
50	80	$d = \frac{80 - 50}{15 - 10} = \frac{30}{5} = 6$	$f = X_1 = X_{10} - 9d$	Xn = dn + f - d
			$= 50 - 9 \times 6$	= 6n + (-4) - 6
			= 50 - 54	= 6n - 10
			= - 4	

S1. No.	Consecutive terms in the arithemetic sequence	Number of terms	Middle term	Number of terms × middletrem	Sum of the terms
1.	1, 2, 3,	3	2	3×2= 6	1+2+3=6
2	2, 3, 4	3	3	3×3 = 9	2+3+4 = 9
3	1, 3, 5	3	3	3×3 = 9	1 + 3 + 5 = 9
4	5, 8, 11	3	8	3×8 = 24	5+8+11= 24
5	<i>x</i> –1, <i>x</i> , <i>x</i> +1	3	X	$3 \times x = 3x$	(x+1)+x+(x+1)=3x
6	x-y, x , $x+y$	3	x	$3 \times x = 3x$	(x-y)+x+(x+y)=3x
7	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	5	3	5×3 = 15	1+2+3+4+5=15
8	<i>x</i> –2 <i>y</i> , <i>x</i> – <i>y</i> , <i>x</i> , <i>x</i> + <i>y</i> , <i>x</i> +2 <i>y</i>	5	Х	$5 \times x = 5x$	(x-2y)+(x-y)+x+
					(x+y) + (x+2y) = 5x

Work Sheet - 9

Number of terms = 9

Middle term
$$= 15$$

$$x_1 + x_9 = 3 + 27 = 30$$

$$x_2 + x_8 = 6 + 24 = 30$$

$$x_3 + x_7 = 9 + 21 = 30$$

$$x_4 + x_6 = 12 + 18 = 30$$

- a) In an arithmetic sequence if the sum of position of two pairs of terms are equal, then the sums of the pairs of the terms are also equal.
- b) Sums are two times the middle term.

- a) 20
- b) $x_2 + x_8$, $x_3 + x_7$
- c) 10
- d) $x_3 + x + = 20$

$$x_7 = 20 - x_4 = 20 - 7 = 13$$

Work Sheet - 11

a)
$$1 + 2 + 3 + ... + 20 = \frac{20(20+1)}{2} = \frac{20 \times 21}{2} = 210$$

b)
$$2 + 4 + 6 + \dots + 50 = 25 (25 + 1) = 25 \times 26 = 650$$

c)
$$1 + 3 + 5 + ... + 29 = 15^2 = 225$$

Sum

a)
$$1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + ... + 50 = \frac{50 (50 + 1)}{2} = \frac{50 \times 51}{2} = 1275$$

b)
$$2+4+6+8+...+40$$
) = 20×21 = 420

c)
$$1+3+5\times7+...+19 = 10^2 = 100$$

Work Sheet - 12

a)
$$1+2+3+4+...+15=3 \frac{15\times 16}{2}=15\times 8=120$$

b)
$$3+6+9+12+...+45 = (1+2+3+....+15) = 3 \times 120 = 360$$

c)
$$5+8+11+14+....+47 = \frac{3 \times 15 \times 16}{2} +15 \times 2 = 360 +30 = 390$$

Sum

a)
$$1+2+3+4+...+30 = \frac{30 \times 31}{2} = 15 \times 31 = 465$$

b)
$$8+16+24+32+...+240 = 8(1+2+3+4+....+30) = 8 \times 465 = 3720$$

c)
$$9+17+25+...+241 = 3720 + 30 \times 1 = 3720+30 = 3750$$

Algebraic	First term	Common	Sum of first	Sum of first
form		difference	n terms	10 terms
3n + 2	3+2 = 5	3	$S_n = \frac{3n(n+1)}{2} + 2n$	$S_{10} = \frac{3 \times 10 \times 11}{2} + 2 \times 10$
			$=\frac{3n^2+3n}{2}+2$	= 3×5×11+20
			$= \frac{3n^2}{2} + \frac{3n}{2} + 2n$	= 165 + 20
			$= \frac{3}{2}n^2 + \frac{7}{2}n$	= 185
6n + 4	6+4 = 10	6	$S_n = \frac{6n(n+1)}{2} + 4n$	$S_{10} = \frac{6 \times 10 \times 11}{2} + 4 \times 10$
			= 3n (n+1) + 4n	$= 3 \times 10 \times 11 + 40$
			$=3n^2 + 3n + 4n$	= 330 + 40
			$= 3n^2 + 7n$	= 370
10n -3	10-3=7	10	$S_n = \frac{10n(n+1)}{2} + (-3)n$	$S_{10} = \frac{10 \times 10 \times 11}{2} + (-3) \times 10$
			= 5n(n+1) -3n	$= 5 \times 10 \times 11 - 30$
			$= 5n^2 + 5n - 3n$	= 550 -30
			$= 5n^2 + 2n$	= 520
7n+1	7+1=8	7	$S_n = \frac{7n(n+1)}{2} + 1n$	$S_{10} = \frac{7 \times 10 \times 11}{2} + 1 \times 10$
			$=\frac{7n^2+7n}{2}+1n$	= 7×5×11+10
			$=\frac{7n^2}{2}+\frac{7n}{2}+n$	= 385 + 10
			$=\frac{7n^2}{2}+\frac{9n}{2}$	= 395

Arithmetic Sequence	First term (f)	Common difference (d)	Sum of first 10 terms (S ₁₀)
5, 8, 11,	5	3	$S_n = \frac{n}{2} \left[2f + (n-1)d \right]$
			$= \frac{10}{2} [2 \times 5 + (10 - 1)3]$
			$=\frac{10}{2}\big[10+9\times3\big]$
			= 5[10+27]
			= 5×37
			= 185
12, 23, 34,	12	11	$S_{10} = \frac{10}{2} [2 \times 12 + (10 - 1)11]$
			= 5[24+9×11]
			= 5[24+99]
			= 5 × 123
			= 615
15, 22, 29,	15	7	$S_{10} = \frac{10}{2} [2 \times 15 + (10 - 1)7]$
			$= 5[30+9\times7]$
			= 5[30+63]
			= 5×93
			= 465
10, 16, 22,	10	6	$S_{10} = \frac{10}{2} [2 \times 10 + (10 - 1)6]$
			$=5[20+9\times6]$
			= 5[20 + 54]
			= 5 × 74
			= 370

Algebraic form of the Sum arithmatic sequence	First term	Common difference (d)	Sum of first 10 term (S ₁₀)	10th term X ₁₀ = f+9d
3n ² +2n	3+2 = 5	2×3=6	$S_{10} = 3 \times 10^{2} + 2 \times 10$ $= 3 \times 100 + 20$ $= 300 + 20$ $= 320$	$X_{10} = 5 + 9 \times 6$ = 5+54 = 59
2n ² +5n	2+5 =7	2×2 = 4	$S_{10} = 2 \times 10^{2} + 5 \times 10$ $= 2 \times 100 + 50$ $= 200 + 50$ $= 250$	$X_{10} = 7 + 9 \times 4$ = 7+36 = 43
n²+n	1+1= 2	2×1=2	$S_{10} = 10^2 + 10$ $= 100 + 10$ $= 110$	$X_{10} = 2 + 9 \times 2$ = 2 + 18 = 20
5n ² +4n	5+4= 9	2×5=10	$S_{10} = 5 \times 10^{2} + 4 \times 10$ $= 5 \times 100 + 40$ $= 500 + 40$ $= 540$	$X_{10} = 9 + 9 \times 10$ = 9+90 = 99

Arithmetic Sequence	Difference of First Term	Number of Terms	Difference of Sum
4, 7, 10,	15 – 4 = 4	20	20×11=220
15, 18, 21,			
1, 6, 11,			
7, 12, 17,	7 – 1 = 6	25	25×6 = 150
5, 13, 21,			
12, 20, 28,	12 - 5 = 7	30	$30 \times 7 = 210$
21, 27, 33,			
11, 17, 23,	21 - 11 = 10	25	25×10 = 250

- a) 7, 8, 9, 10 11, 12, 13, 14, 15
- b) 10 = 1+2+3+4
- c) $1+2+3+...+9 = \frac{9\times10}{2} = 45$
- d) 46
- e) 1 + 2+ 3+ ...+10 = 55
- f) 10
- g) $\frac{10}{2}(46+55) = 5 \times 101 = 505$

