

To find the sum of the n terms of the given A.P., we use the formula,

$$S_n = n(a + l)/ 2$$

Where, a = the first term l = the last term,

Putting $n = 1$ in the given a_n , we get

$$a = A(1) + B = A + B$$

For the last term (l), here $n = 20$

$$A_{20} = A(20) + B = 20A + B$$

$$S_{20} = 20/2((A + B) + 20A + B)$$

$$= 10[21A + 2B]$$

$$= 210A + 20B$$

Therefore, the sum of the first 20 terms of the given A.P. is $210A + 20B$

7. Find the sum of first 25 terms of an A.P whose n^{th} term is given by $a_n = 2 - 3n$.

Solution:

Given an A.P. whose n^{th} term is given by $a_n = 2 - 3n$

To find the sum of the n terms of the given A.P., we use the formula,

$$S_n = n(a + l)/ 2$$

Where, a = the first term l = the last term.

Putting $n = 1$ in the given a_n , we get

$$a = 2 - 3(1) = -1$$

For the last term (l), here $n = 25$

$$a_{25} = 2 - 3(25) = -73$$

$$\text{So, } S_n = 25(-1 - 73)/2$$

$$= 25 \times (-37)$$

$$= -925$$

Therefore, the sum of the 25 terms of the given A.P. is $S_{25} = -925$

8. Find the sum of first 25 terms of an A.P whose n^{th} term is given by $a_n = 7 - 3n$.

Solution:

Given an A.P. whose n^{th} term is given by $a_n = 7 - 3n$

To find the sum of the n terms of the given A.P., we use the formula,

$$S_n = n(a + l)/ 2$$

Where, a = the first term l = the last term.

Putting $n = 1$ in the given a_n , we get

$$a = 7 - 3(1) = 7 - 3 = 4$$

For the last term (l), here $n = 25$

$$a_{15} = 7 - 3(25) = -68$$

$$\text{So, } S_n = 25(4 - 68)/2$$

$$= 25 \times (-32)$$

$$= -800$$

Therefore, the sum of the 15 terms of the given A.P. is $S_{25} = -800$

9. If the sum of a certain number of terms starting from first term of an A.P. is 25, 22, 19, . . . , is 116. Find the last term.

Solution:

Given the sum of the certain number of terms of an A.P. = 116

We know that, $S_n = n/2[2a + (n - 1)d]$

Where; a = first term for the given A.P.

d = common difference of the given A.P.

n = number of terms So for the given A.P.(25, 22, 19,...)

Here we have, the first term (a) = 25

The sum of n terms $S_n = 116$

Common difference of the A.P. (d) = $a_2 - a_1 = 22 - 25 = -3$

Now, substituting values in S_n

$$\Rightarrow 116 = n/2[2(25) + (n - 1)(-3)]$$

$$\Rightarrow (n/2)[50 + (-3n + 3)] = 116$$

$$\Rightarrow (n/2)[53 - 3n] = 116$$

$$\Rightarrow 53n - 3n^2 = 116 \times 2$$

Thus, we get the following quadratic equation,

$$3n^2 - 53n + 232 = 0$$

By factorization method of solving, we have

$$\Rightarrow 3n^2 - 24n - 29n + 232 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3n(n - 8) - 29(n - 8) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (3n - 29)(n - 8) = 0$$

$$\text{So, } 3n - 29 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 29/3$$

$$\text{Also, } n - 8 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 8$$

Since, n cannot be a fraction, so the number of terms is taken as 8.

So, the term is:

$$a_8 = a_1 + 7d = 25 + 7(-3) = 25 - 21 = 4$$

Hence, the last term of the given A.P. such that the sum of the terms is 116 is 4.

- 10. (i) How many terms of the sequence 18, 16, 14.... should be taken so that their sum is zero.**
(ii) How many terms are there in the A.P. whose first and fifth terms are -14 and 2 respectively and the sum of the terms is 40?
(iii) How many terms of the A.P. 9, 17, 25, . . . must be taken so that their sum is 636?
(iv) How many terms of the A.P. 63, 60, 57, . . . must be taken so that their sum is 693?
(v) How many terms of the A.P. is 27, 24, 21. . . should be taken that their sum is zero?

Solution:

- (i) Given AP. is 18, 16, 14, ...

We know that,

$$S_n = n/2[2a + (n - 1)d]$$

Here,

The first term (a) = 18

The sum of n terms (S_n) = 0 (given)

Common difference of the A.P.

$$(d) = a_2 - a_1 = 16 - 18 = -2$$

So, on substituting the values in S_n

$$\Rightarrow 0 = n/2[2(18) + (n - 1)(-2)]$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = n/2[36 + (-2n + 2)]$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = n/2[38 - 2n] \text{ Further, } n/2$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 0 \text{ Or, } 38 - 2n = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2n = 38$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 19$$

Since, the number of terms cannot be zero, hence the number of terms (n) should be 19.

- (ii) Given, the first term (a) = -14, Fifth term (a_5) = 2, Sum of terms (S_n) = 40 of the A.P.

If the common difference is taken as d .

$$\text{Then, } a_5 = a + 4d$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 = -14 + 4d$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 + 14 = 4d$$

$$\Rightarrow 4d = 16$$

$$\Rightarrow d = 4$$

Next, we know that $S_n = n/2[2a + (n - 1)d]$

Where; a = first term for the given A.P.

d = common difference of the given A.P.

n = number of terms

Now, on substituting the values in S_n

$$\Rightarrow 40 = n/2[2(-14) + (n - 1)(4)]$$

$$\Rightarrow 40 = n/2[-28 + (4n - 4)]$$

$$\Rightarrow 40 = n/2[-32 + 4n]$$

$$\Rightarrow 40(2) = -32n + 4n^2$$

So, we get the following quadratic equation,

$$4n^2 - 32n - 80 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n^2 - 8n - 20 = 0$$

On solving by factorization method, we get

$$n^2 - 10n + 2n - 20 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n(n - 10) + 2(n - 10) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (n + 2)(n - 10) = 0$$

$$\text{Either, } n + 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n = -2$$

$$\text{Or, } n - 10 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 10$$

Since the number of terms cannot be negative.

Therefore, the number of terms (n) is 10.

- (iii) Given AP is 9, 17, 25,...

We know that,

$$S_n = n/2[2a + (n - 1)d]$$

Here we have,

The first term (a) = 9 and the sum of n terms (S_n) = 636

Common difference of the A.P. (d) = $a_2 - a_1 = 17 - 9 = 8$

Substituting the values in S_n , we get

$$\Rightarrow 636 = n/2[2(9) + (n - 1)(8)]$$

$$\Rightarrow 636 = n/2[18 + (8n - 8)]$$

$$\Rightarrow 636(2) = (n)[10 + 8n]$$

$$\Rightarrow 1271 = 10n + 8n^2$$

Now, we get the following quadratic equation,

$$\Rightarrow 8n^2 + 10n - 1272 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4n^2 + 5n - 636 = 0$$

On solving by factorisation method, we have

$$\Rightarrow 4n^2 - 48n + 53n - 636 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4n(n - 12) + 53(n - 12) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (4n + 53)(n - 12) = 0$$

Either $4n + 53 = 0 \Rightarrow n = -53/4$

Or, $n - 12 = 0 \Rightarrow n = 12$

Since, the number of terms cannot be a fraction.

Therefore, the number of terms (n) is 12.

(iv) Given A.P. is 63, 60, 57,...

We know that,

$$S_n = n/2[2a + (n - 1)d]$$

Here we have,

the first term (a) = 63

The sum of n terms (S_n) = 693

Common difference of the A.P. (d) = $a_2 - a_1 = 60 - 63 = -3$

On substituting the values in S_n we get

$$\Rightarrow 693 = n/2[2(63) + (n - 1)(-3)]$$

$$\Rightarrow 693 = n/2[126 + (-3n + 3)]$$

$$\Rightarrow 693 = n/2[129 - 3n]$$

$$\Rightarrow 693(2) = 129n - 3n^2$$

Now, we get the following quadratic equation.

$$\Rightarrow 3n^2 - 129n + 1386 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n^2 - 43n + 462 = 0$$

Solving by factorisation method, we have

$$\Rightarrow n^2 - 22n - 21n + 462 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow n(n - 22) - 21(n - 22) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (n - 22)(n - 21) = 0$$

Either, $n - 22 = 0 \Rightarrow n = 22$

Or, $n - 21 = 0 \Rightarrow n = 21$

Now, the 22nd term will be $a_{22} = a_1 + 21d = 63 + 21(-3) = 63 - 63 = 0$

So, the sum of 22 as well as 21 terms is 693.

Therefore, the number of terms (n) is 21 or 22.

- (v) Given A.P. is 27, 24, 21. . .
 We know that,
 $S_n = n/2[2a + (n - 1)d]$
 Here we have, the first term (a) = 27
 The sum of n terms (S_n) = 0
 Common difference of the A.P. (d) = $a_2 - a_1 = 24 - 27 = -3$
 On substituting the values in S_n , we get
 $\Rightarrow 0 = n/2[2(27) + (n - 1)(-3)]$
 $\Rightarrow 0 = (n)[54 + (n - 1)(-3)]$
 $\Rightarrow 0 = (n)[54 - 3n + 3]$
 $\Rightarrow 0 = n [57 - 3n]$ Further we have, $n = 0$ Or, $57 - 3n = 0$
 $\Rightarrow 3n = 57$
 $\Rightarrow n = 19$
 The number of terms cannot be zero,
 Hence, the numbers of terms (n) is 19.

11. Find the sum of the first

- (i) 11 terms of the A.P. : 2, 6, 10, 14, . . .
 (ii) 13 terms of the A.P. : -6, 0, 6, 12, . . .
 (iii) 51 terms of the A.P. : whose second term is 2 and fourth term is 8.

Solution:

We know that the sum of terms for different arithmetic progressions is given by

$$S_n = n/2[2a + (n - 1)d]$$

Where; a = first term for the given A.P. d = common difference of the given A.P. n = number of terms

- (i) Given A.P 2, 6, 10, 14,... to 11 terms.
 Common difference (d) = $a_2 - a_1 = 10 - 6 = 4$
 Number of terms (n) = 11
 First term for the given A.P. (a) = 2
 So,
 $S_{11} = 11/2[2(2) + (11 - 1)4]$
 $= 11/2[2(2) + (10)4]$
 $= 11/2[4 + 40]$
 $= 11 \times 22$
 $= 242$
 Hence, the sum of first 11 terms for the given A.P. is 242
- (ii) Given A.P. - 6, 0, 6, 12, ... to 13 terms.
 Common difference (d) = $a_2 - a_1 = 6 - 0 = 6$
 Number of terms (n) = 13
 First term (a) = -6
 So,
 $S_{13} = 13/2[2(-6) + (13 - 1)6]$
 $= 13/2[(-12) + (12)6]$
 $= 13/2[60] = 390$

Hence, the sum of first 13 terms for the given A.P. is 390

- (iii) 51 terms of an AP whose $a_2 = 2$ and $a_4 = 8$

We know that, $a_2 = a + d$

$$2 = a + d \dots(1)$$

Also, $a_4 = a + 3d$

$$8 = a + 3d \dots (2)$$

Subtracting (1) from (2), we have

$$2d = 6$$

$$d = 3$$

Substituting $d = 3$ in (1), we get

$$2 = a + 3$$

$$\Rightarrow a = -1$$

Given that the number of terms (n) = 51

First term (a) = -1

So,

$$S_n = 51/2[2(-1) + (51 - 1)(3)]$$

$$= 51/2[-2 + 150]$$

$$= 51/2[148]$$

$$= 3774$$

Hence, the sum of first 51 terms for the A.P. is 3774.

12. Find the sum of

- (i) the first 15 multiples of 8
- (ii) the first 40 positive integers divisible by (a) 3 (b) 5 (c) 6.
- (iii) all 3 - digit natural numbers which are divisible by 13.
- (iv) all 3 - digit natural numbers which are multiples of 11.

Solution:

We know that the sum of terms for an A.P is given by

$$S_n = n/2[2a + (n - 1)d]$$

Where; a = first term for the given A.P. d = common difference of the given A.P. n = number of terms

- (i) Given, first 15 multiples of 8.
These multiples form an A.P: 8, 16, 24, , 120
Here, $a = 8$, $d = 16 - 8 = 8$ and the number of terms(n) = 15
Now, finding the sum of 15 terms, we have

$$\begin{aligned}S_n &= \frac{15}{2} [2(8) + (15 - 1)8] \\&= \frac{15}{2} [16 + (14)8] \\&= \frac{15}{2} [16 + 112] \\&= \frac{15}{2} [128] \\&= 960\end{aligned}$$

Hence, the sum of the first 15 multiples of 8 is 960

(ii)(a) First 40 positive integers divisible by 3.

Hence, the first multiple is 3 and the 40th multiple is 120.

And, these terms will form an A.P. with the common difference of 3.

Here, First term (a) = 3

Number of terms (n) = 40

Common difference (d) = 3

So, the sum of 40 terms

$$\begin{aligned}S_{40} &= 40/2[2(3) + (40 - 1)3] \\&= 20[6 + (39)3] \\&= 20(6 + 117) \\&= 20(123) = 2460\end{aligned}$$

Thus, the sum of first 40 multiples of 3 is 2460.

(b) First 40 positive integers divisible by 5

Hence, the first multiple is 5 and the 40th multiple is 200.

And, these terms will form an A.P. with the common difference of 5.

Here, First term (a) = 5

Number of terms (n) = 40

Common difference (d) = 5

So, the sum of 40 terms

$$\begin{aligned}S_{40} &= 40/2[2(5) + (40 - 1)5] \\&= 20[10 + (39)5] \\&= 20(10 + 195) \\&= 20(205) = 4100\end{aligned}$$

Hence, the sum of first 40 multiples of 5 is 4100.

(c) First 40 positive integers divisible by 6

Hence, the first multiple is 6 and the 40th multiple is 240.

And, these terms will form an A.P. with the common difference of 6.

Here, First term (a) = 6

Number of terms (n) = 40

Common difference (d) = 6

So, the sum of 40 terms

$$\begin{aligned} S_{40} &= 40/2[2(6) + (40 - 1)6] \\ &= 20[12 + (39)6] \\ &= 20(12 + 234) \\ &= 20(246) = 4920 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, the sum of first 40 multiples of 6 is 4920.

(iii) All 3 digit natural number which are divisible by 13.

So, we know that the first 3 digit multiple of 13 is 104 and the last 3 digit multiple of 13 is 988.

And, these terms form an A.P. with the common difference of 13.

Here, first term (a) = 104 and the last term (l) = 988

Common difference (d) = 13

Finding the number of terms in the A.P. by, $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$

We have,

$$988 = 104 + (n - 1)13$$

$$\Rightarrow 988 = 104 + 13n - 13$$

$$\Rightarrow 988 = 91 + 13n$$

$$\Rightarrow 13n = 897$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 69$$

Now, using the formula for the sum of n terms, we get

$$\begin{aligned} S_{69} &= 69/2[2(104) + (69 - 1)13] \\ &= 69/2[208 + 884] \\ &= 69/2[1092] \\ &= 69(546) \\ &= 37674 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, the sum of all 3 digit multiples of 13 is 37674.

(iv) All 3 digit natural number which are multiples of 11.

So, we know that the first 3 digit multiple of 11 is 110 and the last 3 digit multiple of 13 is 990.

And, these terms form an A.P. with the common difference of 11.

Here, first term (a) = 110 and the last term (l) = 990

Common difference (d) = 11

Finding the number of terms in the A.P. by, $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$

We get,

$$990 = 110 + (n - 1)11$$

$$\Rightarrow 990 = 110 + 11n - 11$$

$$\Rightarrow 990 = 99 + 11n$$

$$\Rightarrow 11n = 891$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 81$$

Now, using the formula for the sum of n terms, we get

$$S_{81} = 81/2[2(110) + (81 - 1)11]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 81/2[220 + 880] \\
 &= 81/2[1100] \\
 &= 81(550) \\
 &= 44550
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, the sum of all 3 digit multiples of 11 is 44550.

13. Find the sum:

(i) $2 + 4 + 6 + \dots + 200$

(ii) $3 + 11 + 19 + \dots + 803$

(iii) $(-5) + (-8) + (-11) + \dots + (-230)$

(iv) $1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + \dots + 199$

(v) $7 + 10\frac{1}{2} + 14 + \dots + 84$

(vi) $34 + 32 + 30 + \dots + 10$

(vii) $25 + 28 + 31 + \dots + 100$

Solution:

We know that the sum of terms for an A.P is given by

$$S_n = n/2[2a + (n - 1)d]$$

Where; a = first term for the given A.P. d = common difference of the given A.P. n = number of terms

Or $S_n = n/2[a + l]$

Where; a = first term for the given A.P. ;l = last term for the given A.P

- (i) Given series. $2 + 4 + 6 + \dots + 200$ which is an A.P
 Where, a = 2 ,d = $4 - 2 = 2$ and last term ($a_n = l$) = 200
 We know that, $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$
 So,
 $200 = 2 + (n - 1)2$
 $200 = 2 + 2n - 2$
 $n = 200/2 = 100$

Now, for the sum of these 100 terms

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{100} &= 100/2 [2 + 200] \\
 &= 50(202) \\
 &= 10100
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, the sum of terms of the given series is 10100.

- (ii) Given series. $3 + 11 + 19 + \dots + 803$ which is an A.P
 Where, a = 3 ,d = $11 - 3 = 8$ and last term ($a_n = l$) = 803
 We know that, $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$
 So,
 $803 = 3 + (n - 1)8$
 $803 = 3 + 8n - 8$
 $n = 808/8 = 101$

Now, for the sum of these 101 terms

$$\begin{aligned}S_{101} &= 101/2 [3 + 803] \\ &= 101(806)/2 \\ &= 101 \times 403 \\ &= 40703\end{aligned}$$

Hence, the sum of terms of the given series is 40703.

- (iii) Given series $(-5) + (-8) + (-11) + \dots + (-230)$ which is an A.P

Where, $a = -5$, $d = -8 - (-5) = -3$ and last term $(a_n = l) = -230$

We know that, $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$

So,

$$-230 = -5 + (n - 1)(-3)$$

$$-230 = -5 - 3n + 3$$

$$3n = -2 + 230$$

$$n = 228/3 = 76$$

Now, for the sum of these 76 terms

$$\begin{aligned}S_{76} &= 76/2 [-5 + (-230)] \\ &= 38 \times (-235) \\ &= -8930\end{aligned}$$

Hence, the sum of terms of the given series is -8930.

- (iv) Given series. $1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + \dots + 199$ which is an A.P

Where, $a = 1$, $d = 3 - 1 = 2$ and last term $(a_n = l) = 199$

We know that, $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$

So,

$$199 = 1 + (n - 1)2$$

$$199 = 1 + 2n - 2$$

$$n = 200/2 = 100$$

Now, for the sum of these 100 terms

$$\begin{aligned}S_{100} &= 100/2 [1 + 199] \\ &= 50(200) \\ &= 10000\end{aligned}$$

Hence, the sum of terms of the given series is 10000.

- (v) Given series $7 + 10\frac{1}{2} + 14 + \dots + 84$ which is an A.P

Where, $a = 7$, $d = 10\frac{1}{2} - 7 = (21 - 14)/2 = 7/2$ and last term $(a_n = l) = 84$

We know that, $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$

So,

$$84 = 7 + (n - 1)(7/2)$$

$$168 = 14 + 7n - 7$$

$$n = (168 - 7)/7 = 161/7 = 23$$

Now, for the sum of these 23 terms

$$\begin{aligned}S_{23} &= 23/2 [7 + 84] \\ &= 23(91)/2 \\ &= 2093/2\end{aligned}$$

Hence, the sum of terms of the given series is 2093/2.

- (vi) Given series, $34 + 32 + 30 + \dots + 10$ which is an A.P
Where, $a = 34$, $d = 32 - 34 = -2$ and last term ($a_n = l$) = 10

We know that, $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$

So,

$$10 = 34 + (n - 1)(-2)$$

$$10 = 34 - 2n + 2$$

$$n = (36 - 10)/2 = 13$$

Now, for the sum of these 13 terms

$$\begin{aligned}S_{13} &= 13/2 [34 + 10] \\ &= 13(44)/2 \\ &= 13 \times 22 \\ &= 286\end{aligned}$$

Hence, the sum of terms of the given series is 286.

- (vii) Given series, $25 + 28 + 31 + \dots + 100$ which is an A.P
Where, $a = 25$, $d = 28 - 25 = 3$ and last term ($a_n = l$) = 100

We know that, $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$

So,

$$100 = 25 + (n - 1)(3)$$

$$100 = 25 + 3n - 3$$

$$n = (100 - 22)/3 = 26$$

Now, for the sum of these 26 terms

$$\begin{aligned}S_{100} &= 26/2 [25 + 100] \\ &= 13(124) \\ &= 1625\end{aligned}$$

Hence, the sum of terms of the given series is 1625.

14. The first and the last terms of an A.P. are 17 and 350 respectively. If the common difference is 9, how many terms are there and what is their sum?

Solution:

Given, the first term of the A.P (a) = 17

The last term of the A.P (l) = 350

The common difference (d) of the A.P. = 9

Let the number of terms be n . And, we know that; $l = a + (n - 1)d$

$$\text{So, } 350 = 17 + (n - 1)9$$

$$\Rightarrow 350 = 17 + 9n - 9$$

$$\Rightarrow 350 = 8 + 9n$$

$$\Rightarrow 350 - 8 = 9n$$

Thus we get, $n = 38$

Now, finding the sum of terms

$$\begin{aligned} S_n &= n/2[a + l] \\ &= 38/2(17 + 350) \\ &= 19 \times 367 \\ &= 6973 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, the number of terms is of the A.P is 38 and their sum is 6973.

15. The third term of an A.P. is 7 and the seventh term exceeds three times the third term by 2. Find the first term, the common difference and the sum of first 20 terms.

Solution:

Let's consider the first term as a and the common difference as d .

Given,

$$a_3 = 7 \dots (1) \text{ and,}$$

$$a_7 = 3a_3 + 2 \dots (2)$$

So, using (1) in (2), we get,

$$a_7 = 3(7) + 2 = 21 + 2 = 23 \dots (3)$$

Also, we know that

$$a_n = a + (n - 1)d$$

So, the 3th term (for $n = 3$),

$$a_3 = a + (3 - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow 7 = a + 2d \text{ (Using 1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 7 - 2d \dots (4)$$

Similarly, for the 7th term ($n = 7$),

$$a_7 = a + (7 - 1)d \quad 23 = a + 6d = 23 \text{ (Using 3)}$$

$$a = 23 - 6d \dots (5)$$

Subtracting (4) from (5), we get,

$$a - a = (23 - 6d) - (7 - 2d)$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = 23 - 6d - 7 + 2d$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = 16 - 4d$$

$$\Rightarrow 4d = 16$$

$$\Rightarrow d = 4$$

Now, to find a , we substitute the value of d in (4), $a = 7 - 2(4)$

$$\Rightarrow a = 7 - 8$$

$$a = -1$$

Hence, for the A.P. $a = -1$ and $d = 4$

For finding the sum, we know that

$$S_n = n/2[2a + (n - 1)d] \text{ and } n = 20 \text{ (given)}$$

$$S_{20} = 20/2[2(-1) + (20 - 1)(4)]$$

$$= (10)[-2 + (19)(4)]$$

$$= (10)[-2 + 76]$$

$$= (10)[74]$$

$$= 740$$

Hence, the sum of first 20 terms for the given A.P. is 740

16. The first term of an A.P. is 2 and the last term is 50. The sum of all these terms is 442. Find the common difference.

Solution:

Given,

The first term of the A.P (a) = 2

The last term of the A.P (l) = 50

Sum of all the terms $S_n = 442$

So, let the common difference of the A.P. be taken as d .

The sum of all the terms is given as,

$$442 = (n/2)(2 + 50)$$

$$\Rightarrow 442 = (n/2)(52)$$

$$\Rightarrow 26n = 442$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 17$$

Now, the last term is expressed as

$$50 = 2 + (17 - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow 50 = 2 + 16d$$

$$\Rightarrow 16d = 48$$

$$\Rightarrow d = 3$$

Thus, the common difference of the A.P. is $d = 3$.

17. If 12th term of an A.P. is -13 and the sum of the first four terms is 24, what is the sum of first 10 terms?

Solution:

Let us take the first term as a and the common difference as d .

Given,

$$a_{12} = -13 \quad S_4 = 24$$

Also, we know that $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$

So, for the 12th term

$$a_{12} = a + (12 - 1)d = -13$$

$$\Rightarrow a + 11d = -13$$

$$a = -13 - 11d \quad \dots (1)$$

And, we that for sum of terms

$$S_n = n/2[2a + (n - 1)d]$$

Here, $n = 4$

$$S_4 = 4/2[2(a) + (4 - 1)d]$$

$$\Rightarrow 24 = (2)[2a + (3)(d)]$$

$$\Rightarrow 24 = 4a + 6d$$

$$\Rightarrow 4a = 24 - 6d$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 6 - \frac{6}{4}d \quad \dots (2)$$

Subtracting (1) from (2), we have

$$\Rightarrow a - a = (6 - \frac{6}{4}d) - (-13 - 11d)$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = 6 - \frac{6}{4}d + 13d + 11d$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = 19 + \frac{44d - 6d}{4s}$$

Further simplifying for d, we get,

$$\Rightarrow 0 = 19 + \frac{38}{4}d$$

$$\Rightarrow -19 = \frac{19}{2}d$$

$$\Rightarrow -19 \times 2 = 19d$$

$$\Rightarrow d = -2$$

On substituting the value of d in (1), we find a

$$a = -13 - 11(-2)$$

$$a = -13 + 22$$

$$a = 9$$

Next, the sum of 10 term is given by

$$S_{10} = 10/2[2(9) + (10 - 1)(-2)]$$

$$= (5)[19 + (9)(-2)]$$

$$= (5)(18 - 18) = 0$$

Thus, the sum of first 10 terms for the given A.P. is $S_{10} = 0$.

18. Find the sum of n terms of the series $(4 - (1/n)) + (4 - (2/n)) + (4 - (3/n)) + \dots$

Solution:

Let the first term be taken as a.

Given,

$$a = 4 - 1/n$$

So, common difference is

$$d = (4 - (2/n)) - (4 - (1/n))$$

$$= (4n - 2 - 4n + 1)/n$$

$$= -1/n$$

By using the formula,

$$S_n = n/2[2a + (n - 1)d]$$

We get,

$$= n/2[2(4 - (1/n)) + (n - 1)(-1/n)]$$

$$= n/2[8 - (2/n) + (-1 + (1/n))]$$

$$= \frac{n}{2}[(8n - 2 - n + 1)/n]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(7n - 1)$$

Hence, the sum of n terms of the series is $\frac{1}{2}(7n - 1)$.

19. In an A.P., if the first term is 22, the common difference is -4 and the sum to n terms is 64, find n .

Solution:

Given that,

$$a = 22, d = -4 \text{ and } S_n = 64$$

Let us consider the number of terms as n .

For sum of terms in an A.P, we know that

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

Where; a = first term for the given A.P. d = common difference of the given A.P. n = number of terms

So,

$$\Rightarrow S_n = \frac{n}{2}[2(22) + (n - 1)(-4)]$$

$$\Rightarrow 64 = \frac{n}{2}[2(22) + (n - 1)(-4)]$$

$$\Rightarrow 64(2) = n(48 - 4n)$$

$$\Rightarrow 128 = 48n - 4n^2$$

After rearranging the terms, we have a quadratic equation

$$4n^2 - 48n + 128 = 0,$$

$$n^2 - 12n + 32 = 0 \quad [\text{dividing by 4 on both sides}]$$

$$n^2 - 12n + 32 = 0$$

Solving by factorisation method,

$$n^2 - 8n - 4n + 32 = 0$$

$$n(n - 8) - 4(n - 8) = 0$$

$$(n - 8)(n - 4) = 0$$

$$\text{So, we get } n - 8 = 0 \Rightarrow n = 8$$

$$\text{Or, } n - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow n = 4$$

Hence, the number of terms can be either $n = 4$ or 8 .

20. In an A.P., if the 5th and 12th terms are 30 and 65 respectively, what is the sum of first 20 terms?

Solution:

Let's take the first term as a and the common difference to be d

Given that,

$$a_5 = 30 \text{ and } a_{12} = 65$$

And, we know that $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$

So,

$$a_5 = a + (5 - 1)d$$

$$30 = a + 4d$$

$$a = 30 - 4d \quad \dots (i)$$

Similarly, $a_{12} = a + (12 - 1)d$
 $65 = a + 11d$
 $a = 65 - 11d \dots (ii)$

Subtracting (i) from (ii), we have
 $a - a = (65 - 11d) - (30 - 4d)$
 $0 = 65 - 11d - 30 + 4d$
 $0 = 35 - 7d$
 $7d = 35$
 $d = 5$

Putting d in (i), we get
 $a = 30 - 4(5)$
 $a = 30 - 20$
 $a = 10$

Thus for the A.P; $d = 5$ and $a = 10$

Next, to find the sum of first 20 terms of this A.P., we use the following formula for the sum of n terms of an A.P.,

$$S_n = n/2[2a + (n - 1)d]$$

Where;

a = first term of the given A.P.

d = common difference of the given A.P.

n = number of terms

Here $n = 20$, so we have

$$\begin{aligned} S_{20} &= 20/2[2(10) + (20 - 1)(5)] \\ &= (10)[20 + (19)(5)] \\ &= (10)[20 + 95] \\ &= (10)[115] \\ &= 1150 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, the sum of first 20 terms for the given A.P. is 1150

21. Find the sum of first 51 terms of an A.P. whose second and third terms are 14 and 18 respectively.

Solution:

Let's take the first term as a and the common difference as d .

Given that,

$$a_2 = 14 \text{ and } a_3 = 18$$

And, we know that $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$

So,

$$a_2 = a + (2 - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow 14 = a + d$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 14 - d \dots (i)$$

Similarly,

$$a_3 = a + (3 - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow 18 = a + 2d$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 18 - 2d \dots (ii)$$

Subtracting (i) from (ii), we have

$$a - a = (18 - 2d) - (14 - d)$$

$$0 = 18 - 2d - 14 + d$$

$$0 = 4 - d$$

$$d = 4$$

Putting d in (i), to find a

$$a = 14 - 4$$

$$a = 10$$

Thus, for the A.P. $d = 4$ and $a = 10$

Now, to find sum of terms

$$S_n = n/2(2a + (n - 1)d)$$

Where,

a = the first term of the A.P.

d = common difference of the A.P.

n = number of terms So, using the formula for

$$n = 51,$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{51} = 51/2[2(10) + (51 - 1)(4)]$$

$$= 51/2[20 + (40)4]$$

$$= 51/2[220]$$

$$= 51(110)$$

$$= 5610$$

Hence, the sum of the first 51 terms of the given A.P. is 5610

22. If the sum of 7 terms of an A.P. is 49 and that of 17 terms is 289, find the sum of n terms.

Solution:

Given,

Sum of 7 terms of an A.P. is 49

$$\Rightarrow S_7 = 49$$

And, sum of 17 terms of an A.P. is 289

$$\Rightarrow S_{17} = 289$$

Let the first term of the A.P be a and common difference as d.

And, we know that the sum of n terms of an A.P is

$$S_n = n/2[2a + (n - 1)d]$$

So,

$$S_7 = 49 = 7/2[2a + (7 - 1)d]$$

$$= 7/2 [2a + 6d]$$

$$= 7[a + 3d]$$

$$\Rightarrow 7a + 21d = 49$$

$$a + 3d = 7 \dots\dots (i)$$

Similarly,

$$S_{17} = 17/2[2a + (17 - 1)d]$$

$$= 17/2 [2a + 16d]$$

$$= 17[a + 8d]$$

$$\Rightarrow 17[a + 8d] = 289$$

$$a + 8d = 17 \dots (ii)$$

Now, subtracting (i) from (ii), we have

$$a + 8d - (a + 3d) = 17 - 7$$

$$5d = 10$$

$$d = 2$$

Putting d in (i), we find a

$$a + 3(2) = 7$$

$$a = 7 - 6 = 1$$

So, for the A.P: $a = 1$ and $d = 2$

For the sum of n terms is given by,

$$S_n = n/2[2(1) + (n - 1)(2)]$$

$$= n/2[2 + 2n - 2]$$

$$= n/2[2n]$$

$$= n^2$$

Therefore, the sum of n terms of the A.P is given by n^2 .

23. The first term of an A.P. is 5, the last term is 45 and the sum is 400. Find the number of terms and the common difference.

Solution:

Sum of first n terms of an A.P is given by $S_n = n/2(2a + (n - 1)d)$

Given,

First term (a) = 5, last term (a_n) = 45 and sum of n terms (S_n) = 400

Now, we know that

$$a_n = a + (n - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow 45 = 5 + (n - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow 40 = nd - d$$

$$\Rightarrow nd - d = 40 \dots (1)$$

Also,

$$S_n = n/2(2a + (n - 1)d)$$

$$400 = n/2(2(5) + (n - 1)d)$$

$$800 = n(10 + nd - d)$$

$$800 = n(10 + 40) \quad [\text{using (1)}]$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 16$$

Putting n in (1), we find d

$$nd - d = 40$$

$$16d - d = 40$$

$$15d = 40$$

$$d = 8/3$$

Therefore, the common difference of the given A.P. is $8/3$.

24. In an A.P. the first term is 8, n^{th} term is 33 and the sum of first n term is 123. Find n and the d , the common difference.

Solution:

Given,

The first term of the A.P (a) = 8

The n th term of the A.P (l) = 33

And, the sum of all the terms $S_n = 123$

Let the common difference of the A.P. be d .

So, find the number of terms by

$$123 = (n/2)(8 + 33)$$

$$123 = (n/2)(41)$$

$$n = (123 \times 2) / 41$$

$$n = 246/41$$

$$n = 6$$

Next, to find the common difference of the A.P. we know that

$$l = a + (n - 1)d$$

$$33 = 8 + (6 - 1)d$$

$$33 = 8 + 5d$$

$$5d = 25$$

$$d = 5$$

Thus, the number of terms is $n = 6$ and the common difference of the A.P. is $d = 5$.

25. In an A.P. the first term is 22, n th term is -11 and the sum of first n term is 66. Find n and the d , the common difference.

Solution:

Given,

The first term of the A.P (a) = 22

The n th term of the A.P (l) = -11

And, sum of all the terms $S_n = 66$

Let the common difference of the A.P. be d .

So, finding the number of terms by

$$66 = (n/2)[22 + (-11)]$$

$$66 = (n/2)[22 - 11]$$

$$(66)(2) = n(11)$$

$$6 \times 2 = n$$

$$n = 12$$

Now, for finding d

We know that, $l = a + (n - 1)d$

$$-11 = 22 + (12 - 1)d$$

$$-11 = 22 + 11d$$

$$11d = -33$$

$$d = -3$$

Hence, the number of terms is $n = 12$ and the common difference $d = -3$

26. The first and the last terms of an A.P. are 7 and 49 respectively. If sum of all its terms is 420, find the common difference.

Solution:

Given,

First term (a) = 7, last term (a_n) = 49 and sum of n terms (S_n) = 420

Now, we know that

$$a_n = a + (n - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow 49 = 7 + (n - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow 43 = nd - d$$

$$\Rightarrow nd - d = 42 \dots (1)$$

Next,

$$S_n = n/2(2(7) + (n - 1)d)$$

$$\Rightarrow 840 = n[14 + nd - d]$$

$$\Rightarrow 840 = n[14 + 42] \text{ [using (1)]}$$

$$\Rightarrow 840 = 54n$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 15 \dots (2)$$

So, by substituting (2) in (1), we have

$$nd - d = 42$$

$$\Rightarrow 15d - d = 42$$

$$\Rightarrow 14d = 42$$

$$\Rightarrow d = 3$$

Therefore, the common difference of the given A.P. is 3.

27. The first and the last terms of an A.P are 5 and 45 respectively. If the sum of all its terms is 400, find its common difference.

Solution:

Given,

First term (a) = 5 and the last term (l) = 45

Also, $S_n = 400$

We know that,

$$a_n = a + (n - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow 45 = 5 + (n - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow 40 = nd - d$$

$$\Rightarrow nd - d = 40 \dots (1)$$

Next,

$$S_n = n/2(2(5) + (n - 1)d)$$

$$\Rightarrow 400 = n[10 + nd - d]$$

$$\Rightarrow 800 = n[10 + 40] \text{ [using (1)]}$$

$$\Rightarrow 800 = 50n$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 16 \dots (2)$$

So, by substituting (2) in (1), we have

$$nd - d = 40$$

$$\Rightarrow 16d - d = 40$$

$$\Rightarrow 15d = 40$$

$$\Rightarrow d = 8/3$$

Therefore, the common difference of the given A.P. is $8/3$.

28. The sum of first q terms of an A.P. is 162. The ratio of its 6th term to its 13th term is 1 : 2. Find the first and 15th term of the A.P.

Solution:

Let a be the first term and d be the common difference.

And we know that, sum of first n terms is:

$$S_n = n/2(2a + (n - 1)d)$$

Also, n th term is given by $a_n = a + (n - 1)d$

From the question, we have

$$S_q = 162 \text{ and } a_6 : a_{13} = 1 : 2$$

So,

$$2a_6 = a_{13}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2[a + (6 - 1)d] = a + (13 - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow 2a + 10d = a + 12d$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 2d \dots (1)$$

And, $S_9 = 162$

$$\Rightarrow S_9 = 9/2(2a + (9 - 1)d)$$

$$\Rightarrow 162 = 9/2(2a + 8d)$$

$$\Rightarrow 162 \times 2 = 9[4d + 8d] \quad [\text{from (1)}]$$

$$\Rightarrow 324 = 9 \times 12d$$

$$\Rightarrow d = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 2(3) \quad [\text{from (1)}]$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 6$$

Hence, the first term of the A.P. is 6

$$\text{For the 15th term, } a_{15} = a + 14d = 6 + 14 \times 3 = 6 + 42$$

Therefore, $a_{15} = 48$

29. If the 10th term of an A.P. is 21 and the sum of its first 10 terms is 120, find its n th term.

Solution:

Let's consider a to be the first term and d be the common difference.

And we know that, sum of first n terms is:

$$S_n = n/2(2a + (n - 1)d) \text{ and } n^{\text{th}} \text{ term is given by: } a_n = a + (n - 1)d$$

Now, from the question we have

$$S_{10} = 120$$

$$\Rightarrow 120 = 10/2(2a + (10 - 1)d)$$

$$\Rightarrow 120 = 5(2a + 9d)$$

$$\Rightarrow 24 = 2a + 9d \dots (1)$$

Also given that, $a_{10} = 21$

$$\Rightarrow 21 = a + (10 - 1)d$$

$$\Rightarrow 21 = a + 9d \dots (2)$$

Subtracting (2) from (1), we get

$$24 - 21 = 2a + 9d - a - 9d$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 3$$

Now, on putting $a = 3$ in equation (2), we get

$$3 + 9d = 21$$

$$9d = 18$$

$$d = 2$$

Thus, we have the first term(a) = 3 and the common difference(d) = 2

Therefore, the n^{th} term is given by

$$a_n = a + (n - 1)d = 3 + (n - 1)2$$

$$= 3 + 2n - 2$$

$$= 2n + 1$$

Hence, the n^{th} term of the A.P is (a_n) = $2n + 1$.

30. The sum of first 7 terms of an A.P. is 63 and the sum of its next 7 terms is 161. Find the 28th term of this A.P.

Solution:

Let's take a to be the first term and d to be the common difference.

And we know that, sum of first n terms

$$S_n = n/2(2a + (n - 1)d)$$

Given that sum of the first 7 terms of an A.P. is 63.

$$S_7 = 63$$

And sum of next 7 terms is 161.

So, the sum of first 14 terms = Sum of first 7 terms + sum of next 7 terms

$$S_{14} = 63 + 161 = 224$$

Now, having

$$S_7 = 7/2(2a + (7 - 1)d)$$

$$\Rightarrow 63(2) = 7(2a + 6d)$$

$$\Rightarrow 9 \times 2 = 2a + 6d$$

$$\Rightarrow 2a + 6d = 18 \dots (1)$$

And,

$$S_{14} = 14/2(2a + (14 - 1)d)$$

$$\Rightarrow 224 = 7(2a + 13d)$$

$$\Rightarrow 32 = 2a + 13d \dots (2)$$

Now, subtracting (1) from (2), we get

$$\Rightarrow 13d - 6d = 32 - 18$$

$$\Rightarrow 7d = 14$$

$$\Rightarrow d = 2$$

Using d in (1), we have

$$2a + 6(2) = 18$$

$$2a = 18 - 12$$

$$a = 3$$

Thus, from n^{th} term

$$\Rightarrow a_{28} = a + (28 - 1)d$$

$$= 3 + 27(2)$$

$$= 3 + 54 = 57$$

Therefore, the 28th term is 57.

31. The sum of first seven terms of an A.P. is 182. If its 4th and 17th terms are in ratio 1: 5, find the A.P.

Solution:

Given that,

$$S_{17} = 182$$

And, we know that the sum of first n term is:

$$S_n = n/2(2a + (n - 1)d)$$

So,

$$S_7 = 7/2(2a + (7 - 1)d)$$

$$182 \times 2 = 7(2a + 6d)$$

$$364 = 14a + 42d$$

$$26 = a + 3d$$

$$a = 26 - 3d \dots (1)$$

Also, it's given that 4th term and 17th term are in a ratio of 1: 5. So, we have

$$\Rightarrow 5(a_4) = 1(a_{17})$$

$$\Rightarrow 5(a + 3d) = 1(a + 16d)$$

$$\Rightarrow 5a + 15d = a + 16d$$

$$\Rightarrow 4a = d \dots (2)$$

Now, substituting (2) in (1), we get

$$\Rightarrow 4(26 - 3d) = d$$

$$\Rightarrow 104 - 12d = d$$

$$\Rightarrow 104 = 13d$$

$$\Rightarrow d = 8$$

Putting d in (2), we get

$$\Rightarrow 4a = d$$

$$\Rightarrow 4a = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 2$$

Therefore, the first term is 2 and the common difference is 8. So, the A.P. is 2, 10, 18, 26, . . .

32. The nth term of an A.P is given by $(-4n + 15)$. Find the sum of first 20 terms of this A.P.

Solution:

Given,

$$\text{The } n^{\text{th}} \text{ term of the A.P} = (-4n + 15)$$

So, by putting $n = 1$ and $n = 20$ we can find the first and 20th term of the A.P

$$a = (-4(1) + 15) = 11$$

And,

$$a_{20} = (-4(20) + 15) = -65$$

Now, to find the sum of 20 terms of this A.P we have the first and last term.

So, using the formula

$$S_n = n/2(a + l)$$

$$S_{20} = 20/2(11 + (-65))$$

$$= 10(-54)$$

$$= -540$$

Therefore, the sum of first 20 terms of this A.P. is -540.

33. In an A.P. the sum of first ten terms is -150 and the sum of its next 10 term is -550. Find the A.P.

Solution:

Let's take a to be the first term and d to be the common difference.

And we know that, sum of first n terms

$$S_n = n/2(2a + (n - 1)d)$$

Given that sum of the first 10 terms of an A.P. is -150.

$$S_{10} = -150$$

And the sum of next 10 terms is -550.

So, the sum of first 20 terms = Sum of first 10 terms + sum of next 10 terms

$$S_{20} = -150 + -550 = -700$$

Now, having

$$S_{10} = 10/2(2a + (10 - 1)d)$$

$$\Rightarrow -150 = 5(2a + 9d)$$

$$\Rightarrow -30 = 2a + 9d$$

$$\Rightarrow 2a + 9d = -30 \dots (1)$$

And,

$$S_{20} = 20/2(2a + (20 - 1)d)$$

$$\Rightarrow -700 = 10(2a + 19d)$$

$$\Rightarrow -70 = 2a + 19d \dots (2)$$

Now, subtracting (1) from (2), we get

$$\Rightarrow 19d - 9d = -70 - (-30)$$

$$\Rightarrow 10d = -40$$

$$\Rightarrow d = -4$$

Using d in (1), we have

$$2a + 9(-4) = -30$$

$$2a = -30 + 36$$

$$a = 6/2 = 3$$

Hence, we have $a = 3$ and $d = -4$

So, the A.P is 3, -1, -5, -9, -13,.....

34. Sum of the first 14 terms of an A.P. is 1505 and its first term is 10. Find its 25th term.

Solution

Given,

First term of the A.P is 1505 and

$$S_{14} = 1505$$

We know that, the sum of first n terms is

$$S_n = n/2(2a + (n - 1)d)$$

So,

$$S_{14} = 14/2(2(10) + (14 - 1)d) = 1505$$

$$7(20 + 13d) = 1505$$

$$20 + 13d = 215$$

$$13d = 215 - 20$$

$$d = 195/13$$

$$d = 15$$

Thus, the 25th term is given by

$$a_{25} = 10 + (25 - 1)15$$

$$= 10 + (24)15$$

$$= 10 + 360$$

$$= 370$$

Therefore, the 25th term of the A.P is 370

35. In an A.P. , the first term is 2, the last term is 29 and the sum of the terms is 155. Find the common difference of the A.P.

Solution:

Given,

The first term of the A.P. (a) = 2

The last term of the A.P. (l) = 29

And, sum of all the terms (S_n) = 155

Let the common difference of the A.P. be d.

So, find the number of terms by sum of terms formula

$$S_n = n/2 (a + l)$$

$$155 = n/2(2 + 29)$$

$$155(2) = n(31)$$

$$31n = 310$$

$$n = 10$$

Using n for the last term, we have

$$l = a + (n - 1)d$$

$$29 = 2 + (10 - 1)d$$

$$29 = 2 + (9)d$$

$$29 - 2 = 9d$$

$$9d = 27$$

$$d = 3$$

Hence, the common difference of the A.P. is $d = 3$

36. The first and the last term of an A.P are 17 and 350 respectively. If the common difference is 9, how many terms are there and what is their sum?

Solution:

Given,

In an A.P first term (a) = 17 and the last term (l) = 350

And, the common difference (d) = 9

We know that,

$$a_n = a + (n - 1)d$$

so,

$$\begin{aligned}a_n = 1 &= 17 + (n - 1)9 = 350 \\17 + 9n - 9 &= 350 \\9n &= 350 - 8 \\n &= 342/9 \\n &= 38\end{aligned}$$

So, the sum of all the term of the A.P is given by

$$\begin{aligned}S_n &= n/2 (a + l) \\&= 38/2(17 + 350) \\&= 19(367) \\&= 6973\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the sum of terms of the A.P is 6973.

37. Find the number of terms of the A.P. $-12, -9, -6, \dots, 21$. If 1 is added to each term of this A.P., then find the sum of all terms of the A.P. thus obtained.

Solution:

Given,

First term, $a = -12$

Common difference, $d = a_2 - a_1 = -9 - (-12)$

$$d = -9 + 12 = 3$$

And, we know that n^{th} term $= a_n = a + (n - 1)d$

$$\Rightarrow 21 = -12 + (n - 1)3$$

$$\Rightarrow 21 = -12 + 3n - 3$$

$$\Rightarrow 21 = 3n - 15$$

$$\Rightarrow 36 = 3n$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 12$$

Thus, the number of terms is 12.

Now, if 1 is added to each of the 12 terms, the sum will increase by 12.

Hence, the sum of all the terms of the A.P. so obtained is

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow S_{12} + 12 &= 12/2[a + l] + 12 \\&= 6[-12 + 21] + 12 \\&= 6 \times 9 + 12 \\&= 66\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the sum after adding 1 to each of the terms in the A.P is 66.