ECAT Pre General Science Mathematics Chapter 8 Sequences and Series Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Find the next two terms of 7, 9, 12, 16,...	A. 18, 20 B. 19, 22 C. 20, 25 D. 21, 27
2	Question Image	
3	If a_n= 2n -3, write the first four terms	A. -3, -1, 1, 3 B. 1, 3, 5, 7 C. -1, 1, 3, 5 D. None of these
4	A function whose domain is a subset of natural numbers is called _____	A. Identity function B. Sequence C. Onto function D. Series
5	If #n = (n-5)2 + 5, then find #3 x #4.	A. 54 B. 12 C. 4 D. 9
6	The sides of a right angled triangle are in A.P The ratio of sides is	A. 1:2:3 B. 3:4:5 C. 2:3:4 D. 5:8:3
7	The nth term of an A.P is (3n+5) Its 75th term is	A. 26 B. 7 C. 21 D. Cannot be determined
8	The 5th and 13th terms of an A.P are 5 and -3 respectively The first term of the A.P is	A. 1 B. -15 C. 9 D. 2
9	Which term of the A.P 5,8,11,24.............is 320	A. 104th B. 106th C. 105th D. 64th
10	The sum of all 2 digit number is	A. 4750 B. 3776 C. 4895 D. 4905
11	The sum of first 60 natural numbers is	A. 1830 B. 3660 C. 1640 D. 1770
12	How many numbers are there between 103 and 750 which are divisible by 6	A. 125 B. 107 C. 108 D. 113
13	For an A.P common difference d	A. Can be zero B. May or may not zero C. Cannot be zero D. None of these
14	For an arithmetic series to be convergent it is necessary that the series has	A. Finite terms B. d<0 C. Infinite terms D. None of these
15	An infinite arithmetic series is always	A. Convergent B. Oscillatory C. Divergent D. None of these
16	If Sn is a definite number as n → ∞,then the geometric series is	A. Convergent B. Divergent C. Oscillatroy

17	The sum of infinite numbers of terms of an arithmetic series is	A. Finite B. Infinite C. May or may not finite D. None of these
18	The sum of indicated terms of a sequence is called	A. Arithmetic series B. Series C. Harmonic series D. None of these
19	an - an-1 will be common difference in an A.P if	A. n = 1 ∀ n ∈ N B. n>1 ∧ n ∈ N C. n ∈ Z D. None of the above
20	For three consecutive terms in A.P middle term is called	A. A.M B. nth term C. Central term D. None of these
21	If A is such that a,A,B are in A.P then A is called	A. A.M B. Common ratio C. Common difference D. None of these
22	In an A.P,a +(n-a)d is	A. 1st term B. General term C. Last term D. None of these
23	an -an-1, ∀ n ∈ N ∧ n>1 in an A.P is called	A. Common difference B. nth term C. Common ratio D. None of these
24	If all members of a sequence are real numbers then it is called	A. A.P B. Real Sequence C. G.P D. None of these
25	If x,y are two -ve distinct numbers then	A. A>G>H B. A<G<H C. A=G=H D. None of these
26	If x,y are two positive distinct numbers then	A. A>G>H B. A<G<H C. A=G=H D. None of these
27	A,G,H are in	A. A.P B. G.P C. H.P D. None of these
28	A sequence whose reciprocal is an A.P is called	A. Oscillator B. H.P C. G.P D. None of these
29	A Series which does not coverage to a Unique sum is called	A. Harmonic Series B. Oscillatroy Series C. Arithmetic Series D. None of these
30	A Geometric Series is divergent only if	A. |r|>1 B. |r|≥1 C. |r|=1 D. None of these