

Arithmetic Series Exam Questions MS (from OCR 4722)

Q1, (June 2005, Q1)

<p>(i) $u_1 = 2, u_2 = 5, u_3 = 8$</p> <p>The sequence is an Arithmetic Progression</p>	<p>B1 B1 B1 3</p>	<p>For the correct value of u_1 For both correct values of u_2 and u_3 For a correct statement (any mention of arithmetic)</p>
<p>(ii) $\frac{1}{2} \times 100 \times (2 \times 2 + 99 \times 3) = 15050$</p>	<p>M1 M1 A1 3 6</p>	<p>For correct interpretation of Sigma notation – ie finding the sum of an AP or GP For use of correct $\frac{1}{2}n(2a + (n-1)d)$, or equiv, with $n=100$ and a & d not both =1 For correct value 15050</p>

Q2, (Jan 2006, Q1)

<p>(i) $a + 19d = 10, a + 49d = 70$</p> <p>Hence $30d = 60 \Rightarrow d = 2$ $a + (19 \times 2) = 10$ or $a + (49 \times 2) = 70$</p> <p>Hence $a = -28$</p>	<p>M1 A1 M1 A1 4 M1 A1 2 6</p>	<p>Attempt to find d from simultaneous equations involving $a + (n-1)d$ or equiv method Obtain $d = 2$ Attempt to find a from $a + (n-1)d$ or equiv Obtain $a = -28$ For relevant use of $\frac{1}{2}n(2a + (n-1)d)$ For showing the given result correctly AG</p>
<p>(ii) $S = \frac{29}{2}(2 \times -28 + (29-1) \times 2) = 0$</p>		

Q3, (Jan 2008, Q6)

<p>(i) $u_1 = 7$ $u_2 = 9, u_3 = 11$</p>	<p>B1 B1 2</p>	<p>Correct u_1 Correct u_2 and u_3</p>
<p>(ii) Arithmetic Progression</p>	<p>B1 1</p>	<p>Any mention of arithmetic</p>
<p>(iii) $\frac{1}{2}N(14 + (N-1) \times 2) = 2200$</p> <p>$N^2 + 6N - 2200 = 0$ $(N-44)(N+50) = 0$ hence $N = 44$</p>	<p>B1 M1 A1 M1 A1 5 8</p>	<p>Correct interpretation of sigma notation Attempt sum of AP, and equate to 2200 Correct (unsimplified) equation Attempt to solve 3 term quadratic in N Obtain $N = 44$ only ($N = 44$ www is full marks)</p>

Q4, (Jan 2013, Q2)

(i)	$7 + 16 \times 4 = 71$ AG	M1	Attempt to find 17th term in the given AP
		A1	Show clear detail to obtain $u_{17} = 71$
		[2]	
(ii)	$S_{35} = \frac{35}{2} (2 \times 7 + 34 \times 4)$ $= 2625$ either $S_{50} = \frac{50}{2} (2 \times 7 + 49 \times 4)$ $= 5250$ $5250 - 2625 = 2625$ AG or $S_{36-50} = \frac{15}{2} (2 \times 147 + 14 \times 4)$ $= 2625$ AG	M1	Attempt sum of first 35 terms of given AP
		A1	Obtain 2625
		M1	Attempt a correct method to show given relationship
		A1	Show given equality convincingly
		[4]	

Q5, (Jun 2009, Q2)

(i) $a + 9d = 2(a + 3d)$ $a = 3d$ $a + 19d = 44 \Rightarrow 22d = 44$ $d = 2, a = 6$	M1*	Attempt use of $a + (n - 1)d$ or $a + nd$ at least once for u_4, u_{10} or u_{20}
	A1	Obtain $a = 3d$ (or unsimplified equiv) and $a + 19d = 44$
	M1dep*	Attempt to eliminate one variable from two simultaneous equations in a and d , from u_4, u_{10}, u_{20} and no others
	A1	4 Obtain $d = 2, a = 6$
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(ii) $S_{50} = \frac{50}{2} (2 \times 6 + 49 \times 2)$ $= 2750$	M1	Attempt S_{50} of AP, using correct formula, with $n = 50$, allow $25(2a + 24d)$
	A1	2 Obtain 2750

Q6, (Jan 2010, Q8)

<p>(i) $u_5 = 8 + 4 \times 3$ $= 20$ A.G.</p>	<p>M1 Attempt $a + (n - 1)d$ or equiv inc list of terms A1 2 Obtain 20</p>
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<p>(ii) $u_n = 3n + 5$ ie $p = 3, q = 5$</p>	<p>B1 Obtain correct expression, poss unsimplified, eg $8 + 3(n - 1)$ B1 2 Obtain correct $3n + 5$, or $p = 3, q = 5$ stated</p>
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<p>(iii) arithmetic progression</p>	<p>B1 1 Any mention of arithmetic</p>
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<p>(iv) $\frac{2N}{2}(16 + (2N - 1)3) - \frac{N}{2}(16 + (N - 1)3) = 1256$ $26N + 12N^2 - 13N - 3N^2 = 2512$ $9N^2 + 13N - 2512 = 0$ $(9N + 157)(N - 16) = 0$ $N = 16$</p>	<p>M1 Attempt S_N, using any correct formula (inc $\sum (3n + 5)$) M1 Attempt S_{2N}, using any correct formula, with $2N$ consistent (inc $\sum (3n + 5)$) M1* Attempt subtraction (correct order) and equate to 1256 M1dep* Attempt to solve quadratic in N A1 5 Obtain $N = 16$ only, from correct working</p>
	<p>OR: alternative method is to use $\frac{n}{2}(a + l) = 1256$ M1 Attempt given difference as single summation with N terms M1 Attempt $a = u_{N+1}$ M1 Attempt $l = u_{2N}$ M1 Equate to 1256 and attempt to solve quadratic A1 Obtain $N = 16$ only, from correct working</p>

Q7, (Jan 2011, Q2)

(i)	$u_1 = 5, u_2 = 8, u_3 = 11$	B1	Obtain at least one correct term	Just a list of numbers is fine, no need for labels.
		B1	2 Obtain all three correct terms	Ignore extra terms beyond u_3 .
(ii)	arithmetic progression	B1	1 Any mention of arithmetic	Allow AP, but not description eg constant difference. Ignore extra description eg diverging as long as not wrong or contradictory.
(iii)	$S = \frac{100}{2}(305 + 602)$ or $\frac{100}{2}(2 \times 305 + 99 \times 3)$ = 45,350 (or $S_{200} - S_{100} = 60,700 - 15,350$)	M1	Attempt relevant S_n using correct formula	Must use correct formula to sum an AP – only exception is using $(\frac{1}{2}n - 1)d$ rather than $(n - 1)d$. Must use $d = 3$ (or their d from (i) as long as constant difference). If (i) is incorrect they can still get full marks in (iii) as independent. They need to be finding the sum of 99, 100, 101 or 200 terms and make a reasonable attempt at a value of a consistent with their n – if $n = 99$ then $a = 305$ / if $n = 100$ then $a = 5$ or $a = 305$ / if $n = 101$ then $a = 5$ / if $n = 200$ then $a = 5$. Allow slips on $a = 305$ as long as clearly intending to find u_{101} . If using $\frac{1}{2}n(a + l)$ then there also needs to be a reasonable attempt at l . Attempting to sum from $n = 101$ to $n = 200$ gets both method marks together (assuming that the attempt satisfies above conditions).
		M1	Attempt correct method to find required sum	$S_{200} - S_{101}$ is M0. M0 M1 is possible for correct method but with incorrect formula for S_n (but must be recognisable as attempt at sum of AP). Need to show subtraction to gain M1, just calculating two relevant sums is not yet enough. Still need $a = 5$ and $d = 3$.
		A1	3 Obtain 45,350	Answer only gets full marks.
			6	SR: if candidates attempt to manually add terms... M1 Attempt to sum all terms from u_{101} to u_{200} A2 Obtain 45,350

Q8, (Jun 2014, Q2)

(i)	2, 5, 8	B1	Obtain at least one correct value	Either stated explicitly or as part of a longer list, but must be in correct position eg -1, 2, 5 is B0
		B1	Obtain all three correct values	Ignore any subsequent values, if given
		[2]		
(ii)	$S_{40} = \frac{40}{2}(2 \times 2 + 39 \times 3)$ = 2420	B1*	Identify AP with $a = 2, d = 3$	Could be stated, listing of further terms linked by '+' sign or by recognisable attempt at any formula for AP including attempt at u_{40}
		M1d*	Attempt to sum first 40 terms of the AP	Must use correct formula, with $a = 2$ and $d = 3$ If using $\frac{1}{2}n(a + l)$ then must be valid attempt at l Could use $3\sum n - \sum 1$, but M0 for $3\sum n - 1$ If summing manually then no need to see all middle terms explicitly as long as intention is clear
		A1	Obtain 2420	Either from formula or from manual summing of 40 terms
		[3]		