## MATHEMATICQ

## B BYJU'S

POST CLASS NOTES

## Ahithmetic

## Phoghessions

Topics

1. Arithmetic progression
2. Types of an Arithmetic Progression
3. General form of an AP
4. $n^{\text {th }}$ Term of an AP
5. Sum of finst $n$ terms of an AP
6. Anithmetic mean

Definition
An arithmetic progression is a sequence of numbers in which each term is obtained by adding a fixed number to the preceding term. except the first term.


## 2. Typer of an Ahithmetic Phoghession



## 3. Genital form of an AP

A sequence of the form

$$
\text { * } a, a+d, a+2 d, a+3 d, a+4 d \text { and so on, }
$$

where $a$ is the first term and $d$ is the common difference.

## 4. ${ }^{\text {th }}$ Term of an AP


where $a$ is the first term.
$d$ is the common difference
$n$ is the number of terms in the sequence and $a_{n}$ is the $n$th term.

## 5. Sum of Finest $n$ Terms in an AP


(When first term (a) and common difference (d) are known)
$S_{n}=\frac{n}{2}(a+l)$
(When first term (a) and last term (l) are known) where $n$ is the number of terms in the sequence and $S_{n}$ is the sum of first $n$ terms

## 6. Arithmetic Mean

| $b=\frac{a+c}{\mathbf{2}}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| If $a, b$ and $c$ are in AP, then, |
| $b$ is the arithmetic mean of $a$ and $c$. |

## Impohtant formulac

| $\mathrm{n}^{\text {th }}$ Term of an AP | $a_{n}=a+(n-\mathbf{1}) d$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Sum of first n terms in an $A P$ <br> (Where first term $(a)$ and common <br> difference $(d)$ are known) | $S_{n}=\frac{n}{\mathbf{2}}\{\mathbf{2} a+(n \mathbf{- 1}) d\}$ |
| Sum of first n terms in an AP <br> (Where first term $(a)$ and <br> last term $(l)$ are known $)$ | $S_{n}=\frac{n}{\mathbf{2}}(a+l)$ |
| Anithmetic Mean $(b)$ <br> la, $b$ and $c$ are in $A P)$ | $b=\frac{a+c}{\mathbf{2}}$ |

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { in AP) } \\
& \text { ing questions containing consecutive terms, foll } \\
& \text { assumptions can be made to simplify: } \\
& \text { CONSECUTIVE } \\
& \text { TERMS } \\
& (a-d), a,(a+d) \\
& (a-3 d),(a-d),(a+d),(a+3 d) \\
& (a-2 d),(a-d), a,(a+d),(a+3 d) \\
& (a-3 d) \\
& (a-2 d)
\end{aligned}
$$

While solving questions containing consecutive terms, following

## NUMBER OF TERMS

3

(a-d)
$(a-3 d)$
$(a-2 d)$

COMMON DIFFERENCE

4
5 $\square$
$\qquad$

Mind Map


