Arithmetic Progressions

CHAPTER 5

EXAM DRILL

SOLUTIONS

1. **(c) :** Since, $\frac{1}{x+2}, \frac{1}{x+3}, \frac{1}{x+5}$ are in A.P.

$\therefore \frac{1}{x+3}-\frac{1}{x+2}=\frac{1}{x+5}-\frac{1}{x+3}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{x+2-x-3}{(x+3)(x+2)}=\frac{x+3-x-5}{(x+5)(x+3)}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{-1}{(x+3)(x+2)}=\frac{-2}{(x+5)(x+3)} \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{x+2}=\frac{-2}{x+5}$

$\Rightarrow -x-5=-2x-4 \Rightarrow -x+2x=-4+5 \Rightarrow x=1$

2. **(d) :** Given A.P. is $5, \frac{19}{4}, \frac{9}{2}, \frac{17}{4}, ...$

Here, $a = 5$, $d=\frac{19}{4}-5=-\frac{1}{4}$

$\therefore$ 10^{th} term, $a_{10} = a + (10 - 1)d$

$=5+9\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)=\frac{20-9}{4}=\frac{11}{4}$

3. **(d) :** Since, alternate terms of an A.P. also forms an A.P.

So, $(x - y) - (x + y) = (2x + 3y) - (x - y)$

$\Rightarrow -2y = x + 4y \Rightarrow -2y - 4y = x \Rightarrow x = -6y$

4. **(c) :** Given A.P. is 25, 50, 75, 100, ...

Here, $a = 25$, $d = 25$ and $a_k = 1000$

Now, $a_k = 1000$

$\Rightarrow a + (k - 1)d = 1000 \Rightarrow 25 + (k - 1)25 = 1000$

$\Rightarrow 25 + 25k - 25 = 1000 \Rightarrow 25k = 1000 \Rightarrow k = 40$

5. **(d) :** Let d be the same common difference of two A.P.s.

Given, first term of 1^{st} A.P., $a = 8$

First term of 2^{nd} A.P., $a_1 = 3$

Now, 30^{th} term of 1^{st} A.P. $= a + 29d = 8 + 29d$

Also, 30^{th} term of 2^{nd} A.P. $= a_1 + 29d = 3 + 29d$

$\therefore$ Required difference $= (8 + 29d) - (3 + 29d) = 5$

6. Given, A.P. is $\sqrt{27}, \sqrt{48}, \sqrt{75}, ...$

i.e., A.P. is $3\sqrt{3}, 4\sqrt{3}, 5\sqrt{3}, ...$

Clearly, first term, $a = 3\sqrt{3}$

Second term, $a + d = 4\sqrt{3}$

$\therefore$ Common difference, $d = 4\sqrt{3}-3\sqrt{3}=\sqrt{3}$

7. Since, $\frac{7}{8}, a, 3$ are three consecutive terms of an A.P.

So, $a-\frac{7}{8}=3-a \Rightarrow 2a=3+\frac{7}{8}$

$\Rightarrow 2a=\frac{24+7}{8}=\frac{31}{8} \Rightarrow a=\frac{31}{16}$

8. Given, common difference, $d = -6$

Let a be the first term of the A.P.

Given, $a_9 = 5$

$\Rightarrow a + (9 - 1) \times (-6) = 5 \Rightarrow a - 48 = 5 \Rightarrow a = 53$

Hence, first term of A.P. is 53.

9. Given, common difference, $d = 3$ be the first term of the A.P.

Now, $a_{15} - a_9 = [a + (15 - 1)d] - [a + (9 - 1)d]$

$=14d - 8d = 6d = 6 \times 3 = 18$ $[\because d = 3]$

10. Let d be the common difference of the A.P.

Given, first term $= a$ and n^{th} term, $a_n = b$

$\Rightarrow a + (n - 1)d = b \Rightarrow (n - 1)d = b - a \Rightarrow d=\frac{b-a}{n-1}$

11. $\because \frac{1}{yz}, \frac{1}{zx}$ and $\frac{1}{xy}$ are in A.P.

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{zx}-\frac{1}{yz}=\frac{1}{xy}-\frac{1}{zx} \Rightarrow \frac{y-x}{xyz}=\frac{z-y}{xyz}$

$\Rightarrow y-x=z-y \Rightarrow y=\frac{x+z}{2}$

$\therefore$ x, y and z are in A.P.

12. Given that, $a = 4$ and $d=\frac{4}{3}$.

$\because S_n=\frac{n}{2}[2a+(n-1)d]$

$\therefore S_{22}=\left(\frac{22}{2}\right)\left[(2)(4)+(22-1)\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)\right]=(11)(8+28)=396$

13. Given, $a_n = 2n + 5$

$\therefore a_1 = 2(1) + 5 = 7, a_2 = 2(2) + 5 = 9,$

$a_3 = 2(3) + 5 = 11, a_4 = 2(4) + 5 = 13$

$\therefore S_4 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 = 7 + 9 + 11 + 13 = 40$

14. Let a and d are respectively the first term and common difference of the given A.P.

Given, $a_4 = a + 3d = 11$ ...(i)

Also, $a_5 + a_7 = 34$ [Given]

$\Rightarrow [a + 4d] + [a + 6d] = 34$

$\Rightarrow 2a + 10d = 34 \Rightarrow 2(11 - 3d) + 10d = 34$ [Using (i)]

$\Rightarrow 22 - 6d + 10d = 34 \Rightarrow 4d = 12 \Rightarrow d = 3$

15. The first 10 multiples of 3 are 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30.

It is an A.P. with first term, $a = 3$ and common difference, $d = 3$.

$\therefore$ Sum of first 10 multiples of 3 $= S_{10}$

$= \frac{10}{2}\{2\times3+(10-1)\times3\}$ $\left[\because S_n = \frac{n}{2}\{2a+(n-1)d\}\right]$

$= 5(6 + 27) = 5 \times 33 = 165$

16. Here A.P. is $\sqrt{6}, \sqrt{24}, \sqrt{54}, \sqrt{96}, \ldots$ then

$a = \sqrt{6}, d = \sqrt{24} - \sqrt{6} = 2\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{6} = \sqrt{6}.$

$\because\ S_n = \frac{n}{2}[2a+(n-1)d] = \frac{n}{2}[2\sqrt{6}+(n-1)\sqrt{6}]$

$= \frac{n}{2}\left[\sqrt{6}\,n+\sqrt{6}\right] = \frac{\sqrt{6}n(n+1)}{2}$

17. Here the smallest 3-digit number divisible by 7 is 105. So, the number of bacteria taken into consideration is 105, 112, 119, …., 994

So, first term $(a) = 105$, $d = 7$ and last term = 994

(i) (c) : $t_5 = a + 4d = 105 + 28 = 133$

(ii) (b) : Let n samples be taken under consideration.

$\because$ Last term = 994

$\Rightarrow\ a+(n-1)d = 994 \Rightarrow 105+(n-1)7 = 994 \Rightarrow n = 128$

(iii) (a) : Total number of bacteria in first 10 samples

$= S_{10} = \frac{10}{2}[2(105)+9(7)] = 1365$

(iv) (a) : t_7 from end $= (128 - 7 + 1)^{th}$ term from beginning $= 122^{th}$ term $= 105 + 121(7) = 952$

(v) (c) : $t_{50} = 105 + 49 \times 7 = 448$

18. Geeta's A.P. is –5, –2, 1, 4, ...

Here, first term $(a_1) = -5$ and common difference $(d_1) = -2 + 5 = 3$

Similarly, Madhuri's A.P. is 187, 184, 181, ...

Here first term $(a_2) = 187$ and common difference $(d_2) = 184 - 187 = -3$

(i) $t_{34} = a_2 + 33d_2 = 187 + 33(-3) = 88$

(ii) Required sum = 3 + (–3) = 0

(iii) $t_{19} = a_1 + 18d_1 = (-5) + 18(3) = 49$

(iv) $S_{10} = \frac{n}{2}[2a_1+(n-1)d_1] = \frac{10}{2}[2(-5)+9(3)] = 85$

(v) Let n^{th} terms of the two A.P.'s be equal.

$\therefore\ -5 + (n - 1)3 = 187 + (n - 1)(-3)$

$\Rightarrow 6(n - 1) = 192 \Rightarrow n = 33$

19. Number of pairs of shoes in 1st, 2nd, 3rd row, ... are 3, 5, 7, ...

So, it forms an A.P. with first term $a = 3$, $d = 5 - 3 = 2$

(i) (d) : Let n be the number of rows required.

$\therefore\ S_n = 120$

$\Rightarrow\ \frac{n}{2}[2(3)+(n-1)2] = 120$

$\Rightarrow\ n^2 + 2n - 120 = 0 \Rightarrow n^2 + 12n - 10n - 120 = 0$

$\Rightarrow\ (n + 12)(n - 10) = 0\ \Rightarrow\ n = 10$

So, 10 rows required to put 120 pairs.

(ii) (b) : No. of pairs in 17^{th} row $= t_{17} = 3 + 16(2) = 35$

No. of pairs in 10^{th} row $= t_{10} = 3 + 9(2) = 21$

$\therefore$ Required difference = 35 – 21 = 14

(iii) (c) : Here $n = 15$

$\therefore\ t_{15} = 3 + 14(2) = 3 + 28 = 31$

(iv) (a) : No. of pairs in 30^{th} row $= t_{30} = 3 + 29(2) = 61$

(v) (c) : No. of pairs in 5^{th} row $= t_5 = 3 + 4(2) = 11$

No. of pairs in 8^{th} row $= t_8 = 3 + 7(2) = 17$

$\therefore$ Required sum = 11 + 17 = 28

20. Here $S_n = 0.1n^2 + 7.9n$

(i) $S_{n-1} = 0.1(n - 1)^2 + 7.9(n - 1)$

$= 0.1n^2 + 7.7n - 7.8$

(ii) $S_1 = t_1 = a = 0.1(1)^2 + 7.9(1) = 8$ cm

= Diameter of core

So, radius of the core = 4 cm

(iii) $S_2 = 0.1(2)^2 + 7.9(2) = 16.2$

(iv) Required diameter $= t_2 = S_2 - S_1 = 16.2 - 8 = 8.2$ cm

(v) As $d = t_2 - t_1 = 8.2 - 8 = 0.2$ cm

So, thickness of tissue = 0.2 ÷ 2 = 0.1 cm = 1 mm

21. Here, first term $a = 7$

Common difference, $d = 13 - 7 = 6$

Let the given A.P. contains n terms, then

$a_n = 187$ ($\because$ Given) $\Rightarrow\ a + (n - 1)d = 187$

$\Rightarrow\ 7 + (n - 1)6 = 187\ \Rightarrow\ (n - 1)6 = 180$

$\Rightarrow\ n - 1 = 30\ \Rightarrow\ n = 30 + 1 = 31$

Thus, the given A.P. contains 31 terms.

Here $n = 31$ (odd number)

$\therefore$ Middle term $= \frac{1}{2}(n+1)^{th}$.

$= \frac{1}{2}(31+1)^{th} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\times32\right)^{th} = 16^{th}$

Hence, middle term, a_{16}

$= a + 15d = 7 + 15 \times 6 = 7 + 90 = 97$

22. The given A.P. is 27, 23, 19,..., –65.

Here, first term, $a = 27$, common difference, $d = 23 - 27 = -4$, last term, $l = -65$

Now, n^{th} term from the end $= l - (n - 1)d$

$\therefore\ 11^{th}$ term from the end $= -65 - (11 - 1)(-4)$

$= -65 - (10)(-4) = -65 + 40 = -25$

Hence, the 11^{th} term from the end is –25.

OR

Given, A.P. is 115, 110, 105, ...

Here, $a = 115$, $d = 110 - 115 = -5$

Let n^{th} term of the given A.P. be the first negative term.

i.e., $a_n < 0 \Rightarrow a + (n-1)d < 0$

$\Rightarrow \quad 115 + (n-1)(-5) < 0$

$\Rightarrow \quad 115 - 5n + 5 < 0 \Rightarrow 120 - 5n < 0$

$\Rightarrow \quad 5n > 120 \Rightarrow n > 24 \Rightarrow n \geq 25$

$\therefore \quad 25^{th}$ term of the given A.P. will be the first negative term.

23. Let $a = 2$ be the first term and d be the common difference of the A.P.

Given, 10^{th} term of the A.P. is 47.

$\therefore \quad a_{10} = 2 + (10-1)d \qquad [\because a_n = a + (n-1)d]$

$\Rightarrow \quad 47 = 2 + 9d \Rightarrow 9d = 45 \Rightarrow d = 5$

Now, $S_{15} = \frac{15}{2}[2a + (15-1)d] \quad \left[\because S_n = \frac{n}{2}[2a + (n-1)d]\right]$

$= \frac{15}{2}[2 \times 2 + 14 \times 5] = \frac{15}{2}[4 + 70] = \frac{15}{2} \times 74 = 15 \times 37 = 555$

Hence, the sum of 15 terms of the given A.P. is 555.

24. Given A.P. is 3, 7, 11, 15, ...

Here, $a = 3$, $d = 7 - 3 = 4$

Let sum of n terms is 406.

$\because \quad S_n = \frac{n}{2}[2a + (n-1)d]$

$\Rightarrow \quad 406 = \frac{n}{2}[2(3) + (n-1)(4)]$

$\Rightarrow \quad 406 = n[1 + 2n] \Rightarrow 2n^2 + n - 406 = 0$

$\Rightarrow \quad 2n^2 + 29n - 28n - 406 = 0$

$\Rightarrow \quad n(2n + 29) - 14(2n + 29) = 0 \Rightarrow (n - 14)(2n + 29) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \quad n = 14$ [Since, n can't be a fraction]

25. Given, $S_n = 2n^2 + 3n$

We know that, $a_n = S_n - S_{n-1}$

$\therefore \quad a_{16} = S_{16} - S_{15} = [2(16)^2 + 3(16)] - [2(15)^2 + 3(15)]$

$= [2(256) + 3(16)] - [2(225) + 3(15)]$

$= [512 + 48] - [450 + 45] = 560 - 495 = 65$

26. Sum of all natural numbers from 1 to 1000 which are not divisible by 5 = (Sum of all natural numbers from 1 to 1000, S_n) – (Sum of all natural numbers from 1 to 1000 which are divisible by 5, S_n')

Now, all the natural numbers from 1 to 1000 are 1, 2, 3, …, 1000, which is an A.P. where $a = 1$, $l = 1000$ and $n = 1000$

$\therefore \quad S_n = \frac{n}{2}[a + l]$

$= \frac{1000}{2}[1 + 1000] = 500 \times 1001 = 500500 \qquad \ldots(i)$

Again, all the natural numbers from 1 to 1000 which are divisible by 5 are 5, 10, 15, ..., 1000, which is also an A.P. where, first term, $a = 5$, last term, $l = 1000$ and common difference, $d = 5$

$\because \quad a_n = a + (n-1)d \Rightarrow 1000 = 5 + (n-1)5$

$\Rightarrow \quad 5n = 1000 \Rightarrow n = 200$

$\therefore \quad S_n' = \frac{n}{2}[a + l] = \frac{200}{2}[5 + 1000] = 100 \times 1005 = 100500 \qquad \ldots(ii)$

$\therefore \quad$ Required sum $= S_n - S'_n = 500500 - 100500 = 400000$

27. Given, $a = 100$

Let d be the common difference of the A.P.

According to the question,

$100 + (100 + d) + (100 + 2d) + (100 + 3d) + (100 + 4d) + (100 + 5d) = 5[(100 + 6d) + (100 + 7d) + (100 + 8d) + (100 + 9d) + (100 + 10d) + (100 + 11d)]$

$\Rightarrow \quad 600 + 15d = 5(600 + 51d)$

$\Rightarrow \quad 120 + 3d = 600 + 51d \Rightarrow -48d = 480 \Rightarrow d = -10$

28. Let a and d be the first term and common difference of the A.P.

$\because \quad S_n = \frac{n}{2}[2a + (n-1)d]$

Consider, $S_{10} - S_5 = \frac{10}{2}[2a + 9d] - \frac{5}{2}[2a + 4d]$

$= 5(2a + 9d) - 5(a + 2d)$

$= 5[2a + 9d - a - 2d] = 5(a + 7d) \qquad \ldots(i)$

Also, $S_{15} = \frac{15}{2}[2a + 14d] = 15(a + 7d) = 3[5(a + 7d)]$

$= 3(S_{10} - S_5) \qquad$ (From (i))

OR

Let a be the first term and d be the common difference of given A.P. Then

$(p + q)^{th}$ term, $a_{p+q} = a + (p + q - 1)d \qquad \ldots(i)$

and $(p - q)^{th}$ term, $a_{p-q} = a + (p - q - 1)d \qquad \ldots(ii)$

$\therefore \quad$ Sum of $(p + q)^{th}$ and $(p - q)^{th}$ terms $= a_{p+q} + a_{p-q}$

$= [a + (p + q - 1)d] + [a + (p - q - 1)d] \quad$ [Using (i) and (ii)]

$= 2a + (p + q - 1 + p - q - 1)d$

$= 2a + (2p - 2)d = 2 \times [a + (p - 1)d] = 2 \times p^{th}$ term of the A.P.

29. Given, A.P. is 8, 10, 12,...

Here, first term, $a = 8$ and common difference $(d) = 10 - 8 = 2$

If the given A.P. has a total 60 terms, then

$a_{60} = a + 59d \qquad [\because a_n = a + (n-1)d]$

$= 8 + 59 \times 2 = 8 + 118 = 126$

Sum of the last 10 terms of the given A.P.

$= a_{51} + a_{52} + \ldots + a_{60} = (a + 50d) + (a + 51d) + \ldots + 126$

$= (8 + 100) + (8 + 102) + \ldots + 126 = 108 + 110 + \ldots + 126$

$= \frac{10}{2}[108 + 126] \quad \left[\because S_n = \frac{n}{2}(\text{First term} + \text{Last term})\right]$

$= 5 \times 234 = 1170$

30. Let the four parts be $(a - 3d), (a - d), (a + d), (a + 3d)$.

Sum of the numbers = 56

$\Rightarrow \quad (a - 3d) + (a - d) + (a + d) + (a + 3d) = 56$

$\Rightarrow \quad 4a = 56 \Rightarrow a = 14$

Also, $\frac{(a - 3d)(a + 3d)}{(a - d)(a + d)} = \frac{5}{6}$ [Given] $\Rightarrow \frac{a^2 - 9d^2}{a^2 - d^2} = \frac{5}{6}$

$\Rightarrow \quad 6(196 - 9d^2) = 5(196 - d^2) \qquad [\because a = 14]$

$\Rightarrow$ $6 \times 196 - 54d^2 = 5 \times 196 - 5d^2$

$\Rightarrow$ $49d^2 = 6 \times 196 - 5 \times 196 \Rightarrow 49d^2 = 196$

$\Rightarrow$ $d^2 = 4 \Rightarrow d = \pm 2$

$\therefore$ Required four parts are

$(14 - 3 \times 2), (14 - 2), (14 + 2), (14 + 3 \times 2)$

or $[(14 - 3(-2)], (14 + 2), (14 - 2), [(14 + 3(-2)]$.

i.e., 8, 12, 16, 20 or 20, 16, 12, 8

31. The given sequence is 12000, 16000, 20000, ... , which is an A.P.

Here first term, $a = 12000$, common difference, $d = 4000$, $S_n = 1000000$

Let the man saves ₹ 1000000 in n years.

Now, $S_n = \frac{n}{2}[2a+(n-1)d]$

$\Rightarrow$ $1000000 = \frac{n}{2}[2\times 12000+(n-1)4000]$

$\Rightarrow$ $1000 = \frac{n}{2}[24+4n-4] \Rightarrow 1000 = \frac{n}{2}\times 4(n+5)$

$\Rightarrow$ $500 = n^2 + 5n \Rightarrow n^2 + 5n - 500 = 0$

$\Rightarrow$ $n^2 + 25n - 20n - 500 = 0 \Rightarrow (n + 25)(n - 20) = 0$

$\Rightarrow$ $n = 20$ (as n can't be negative)

$\therefore$ Man saves ₹ 1000000 in 20 years.

OR

Total amount of ten prizes = ₹1600

Let the value of first prize be ₹ x

According to the question, prizes are

$x, x - 20, x - 40$ … to 9 terms

Here, $a = x$, $d = -20$ and $n = 10$

$\because$ $S_n = \frac{n}{2}[2a+(n-1)d]$

$\Rightarrow$ $1600 = \frac{10}{2}[2x+(10-1)(-20)] = 10(x-90)$

$\Rightarrow$ $160 = x - 90 \Rightarrow x = 160 + 90 = 250$

Hence, amount of each prize (in ₹) are 250, 230, 210, ..., 70.

32. Let a and d are respectively the first term and common difference of an A.P.:, $a, a + d, a + 2d, ...$

Given, 14^{th} term of an A.P. is twice its 8^{th} term.

$\therefore$ $a_{14} = 2a_8 \Rightarrow a + (14 - 1)d = 2[a + (8 - 1)d]$

$\Rightarrow$ $a + 13d = 2a + 14d \Rightarrow 2a - a = (13 - 14)d$

$\Rightarrow$ $a = -d$ ...(i)

Also, $a_6 = -8$ (Given)

$\Rightarrow$ $a + (6 - 1)d = -8 \Rightarrow -d + 5d = -8$ [Using (i)]

$\Rightarrow$ $4d = -8 \Rightarrow d = -2$

From (i), $a = -(-2) = 2$

Therefore, the A.P. is 2, 2 + (–2), 2 + 2(–2), 2 + 3(–2),...*i.e.*, 2, 0, –2, –4,...

$\because$ $S_n = \frac{n}{2}[2a+(n-1)d]$

$\therefore$ $S_{20} = \frac{20}{2}[2\times 2+(20-1)(-2)]$

$= 10[4-38] = 10(-34) = -340$

33. Here, 8 and 20 are the first term and common difference respectively of an A.P.

$\therefore$ $S_n = \frac{n}{2}[2(8)+(n-1)20] = 8n+10n^2-10n$

$= 10n^2 - 2n$ ...(i)

Also, –30 and 8 are the first term and common difference respectively of another A.P.

$\therefore$ $S_{2n} = \frac{2n}{2}[2(-30)+(2n-1)8]$

$= -60n + 16n^2 - 8n = 16n^2 - 68n$ ...(ii)

According to the question, $S_n = S_{2n}$

$\Rightarrow$ $16n^2 - 68n = 10n^2 - 2n$ [From (i) and (ii)]

$\Rightarrow$ $16n^2 - 10n^2 - 68n + 2n = 0$

$\Rightarrow$ $6n^2 - 66n = 0 \Rightarrow 6n(n - 11) = 0$

$\Rightarrow$ Either $n - 11 = 0$ or $n = 0 \Rightarrow n = 11$ or $n = 0$

$\because$ $n = 0$ is not possible.

Hence, value of n is 11.

OR

Consider the sequence, 2, 5, 8, 11, ..., x, which is an A.P.

Here, $a = 2$, $d = 3$, $a_n = x$

$\because$ $a_n = a + (n - 1)d \Rightarrow x = 2 + (n - 1)3$

$\Rightarrow$ $x = 2 + 3n - 3 \Rightarrow x + 1 = 3n \Rightarrow n = \frac{x+1}{3}$

$\because$ $S_n = \frac{n}{2}[a+l] \Rightarrow 345 = \frac{x+1}{3\times 2}[2+x]$ [Given, $S_n = 345$]

$\Rightarrow$ $(x + 1)(x + 2) = 2070 \Rightarrow x^2 + 3x - 2068 = 0$

$\Rightarrow$ $x = \frac{-3\pm\sqrt{9+8272}}{2} = \frac{-3\pm\sqrt{8281}}{2} = \frac{-3\pm 91}{2} = 44, -47$

Since, the given A.P. is an increasing A.P. with $a = 2$ and $d = 3$, so x can't be negative.

$\therefore$ $x = 44$

34. Let $a = 8$ years be the first term of the A.P.

i.e., age of the youngest boy participating in a painting competition.

Common difference, d *i.e.*, age difference of the participants = 4 months (given)

$= \frac{4}{12}$ year $= \frac{1}{3}$ year

Let n be the total number of participants in the painting competition and S_n denotes the sum of ages of all the participants. Then, $S_n = 168$ years (given)

$\because$ $S_n = \frac{n}{2}[2a+(n-1)d]$

$\Rightarrow$ $168 = \frac{n}{2}\left[2\times 8+(n-1)\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)\right]$

$\Rightarrow$ $336 = n\left[16+(n-1)\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)\right]$

$\Rightarrow$ $336 \times 3 = n[48 + (n - 1)] \Rightarrow 1008 = 48n + n(n - 1)$

$\Rightarrow$ $1008 = 48n + n^2 - n \Rightarrow n^2 + 47n - 1008 = 0$

$\Rightarrow$ $n^2 + 63n - 16n - 1008 = 0 \Rightarrow n(n + 63) - 16(n + 63) = 0$

$\Rightarrow$ $(n - 16)(n + 63) = 0$

$\Rightarrow$ Either $n - 16 = 0$ or $n + 63 = 0$

$\Rightarrow$ Either $n = 16$ or $n = -63$

$\Rightarrow$ $n = 16$, rejecting $n = -63$ as n can't be negative.

$\therefore$ Age of eldest participant is a_{16}.

Now, $a_{16} = 8 + (16 - 1) \times \frac{1}{3}$ $\quad [\because a_n = a + (n - 1)d]$

$= 8 + \frac{15}{3} = 8 + 5 = 13$ years

Hence, the total number of participants are 16 and the age of the eldest participant is 13 years.

35. Original cost of house = ₹2200000

Amount paid in cash = ₹400000

Balance to be paid = ₹(2200000 – 400000) = ₹1800000

Amount paid in each installment = ₹100000

$\therefore$ Number of installments = 18

Interest paid with 1st installment $= 1800000 \times \frac{10}{100}$

= ₹ 180000

Interest paid with 2nd installment $= 1700000 \times \frac{10}{100}$

= ₹ 170000

and so on ....

Interest paid with last installment $= 100000 \times \frac{10}{100}$

= ₹ 10000

Total interest paid = (180000 + 170000 + ... + 10000), which is an A.P. with first term, $a = 180000$, last term, $l = 10000$.

$= \frac{18}{2}[180000 + 10000]$ $\quad \left[\because S_n = \frac{n}{2}(a + l)\right]$

= 9[190000] = ₹ 1710000

$\therefore$ Total cost of house for Ronit

= ₹ (2200000 + 1710000) = ₹ 3910000

OR

Since, the A.P. consists of 37 terms, so 19th term is the middle term.

Let $a_{19} = a$ and d be the common difference of the A.P.

The A.P. is ; $a - 18d, a - 17d, \ldots, a - d, a, a + d, \ldots, a + 17d, a + 18d$

Sum of the three middle most terms = 225

$\Rightarrow$ $(a - d) + a + (a + d) = 225$

$\Rightarrow$ $3a = 225 \Rightarrow a = 75$ $\quad \ldots$(i)

Sum of the three last terms = 429

$\Rightarrow$ $(a + 18d) + (a + 17d) + (a + 16d) = 429$

$\Rightarrow$ $3a + 51d = 429 \Rightarrow a + 17d = 143$

$\Rightarrow$ $17d = 143 - a = 143 - 75$ $\quad$ (Using (i))

$\Rightarrow$ $17d = 68 \Rightarrow d = \frac{68}{17} = 4$

Now, first term $= a - 18d = 75 - 18 \times 4 = 3$

$\therefore$ The A.P. is 3, 7, 11, ..., 147.