

Cambridge International AS & A Level

Mathematics

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Paper 1 Pure Mathematics 1

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Question No (5)

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The first and second terms of an arithmetic progression are $\tan \theta$ and $\sin \theta$ respectively, where $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$.

(a) Given that $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$, find the exact sum of the first 40 terms of the progression.

The first and second terms of a geometric progression are $\tan \theta$ and $\sin \theta$ respectively, where $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$.

(b) (i) Find the sum to infinity of the progression in terms of θ .

(ii) Given that $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$, find the sum of the first 10 terms of the progression. Give your answer correct to 3 significant figures.

Solution:

(a)

By given data
 First term, $a = \tan \theta$
 Second term, $a + d = \sin \theta$
 common difference = second term - first term
 $d = \sin \theta - \tan \theta$
 at $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$
 $d = \sin \frac{\pi}{4} - \tan \frac{\pi}{4}$
 $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - 1$

Sum in Arithmetic progression
 $S_n = \frac{n}{2} [2a + (n-1)d]$

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

$$S_{40} = \frac{40}{2} [2(\tan \theta) + (40-1)(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - 1)]$$

$$= 20 \left[2 \tan \theta + 39 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - 1 \right) \right]$$

$$= 20 \left[2(1) + 39 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - 1 \right) \right]$$

$$= 40 + \frac{780}{\sqrt{2}} - 780$$

$$S_{40} = \frac{780}{\sqrt{2}} - 740$$

(b)(i)

Given data in Geometric progression
First term, $a = \tan \theta$

Second term, $ar = \sin \theta$

common difference, $r = \frac{\text{Second term}}{\text{First term}}$

$$r = \frac{\sin \theta}{\tan \theta} = \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin \theta / \cos \theta} = \cos \theta$$

sum to infinity formula for G.P

$$S_{\infty} = \frac{a}{1-r}$$

$$S_{\infty} = \frac{\tan \theta}{1 - \cos \theta}$$

(ii)

Given data

$$\theta = \pi/3$$

$$n = 10$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{First term, } a &= \tan \theta \\ &= \tan \pi/3 = \sqrt{3}\end{aligned}$$

$$r = \cos \theta$$

$$= \cos \pi/3$$

$$r = 1/2 < 1$$

Formula for sum of Geometric progression

$$S_n = \frac{a(1-r^n)}{1-r} \quad \text{if } r \neq 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_n &= \frac{a(1-r^n)}{1-r} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3} \left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n\right)}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3} \left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{10}\right)}{\frac{1}{2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{10} &= 2\sqrt{3} \left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{10}\right) \\
 &= 2\sqrt{3} (1 - 0.000976) \\
 &= 2\sqrt{3} (0.9990) \\
 S_{10} &= 3.460
 \end{aligned}$$