INTERNATIONAL BACCALAUREATE

Mathematics: analysis and approaches

MAA

EXERCISES [MAA 1.4] GEOMETRIC SEQUENCES

Compiled by Christos Nikolaidis

0.	Prac	tice questions	
1.	[Max	kimum mark: 8] <i>[with GDC]</i>	
	Con	sider the geometric sequence 10, 20, 40, 80,	
	(a)	Write down the first term u_1 and the common ratio r .	[1]
	(b)	Find the 10 th term of the sequence.	[2]
	(c)	Find the sum of the first 10 terms.	[2]
	(d)	Express the general term u_n in terms of n .	[1]
	(e)	Hence find the value of n given that $u_n = 20480$.	[2]

2.	[Max	imum mark: 11] <i>[with GDC]</i>	
	Cons	sider the geometric sequence 10, 5, 2.5, 1.25,	
	(a)	Write down the first term $u_1^{}$ and the common ratio r .	[1]
	(b)	Find the 10 th term of the sequence.	[2]
	(c)	Find the sum of the first 10 terms.	[2]
	(d)	Express the general term u_n in terms of n .	[1]
	(e)	Hence find the value of n given that $u_n = 0.3125$	[2]
	(f)	Explain why the sum of the infinite series exists (i.e. the series converges) and find its value.	[3]

first term of a geometric sequence is 5 while the fourth term is 40.						
[2]						
[2]						
[2]						
[2]						
[1]						
ges). [1]						

[without GDC]

[Maximum mark: 6]

4.

(i)	$1 + \frac{2}{5} + \frac{4}{25} + \frac{8}{125} + \cdots$ (ii) $1 - \frac{2}{5} + \frac{4}{25} - \frac{8}{125} + \cdots$
[Max	kimum mark: 10] <i>[without GDC]</i>
Let	k , $2k$, $k+60$ be consecutive terms of a sequence.
(a)	(i) Find the value of k if the sequence is arithmetic.
	(ii) Write down the three terms of the sequence and state the common difference
(b)	(ii) Write down the three terms of the sequence and state the common difference (i) Find the value of k if the sequence is geometric.
(b)	
(b)	(i) Find the value of k if the sequence is geometric.
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(b)	(ii) Find the value of k if the sequence is geometric. (iii) Write down the three terms of the sequence and state the common ratio.
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(b)	(ii) Write down the three terms of the sequence and state the common ratio.
(b)	

6.	[Max	kimum mark: 6]	[with / wi	thout GL	ocj				
	Calc	culate the following	g sums	(i)	$\sum_{k=1}^{10} 2^k$	(ii)	$\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} (0.5)^k$		
								••••••	
			_	-	•••••				
7*.		kimum mark: 8] sider the geometr							
	CON	sider the geometr			125				
	(0)	Find the number		5, 15, 45,		20000		[3]	
	(a) Find the number of terms which are less than 100000.(b) Find the greatest term which is less than 100000.								
	(b)			[2]					
	(c)	Find the greates	ot value of <i>n</i>	Such tha	$S_n < 1000$	00.		[3]	
					•••••				
					•••••				
				•••••					

8*.

[Ma	ximum mark:12] [with GDC]	
A ge	eometric sequence has first term $u_{_1}$ and common ratio r . Find the values of $u_{_1}$ and	
of r	in each of the following cases:	
(a)	if $u_7 = 3645$ and $u_{10} = 98415$.	[3]
(b)	if $u_7 = 98415$ and $u_{10} = 3645$	[3]
(c)	if $S_2 = 20$ and $S_4 = 200$.	[3]
(d)	if $S_3=35$ and $S_{\infty}=40$.	[3]

Exam style questions (SHORT) 9. [Maximum mark: 5] [without GDC] Consider the infinite geometric sequence 3, 3(0.9), $3(0.9)^2$, $3(0.9)^3$, ... Write down the 10th term of the sequence. Do not simplify your answer. [1] Find the sum of the infinite series. (b) [4] [with / without GDC] [Maximum mark: 6] 10. Consider the infinite geometric sequence 25, 5, 1, 0.2, ... Find the common ratio. [1] (a) Find (i) the 10^{th} term; (ii) an expression for the n^{th} term. (b) [3] Find the sum of the infinite series. (c) [2]

(a) (b)	For to simp Find Find	he infinite geometric series $405 + 270 + 180 +$ his series, find the common ratio, giving your answer as a fraction in its lest form. the fifteenth term of this series. the exact value of the sum of the infinite series.
(b)	simp Find Find	lest form. the fifteenth term of this series. the exact value of the sum of the infinite series.
(b)	Find Find	the fifteenth term of this series. the exact value of the sum of the infinite series.
` '	Find	the exact value of the sum of the infinite series.
(c)		
		our terms of a sequence are 18, 54, 162, 486. all four terms to show that this is a geometric sequence.
	(i)	Find an expression for the n^{th} term of this geometric sequence.
` ,	(ii)	If the n^{th} term of the sequence is 1062 882, find the value of n .

3. [Ma	aximum mark: 6]	
Coi	nsider the geometric sequence $8, a, 2,$ for which the common ratio is $\frac{1}{2}$.	
(a)	Find the value of a .	[1]
(b)	Find the value of the eighth term.	[2]
(c)	Find the sum of the first twelve terms.	[3]
1. [Ma	aximum mark: 61 <i>[with GDC]</i>	
Со	aximum mark: 6] [with GDC] nsider the geometric sequence $16, 8, a, 2, b,$ Write down the common ratio	[1]
Coi (a)	nsider the geometric sequence $16, 8, a, 2, b, \dots$ Write down the common ratio.	
Со	nsider the geometric sequence $16, 8, a, 2, b, \dots$ Write down the common ratio.	[2]
Coi (a) (b)	nsider the geometric sequence $16, 8, a, 2, b, \ldots$ Write down the common ratio. Write down the value of (i) a ; (ii) b .	[2]
Coi (a) (b)	nsider the geometric sequence $16, 8, a, 2, b, \ldots$ Write down the common ratio. Write down the value of (i) a ; (ii) b .	[2]
Coi (a) (b)	nsider the geometric sequence $16, 8, a, 2, b, \ldots$ Write down the common ratio. Write down the value of (i) a ; (ii) b .	[1] [2] [3]
Coi (a) (b)	write down the common ratio. Write down the value of (i) a ; (ii) b . The sum of the first n terms is 31.9375 . Find the value of n .	[2]
Coi (a) (b)	write down the common ratio. Write down the value of (i) a ; (ii) b . The sum of the first n terms is 31.9375 . Find the value of n .	[2]
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liviax	rimum mark: 6]	
Cons	sider the infinite geometric sequence	
	3000, - 1800, 1080, - 648,	
(a)	Find the common ratio.	
(b)	Find the 10 th term.	
(c)	Find the exact sum of the infinite series.	
The	first three terms of an infinite geometric sequence are 32, 16 and 8.	
The [·] (a)		
	first three terms of an infinite geometric sequence are 32, 16 and 8.	
(a)	first three terms of an infinite geometric sequence are 32, 16 and 8. Write down the value of $\it r$.	
(a) (b)	first three terms of an infinite geometric sequence are 32, 16 and 8. Write down the value of $\it r$. Find $\it u_6$.	
(a) (b)	first three terms of an infinite geometric sequence are 32, 16 and 8. Write down the value of r . Find u_6 . Find the sum to infinity of this sequence.	
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17.	[Maximum mark: 3] [without GDC]
	Find the sum of the infinite geometric sequence 27, −9, 3, −1,
18.	[Maximum mark: 4] [without GDC]
10.	Find the sum of the infinite geometric series $\frac{2}{3} - \frac{4}{9} + \frac{8}{27} - \frac{16}{81} + \dots$
	3 9 21 81
19.	[Maximum mark: 4] [without GDC]
	Find the sum to infinity of the geometric series $-12+8-\frac{16}{3}+$

20.		1	
	The	n^{th} term, u_n , of a geometric sequence is given by $u_n = 3(4)^{n+1}$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$.	
	(a)	Find the first two terms and the common ratio r .	[
	(b)	Hence, or otherwise, find S_n , the sum of the first n terms of this sequence.	[
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			•
			•
			•
			•
24+	[Max	income moneta Cl. Swith CDCI	
21*.	A ge	kimum mark: 6] [with GDC] cometric sequence has a first term of 2 and a common ratio of 1.05. the value of the smallest term that is greater than 500.	
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21*.	A ge	kimum mark: 6] <i>[with GDC]</i> cometric sequence has a first term of 2 and a common ratio of 1.05.	
221*.	A ge	cimum mark: 6] [with GDC] cometric sequence has a first term of 2 and a common ratio of 1.05. the value of the smallest term that is greater than 500.	
21*.	A ge	ximum mark: 6] <i>[with GDC]</i> cometric sequence has a first term of 2 and a common ratio of 1.05. the value of the smallest term that is greater than 500.	
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22.	[Maximum	mark: 5	1	[with	GDC]
	Liviaxiiiiaiii	man. c			

Let $u_n = 3 \times 2^n$.

		3		
(a)	Express	$\sum u_n$	as a sum of three terms and find the result.	
		n-1		

(b) Find
$$\sum_{n=1}^{12} u_n$$
. [2]

23. [Maximum mark: 4] [with GDC]

The tuition fees for the first three years of high school are given in the table below.

Year	Tuition fees (in dollars)
1	2000
2	2500
3	3125

These tuition fees form a geometric sequence.

(a)	Find the	common	ratio	r for	this	sequence.
-----	----------	--------	-------	-------	------	-----------

[2]

[2]

[3]

(b)	If fees continue to rise at the same rate, calculate (to the nearest dollar) the total
	cost of tuition fees for the first six years of high school.

.....

24. [Maximum mark: 6] [with GDC]

The annual fees paid to a school for the school years 2000, 2001 and 2002 increase as a geometric progression. The table below shows the fee structure.

Year	Fees (USD)
2000	8000.00
2001	8320.00
2002	8652.80

(a)	Calculate the common ratio for the increasing sequence of fees.	[2]			
In parts (b) and (c) give your answer correct to 2 decimal places.					
The (b)	fees continue to increase in the same ratio. Find the fees paid for 2006.	[2]			
A stu	ident attends the school for eight years, starting in 2000.				
(c)	Find the total fees paid for these eight years.	[2]			

25. [Maximum mark: 10] *[with GDC]*

Ann and John go to a swimming pool.

They both swim the first length of the pool in 2 minutes.

The time John takes to swim a length is 6 seconds more than he took to swim the previous length.

The time Ann takes to swim a length is 1.05 times that she took to swim the previous length.

leng	th.		
(a)	(i)	Find the time John takes to swim the third length.	
	(ii)	Show that Ann takes 2.205 minutes to swim the third length.	[3]
(b)	Find	the time taken for Ann to swim a total of 10 lengths of the pool.	[3]
(c)	Find	the time taken for John to swim a total of 10 lengths of the pool.	[4]

26.	[Max	rimum mark: 5] [with GDC]	
	The	population of Bangor is growing each year. At the end of 1996, the population was	
	40 0	00. At the end of 1998, the population was 44 100. Assuming that these annual	
	figur	es follow a geometric progression, calculate	
	(a)	the population of Bangor at the end of 1997;	[2]
	(b)	the population of Bangor at the end of 1992.	[3]
27.	[Max	kimum mark: 6] [with GDC]	
	A ge	ometric sequence has all its terms positive. The 1 st term is 7 and the 3 rd term is 28.	
	(a)	Find the common ratio.	[3]
	(b)	Find the sum of the first 14 terms.	[3]

28.	[Max	ximum mark: 8]	
	The	first term of an infinite geometric sequence is 18, while the third term is 8. There	
	are t	two possible sequences.	
	(a)	Find the common ratio of each sequence.	[3]
	(b)	Find the sum of each sequence.	[3]
	(c)	Write down the first three terms of each sequence.	[2]

[without GDC]

29*. [Maximum mark: 5]

(b)	Find the common ratio of the series;
	Find the sum to infinity of the series.
-	uence is 36.
(a)	Write down the common ratio of the sequence.
(b)	Find u_1 .
(c)	The sum of the first k terms in the sequence is $118~096$. Find the value of k .
	The sum of the hist k terms in the sequence is 110 070. I ind the value of k.
	The sum of the first k terms in the sequence is 116 070. I find the value of k.
	The sum of the first x terms in the sequence is 118 070. I find the value of x.

31.	[Max	ximum mark: 9]	
	A ge	eometric sequence has second term 12 and fifth term 324.	
	(a)	Calculate the value of the common ratio.	[4]
	(b)	Calculate the 10 th term of this sequence.	[2]
	(c)	The $k^{\rm th}$ term is the first term that exceeds 2000. Find the value of k .	[3]

32*.	[Max	imum mark: 8]	
	In a 🤉	geometric series, $u_1 = \frac{1}{81}$ and $u_4 = \frac{1}{3}$.	
	(a)	Find the value of r .	[3]
	(b)	Find the smallest value of n for which $S_n > 40$.	[3]
	(c)	Confirm the result in (b) by finding two consecutive values of S_n .	[2]

33*.	[Max	kimum mark: 10] <i>[with GDC]</i>	
	The t	third term of a geometric sequence is -108 and the sixth term is 32.	
	(a)	Find (i) The common ratio. (ii) The first term.	[5]
	(b)	Find the sum of the first six terms.	[3]
	(c)	The sum to infinity.	[2]

L		Find the possible values of x .	ro
	(a)	·	[3
((b)	Hence find the possible values of y .	[3
٦	The	timum mark: 6] [with / without GDC] three terms a , b , b are in arithmetic progression. The three terms b , b , b are in metric progression. Find the value of b given that $a \neq b$.	
٦	The		
٦	The	three terms $a, 1, b$ are in arithmetic progression. The three terms $1, a, b$ are in	
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36.		imum mark: 4]
	Let	$\sum_{x=0}^{\infty} k \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x = 1.$ Find the value of k .
37*.		imum mark: 6] [without GDC] $ (2x) (2x)^2 (2x)^3 $
	Cons	sider the infinite geometric series $1+\left(\frac{2x}{3}\right)+\left(\frac{2x}{3}\right)^2+\left(\frac{2x}{3}\right)^3+\dots$
	(a)	For what values of <i>x</i> does the series converge?
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	(a)	For what values of <i>x</i> does the series converge?
	(a)	For what values of x does the series converge? Find the sum of the series if $x = 1.2$.
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38*.	[Maximum	mark: 81	l [with	GDC]
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(a)

(b)

(c)

An infinite geometric series is given by $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}2(4-3x)^k$

Write down the common ratio of the series in terms of x .	[1]
Find the values of x for which the series has a finite sum.	[3]
When $x = 1.2$, find	
(i) the sum of the series.	
(ii) the minimum number of terms needed to give a sum which exceeds 1.328	[4]

9*. [Ma		
Αg	peometric sequence has all positive terms. The sum of the first two terms is 15 and	
the	sum to infinity is 27. Find the value of	
(a)	the common ratio;	
(b)	the first term.	
) *. [Ma		
	aximum mark: 6] <i>[without GDC]</i>	
The		
The	eximum mark: 6] <i>[without GDC]</i> e sum of an infinite geometric sequence is $13\frac{1}{2}$, and the sum of the first three terms	
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The	eximum mark: 6] <i>[without GDC]</i> esum of an infinite geometric sequence is $13\frac{1}{2}$, and the sum of the first three terms 13. Find the first term.	
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41*.	[Maximum mark: 6]	[with GDC]
	The sum to infinity of a	geometric series is 32. The sum of the first four terms is 30 and
	all the terms are positive	ve. Find the difference between the sum to infinity and the sum
	of the first eight terms.	

42 *.	[Max	rimum mark: 8] <i>[without GDC]</i>	
	(a)	The first term of an arithmetic sequence is -16 and the eleventh term is 39 .	
		Calculate the value of the common difference.	[3]
	(b)	The third term of a geometric sequence is 12 and the fifth term is $\frac{16}{3}$. All the	
		terms in the sequence are positive. Calculate the value of the common ratio.	[5]

43**.	[Max	ximum mark: 8]	
	The	first term of an arithmetic sequence is 0 and the common difference is 12 .	
	(a)	Find the value of the 96 th term of the sequence.	[2]
	The	first term of a geometric sequence is 6. The 6 th term of the geometric sequence is	
	equa	al to the 17 th term of the arithmetic sequence given above.	
	(b)	Write down an equation using this information and hence calculate the common ratio of the geometric sequence.	[3]
	The	n-th term of the arithmetic sequence is equal to the n -th term of the geometric	
	sequ	ience above.	
	(c)	Find the possible value of <i>n</i> .	[3]

44**.	[Maximum mark: 6] [with GDC]
	The sum of the first n terms of an arithmetic sequence $\{u_n\}$ is given by the formula
	$S_n = 4n^2 - 2n$. Three terms of this sequence, u_2 , u_m and u_{32} , are consecutive terms in a
	geometric sequence. Find m .

5**.	[Maxi	imum mark: 6] <i>[without GDC]</i>	
	An ar	rithmetic sequence has first term a and common difference $d,d eq 0$.	
	The 3	3 rd , 4 th and 7 th terms of the arithmetic sequence are the first three terms of a	
		netric sequence.	
	(a)	Show that $a = -\frac{3}{2}d$.	[4]
	(b)	Find the common ratio of the geometric sequence.	[2]

46**. [Maximum mark: 8] *[without GDC]*

The first three terms of a geometric sequence are also the first, eleventh and sixteenth term of an arithmetic sequence. The terms of the geometric sequence are all different. The sum to infinity of the geometric sequence is 18.

(a) (b)	Find the common ratio of the geometric sequence, clearly showing all working. Find the common difference of the arithmetic sequence.	[5] [3]

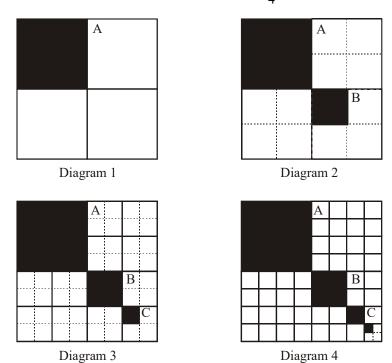
B. Exam style questions (LONG)

47.	[Max	ximum mark: 8] <i>[with GDC]</i>	
	The	first term of a geometric sequence is 500 while the fourth term is 62.5. Find	
	(a)	Find the common ratio $r.$	[2]
	(b)	Find the fifth term.	[1]
	(c)	Find the sum of the first ten terms correct to 3 decimal places.	
	(d)	Find the smallest value of n given that the n -th term is less than 10 .	[2]
	(e)	Find the first term which is less than 10.	[1]

48.	[Maː	kimum mark: 11] <i>[with GDC]</i>	
	Port	able telephones are first sold in the country <i>Cellmania</i> in 1990. During 1990, the	
	num	ber of units sold is 160. In 1991, the number of units sold is 240 and in 1992, the	
	num	ber of units sold is 360.	
	In 19	993 it was noticed that the annual sales formed a geometric sequence with first	
	term	160, the 2nd and 3rd terms being 240 and 360 respectively.	
	(a)	What is the common ratio of this sequence?	[1]
	Ass	ume that this trend in sales continues.	
	(b)	How many units will be sold during 2002?	[3]
	(c)	In what year does the number of units sold first exceed 5000?	[4]
	Betv	veen 1990 and 1992, the total number of units sold is 760.	
	(d)	What is the total number of units sold between 1990 and 2002?	[2]
	Duri	ng this period, the total population of <i>Cellmania</i> remains approximately 80 000.	
	(e)	Use this information to suggest a reason why the geometric growth in sales would	
		not continue.	[1]

49. [Maximum mark: 11] [with GDC]

The diagrams below show the first four squares in a sequence of squares which are subdivided in half. The area of the shaded square A is $\frac{1}{4}$.



- (a) (i) Find the area of square B and of square C.
 - (ii) Show that the areas of squares A, B and C are in geometric progression.
 - (iii) Write down the common ratio of the progression.

[5]

(b) (i) Find the **total** area shaded in diagram 2.

Find the total area shaded.

- (ii) Find the **total** area shaded in the 8th diagram (correct to 6 sf.)
- [4]

[2]

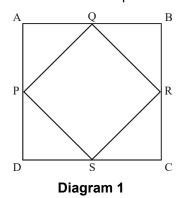
(c) The dividing and shading process illustrated is continued indefinitely.

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50*. [Maximum mark: 10] *[with GDC]*

Diagram 1 shows a square ABCD of side 4 cm. The midpoints P, Q, R, S of the sides are joined to form a **second** square.



A Q B B C C

Diagram 2

- Show that PQ = $2\sqrt{2}$ cm.
- (ii) Find the area of PQRS.

(a)

(i)

[3]

The midpoints W, X, Y, Z of the sides of PQRS are now joined to form a **third** square as shown in **Diagram 2**.

- (b) (i) Write down the area of the **third** square, WXYZ.
 - (ii) Show that the areas of ABCD, PQRS, and WXYZ form a geometric sequence. Find the common ratio of this sequence.

[3]

The process of forming smaller and smaller squares (by joining the midpoints) is **continued indefinitely**.

- (c) (i) Find the area of the 11th square.
 - (ii) Calculate the sum of the areas of **all** the squares.

[4]

51*.	[Max	imum	n mark: 12]	
	(a)	Cons	sider the geometric sequence $-3, 6, -12, 24, \dots$	
		(i)	Write down the common ratio.	
		(ii)	Find the 15 th term.	[3]
	Cons	ider tl	the sequence $x-3$, $x+1$, $2x+8$,	
	(b)	Whe	en $x = 5$, the sequence is geometric.	
		(i)	Write down the first three terms.	
		(ii)	Find the common ratio.	[2]
	(c)	Find	the other value of x for which the sequence is geometric.	[4]
	(d)	For t	this value of x , find	
		(i)	the common ratio;	
		(ii)	the sum of the infinite sequence.	[3]

52**.	[Maxi	mum mark: 10] [with GDC]	
	A ged	pmetric progression G_1 has 1 as its first term and 3 as its common ratio.	
	(a)	The sum of the first n terms of G_1 is 29 524. Find n .	[3]
	A sec	cond geometric progression G_2 has the form $1, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{27}$	
	(b)	State the common ratio for G_2 .	[1]
	(c)	Calculate the sum of the first 10 terms of G_2 .	[2]
	(d)	Explain why the sum of the first 1000 terms of G_2 will give the same answer as	
		the sum of the first 10 terms, when corrected to three significant figures.	[1]
	(e)	Using your results from parts (a) to (c), or otherwise, calculate the sum of the first	
		10 terms of the sequence 2, 3 $\frac{1}{3}$, 9 $\frac{1}{9}$, 27 $\frac{1}{27}$	
		Give your answer correct to one decimal place.	[3]

53*.	[Max	imum mark: 12]			
	A geometric sequence has 1024 as its first term and 128 as its fourth term.				
	(a)	Show that the common ratio is $\frac{1}{2}$.	[2]		
	(b)	Find the value of the eleventh term.	[2]		
	(c)	Find the sum of the first eight terms.	[2]		
	(d)	Find the number of terms in the sequence for which the sum first exceeds			
		2047.968.	[4]		
	(e)	Confirm the result in (d) by finding the appropriate sums.	[2]		

54.

[Maximum mark: 12] [with GDC]						
A National Lott	ery is offering prizes in a new competition. The winner may choose one					
of the following	J.					
Option one:	\$1000 each week for 10 weeks.					
Option two:	\$250 in the first week, \$450 in the second week, \$650 in the third week,					
	increasing by \$200 each week for a total of 10 weeks.					
Option three:	\$10 in the first week, \$20 in the second week, \$40 in the third week					
	continuing to double for a total of 10 weeks.					
• •	e the amount you receive in the tenth week, if you select tion two;					
(ii) opt	tion three.	[6]				
(b) What is the	he total amount you receive if you select option two ?	[2]				
(c) Which op	otion has the greatest total value? Justify your answer by showing all					
appropria	ate calculations.	[4]				
•••••						

55*.	[Max	imum mark: 13] <i>[with GDC]</i>	
	An a	rithmetic sequence is defined as $u_n = 135 + 7n$, $n = 1, 2, 3,$	
	(a)	Calculate u_1 , the first term in the sequence.	[2]
	(b)	Show that the common difference is 7.	[2]
	S_n is	the sum of the first n terms of the sequence.	
	(c)	Find an expression for S_n . Give your answer in the form $S_n = An^2 + Bn$, where A and B are constants.	[3]
	The 1	first term, v_1 , of a geometric sequence is 20 and its fourth term v_4 is 67.5.	
	(d)	Show that the common ratio, r , of the geometric sequence is 1.5.	[2]
	T_n is	the sum of the first n terms of the geometric sequence.	
	(e)	Calculate T_7 , the sum of the first seven terms of the geometric sequence.	[2]
	(f)	Use your GSC to find the smallest value of n for which $T_n > S_n$.	[2]