

Summation series:

$$\sum n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = 1+2+3+\dots+n \quad \sum 10 = \frac{10 \times 11}{2} = 55$$

$$\sum n^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} = 1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2 \quad \begin{aligned} & 1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + 10^2 \\ & = \frac{10 \times 11 \times 21}{6} \end{aligned}$$

square

$$\sum n^3 = \left[\frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right]^2 = 1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3$$

$$\sum n(n+1) = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{3} = 1 \times 2 + 2 \times 3 + 3 \times 4 + \dots + n(n+1)$$

$$\sum n(n+1)(n+2) = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)}{4} = 1 \times 2 \times 3 + 2 \times 3 \times 4 + \dots + n(n+1)(n+2)$$

$$1 \times 2 + 2 \times 3 + 3 \times 4 + \dots + 50 \times 51 = \frac{50 \times 51 \times 52}{3}$$

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

$$1 \times 2 \times 3 + 2 \times 3 \times 4 + 3 \times 4 \times 5 + \dots + 100 \times 101 \times 102 = \frac{100 \times 101 \times 102 \times 103}{4}$$

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- natural
संख्या*
- a) Sum of first ' n ' even numbers = $n(n + 1)$
- b) Sum of first ' n ' odd numbers = n^2
- c) Solve $1+2+3+4+\dots+49+50+49+\dots+4+3+2+1$
- $\rightarrow 50^2 = 2500$

a) $2+4+6+8+\dots+2n$
 $= 2(1+2+3+\dots+n)$
 $= \cancel{2} n(n+1) \cancel{2}$

b) $1 \rightarrow \frac{\text{Sum}}{1}$
 $2 \rightarrow 1+3=4$
 $3 \rightarrow 1+3+5=9$
 $n \rightarrow n^2$

23. Given that $1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + 20^2 = 2870$, the value of $(2^2 + 4^2 + 6^2 + \dots + 40^2)$ is

दिया हुआ है $1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + 20^2 = 2870$ तो $\underbrace{(2^2 + 4^2 + 6^2 + \dots + 40^2)}$ का मान

पता करें:

$$1 + 4 + 9$$

a) 11480

b) ~~5740~~

c) 28700

d) 2870

$$(2^2 + 4^2 + 6^2 + 8^2)$$

$$2^2(1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + 20^2)$$

$$\times 2(1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + 20^2)$$

$$2^2(1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + 20^2)$$

$$= 4 \times 2870$$

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24. Given $1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + 10^3 = 3025$ then $2^3 + 4^3 + 6^3 + \dots + 20^3$ is equal to

अगर $1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + 10^3 = 3025$ है तो $2^3 + 4^3 + 6^3 + \dots + 20^3$ पता करें:

- a) 6050 b) 9075 c) 12100 d) ~~24200~~

$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ \cancel{2 \times 2 \times 2} + \cancel{4 \times 4 \times 4} + \cancel{6 \times 6 \times 6} + \dots + 20 \times 20 \times 20 \end{array}$

$$2^3 [1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + 10^3]$$

$$= 8 \times 3025 = 24200$$

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25. Find $1^2 + 3^2 + 5^2 + \dots + 17^2$.

a) 1700

b) ~~969~~

c) 1785

d) 980

$$\left[1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + 17^2 \right] - \left[2^2 + 4^2 + 6^2 + \dots + 16^2 \right]$$

$$= \sum 17^2 - 2^2 \left[1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + 8^2 \right]$$

$$= \frac{17 \times 18 \times 35}{6} - 4 \times \frac{8 \times 9 \times 17}{6}$$

$$= 17 \times 3(35 - 16)$$

$$= 17 \times 3 \times 19$$
$$= 51 \times 19 = 969$$

26. What is the value of $14^3 + 16^3 + 18^3 + \dots + 30^3$?

$14^3 + 16^3 + 18^3 + \dots + 30^3$ का मान क्या है?

- a) 134576 b) 120212 c) 115624 d) 111672

$$2^3(7^3 + 8^3 + 9^3 + \dots + 15^3)$$

$$= 2^3(\sum 15^3 - \sum 6^3) \quad |^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + 15^3$$

$$-(1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + 6^3)$$

59

72

$$= 8\left(\frac{15 \times 16 \times 15 \times 16}{2 \times 2} - \frac{6 \times 7}{2} \times \frac{6 \times 7}{2}\right)$$

$$= 8 \times 3 \times 3 (1600 - 49)$$

$$= 8 \times 9 \times 1551$$

27. What is the sum of first 20 terms of the following series?

$$1 \times 2 + 2 \times 3 + 3 \times 4 + 4 \times 5 + \dots + 20 \times 21$$

दी गई श्रृंखला के पहले 20 पदों के योग क्या है?

$$1 \times 2 + 2 \times 3 + 3 \times 4 + 4 \times 5 + \dots$$

- a) 3160 b) 2940 c) 3240 d) 3080

$$3080 = \frac{20 \times 21 \times 22}{3}$$

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Write in $\frac{1}{n}$ form

Comparison of fractions:

1. Cross Multiplication
2. Just approximate it
3. Change in Numerator and denominator
4. Observing pattern

$$\frac{6}{107} > \frac{12}{231}$$

$\times 2$

$\frac{12}{214} > \frac{24}{462}$

$$\frac{7}{41} < \frac{15}{87}$$

$\frac{609}{615} < 1$

$$\frac{6}{107} > \frac{12}{231}$$

$\frac{17}{~} > \frac{19}{~}$

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28. Which of the following statement(s) is/are TRUE?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा/से कथन सत्य है/हैं?

I. $\frac{3}{110} < \frac{9}{208} < \frac{7}{225}$ 32 ~

36. $\frac{1}{110} + \frac{1}{208} + \frac{1}{225} = 279$

- a) Only I b) Only II c) Neither I nor II d) Both I and II

$(100-1) \downarrow$
 $99 \times 6 + \frac{3}{6 \times 7}$
 $= 600 - 6 + 3$

29. Which of the following statement(s) is/are TRUE?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा/से कथन सत्य है/हैं?

$$21 + \frac{5}{4} - \frac{3}{10}$$

$$21 + \frac{3819}{4520} = \frac{439}{20}$$

I. $11\frac{1}{2} + 17\frac{3}{4} - 5\frac{1}{5} - 2\frac{1}{10} = \frac{439}{20}$

II. $\frac{9}{1078} > \frac{11}{1127} > \frac{12}{1219}$

III. $\frac{149}{151} > \frac{153}{155} > \frac{157}{159}$

- a) Only I b) Only II c) Only III d) None is true

$$\frac{1}{119} \sim \frac{1}{102} \sim \frac{1}{101} \sim$$

$$\frac{33}{33} < \frac{50}{50}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} < \frac{2}{4}$$

$$\frac{151}{149} > \frac{155}{153} > \frac{159}{157}$$

$$\frac{3}{1} > \frac{15}{6}$$

$$\frac{3}{1} > \frac{6}{4}$$

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30. Which of the following statement(s) is/are TRUE?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा/से कथन सत्य है/हैं?

$$\frac{1}{23} \sim < \frac{1}{15} \sim < \frac{1}{14} \sim$$

I. $\frac{3}{71} < \frac{5}{91} < \frac{7}{99}$

II. $\frac{11}{135} > \frac{12}{157} > \frac{13}{181}$

a) Only I

b) Only II

c) Both I and II

d) Neither I nor II

$$\frac{1}{12} \sim > \frac{1}{13} \sim > \frac{1}{14} \sim$$

$$13 \overline{)181} \\ \underline{13} \\ 51 \\ \underline{52}$$

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31. Arrange the given ratios in descending order

15 : 7, 5 : 11 and 21 : 77.

दिए गए अनुपातों को अवरोही क्रम में व्यवस्थित करें

15 : 7, 5 : 11 and 21 : 77.

a) 21 : 77 > 5 : 11 > 15 : 7

b) 15 : 7 > 5 : 11 > 21 : 77

c) 15 : 7 > 21 : 77 > 5 : 11

d) 5 : 11 > 15 : 7 > 21 : 77

$$\frac{15}{7} > \frac{5}{11} > \frac{21}{77}$$

$$\frac{3}{7} \frac{15}{7} \frac{8}{11}$$

95, 96, 97, 98
1, 2, 3, 4

$$P = \frac{2}{1 \times 3} = \frac{2}{3} \quad 66\ 66\%$$

$$Q = \frac{3}{2 \times 4} = \frac{3}{8} \quad 37\ 5\%$$

$$R = \frac{1}{3} \quad 33\ 33\%$$

32. If $P = \frac{96}{95 \times 97}$, $Q = \frac{97}{96 \times 98}$ and $R = \frac{1}{97}$, then which of the following is TRUE?

यदि $P = \frac{96}{95 \times 97}$, $Q = \frac{97}{96 \times 98}$ तथा $R = \frac{1}{97}$ हैं, तो निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा सत्य है?

- a) $P < Q < R$
- ~~b) $R < Q < P$~~
- c) $Q < P < R$
- d) $R < P < Q$