A.P for CPT and GMAT

1. The fourth term of the sequence $\sqrt{8},\sqrt{18},\sqrt{32},.....$ is

$a)\sqrt{65}$ $b)\sqrt{60}$ $c)\sqrt{55}$ $d)\sqrt{50}$

2. The 30th term of an A.P whose first two terms are -3 and 4 is

$a)196$ $b)200$ $c)202$ $d)none.of.these$

3. If $\frac{2}{3},k,\frac{5}{8}k$ are three consecutive terms of an A.P ,then

$a)k=\frac{16}{33}$ $b)k=\frac{17}{33}$ $c)k=\frac{19}{33}$ $d)k=\frac{14}{33}$

4. If S_n be the sum of first n terms of an A.P is given by $S_n=3n^2-4n$, then a_n equals

$a)7n+7$ $b)6n-7$ $c)6n+1$ $d)7n+3$

5. If the sum of first p terms of an AP is ap^2+bp , then its common difference is

$a)2b$ $b)b$ $c)a$ $d)2a$

6. The number of terms of the AP 28,26,24,..... must be taken so that the sum becomes zero is

$a)29$ $b)25$ $c)31$ $d)33$

7. Number of many terms in the AP 3,6,9,.....111 is

$a)35$ $b)36$ $c)38$ $d)37$

8. If $\frac{1}{x+2},\frac{1}{x+3},\frac{1}{x+5}$ are in AP, then

$a)x=5$ $b)x=3$ $c)x=1$ $d)x=2$

9. The 7th term from the end of the AP 7,11,15,.....,107 is

$a)79$ $b)83$ $c)81$ $d)87$

10. The sum of the series $1+3+5+.....+2m-1$ is

$a)\frac{m+1}{2}$ $b)\frac{m+1}{2}+1$ $c)m^2$ $d)\left(\frac{m+1}{2}+1\right)^2$

11. If 5 times the 5th term of an AP is equal to 10 times its 10th term, then its 15th term will be

$a)11$ $b)7$ $c)0$ $d)18$

12. The sum of first 25 terms of an AP whose n^{th} term is 2-3n is

$a)-975$ $b)-925$ $c)-1025$ $d)-855$

13. The sum of all two digit natural number is

$a)4900$ $b)4905$ $c)4605$ $d)4800$

14. If the ratio of 18th term to the 11th term of an AP is 3:2, the ratio of the 21st term to the 5th term is

$a)3:2$ $b)3:1$ $c)1:3$ $d)2:3$

15. The value of n, for which the n^{th} term of the APs 63,65,67,..... and 3,10,17,..... are equal is

$a)does.not.exists$ $b)14$ $c)17$ $d)13$

16. If $\frac{5+9+13+.....n(terms)}{7+9+11+.....n(terms)}=\frac{17}{16},then$

$a)n=8$ $b)n=7$ $c)n=10$ $d)n=11$

17. If a, b, c, d and e are in AP then the value of $a-4b+6c-4d+e$ is

$a)6$ $b)1$ $c)-1$ $d)0$

18. For an AP $a_m=\frac{1}{n}$ and $a_n=\frac{1}{m}$, then a_{mn} equals

$a)\frac{1}{mn}$ $b)\frac{1}{n}+\frac{1}{m}$ $c)1$ $d)0$

19. The sum of the integers from 1 to 100 which are divisible by 2 or 5 is

$a)3000$ $b)3050$ $c)3200$ $d)3250$

20. The least value of n for which 3+6+9+…….. to n terms exceeds 1000 is

$a)27$ $b)26$ $c)25$ $d)21$

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