

In order for a GP, common ratio r , to possess a finite sum to infinity, then...

The n^{th} term of a GP, first term a , common ratio r , is given by...

$$\frac{2\pi}{3} \text{ radians} =$$

The first three terms in an arithmetic progression are p , $5p-8$, $3p+8$.
 $p =$

In the interval $0^\circ < x < 360^\circ$,
 $\tan x$ is positive. So...

$$\sum_{r=3}^7 (2r+1) =$$

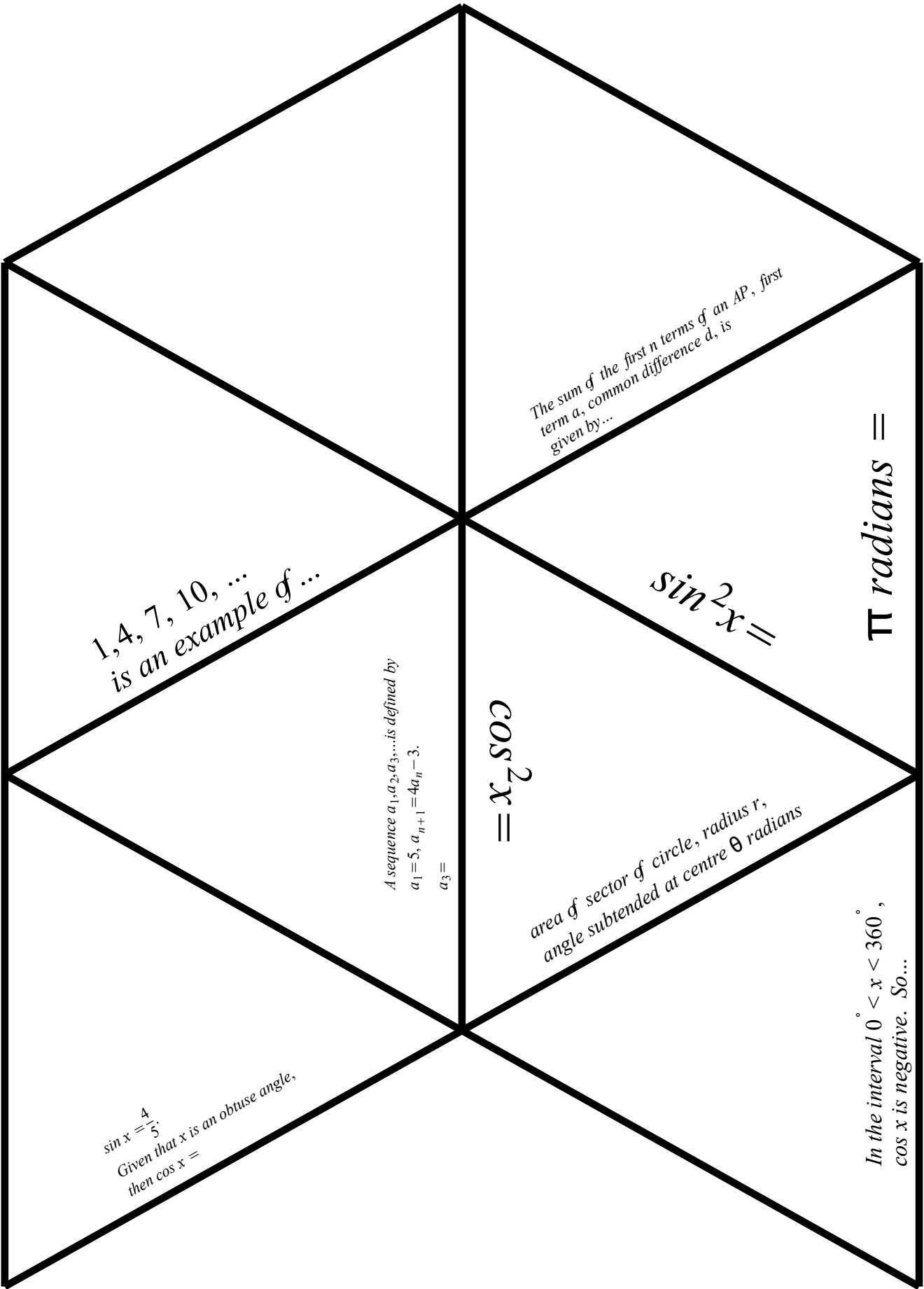
The first term of a geometric series is 120.
The sum to infinity of the series is 480.
The common ratio =

$$\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} =$$

$$90^\circ =$$

$$315^\circ =$$

In the interval $0^\circ < x < 360^\circ$,
 $\sin x$ is negative. So...



1, 4, 7, 10, ...
is an example of ...

The sum of the first n terms of an AP, first term a , common difference d , is given by...

A sequence a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots is defined by
 $a_1 = 5, a_{n+1} = 4a_n - 3.$
 $a_3 =$

$\sin^2 x =$

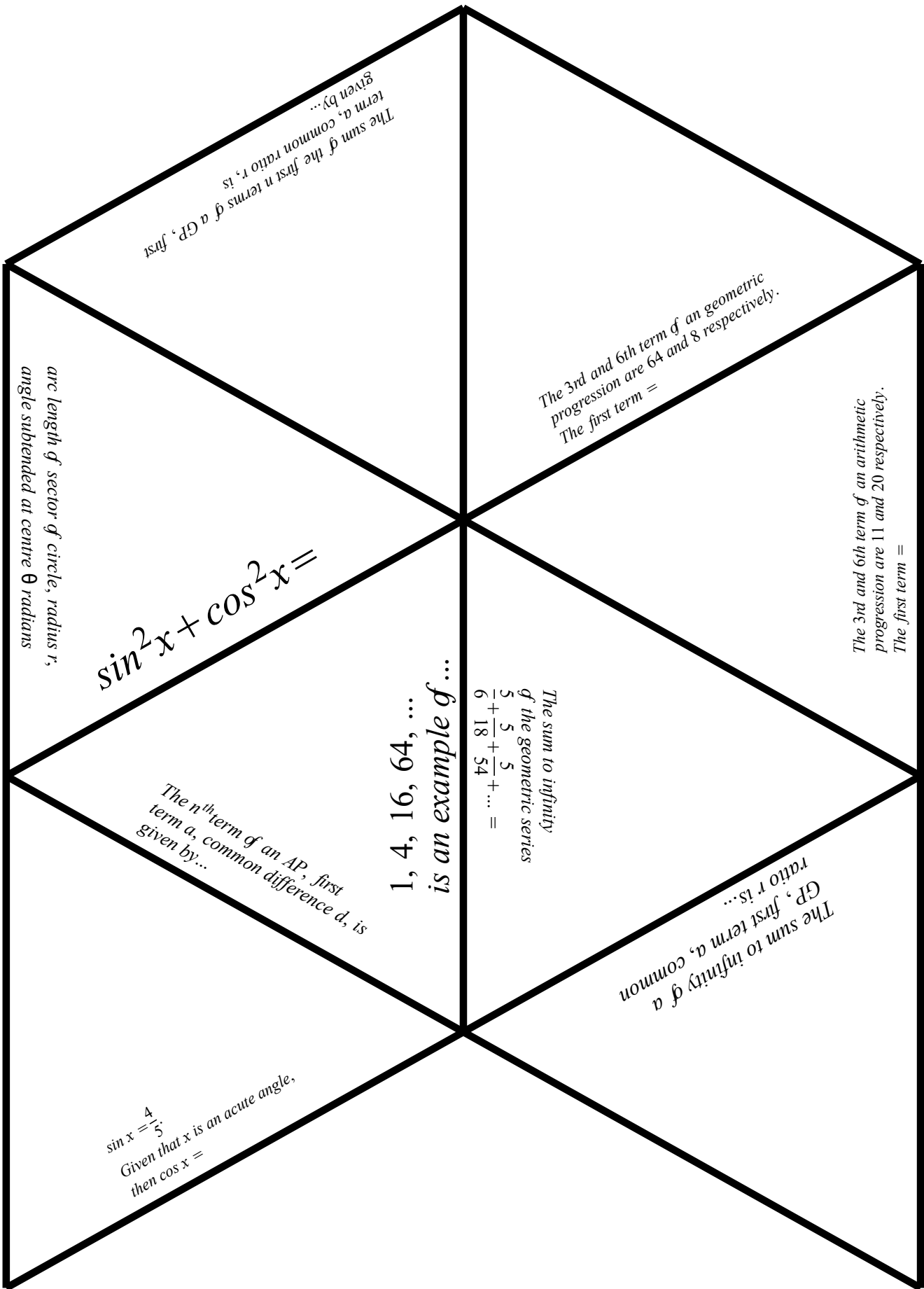
π radians =

$\cos^2 x =$

area of sector of circle, radius r , angle subtended at centre θ radians

$\sin x = \frac{4}{5}$.
 Given that x is an obtuse angle,
 then $\cos x =$

In the interval $0^\circ < x < 360^\circ$,
 $\cos x$ is negative. So...



arc length of sector of circle, radius r ,
angle subtended at centre θ radians

$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x =$$

The n^{th} term of an AP, first
term a , common difference d , is
given by...

1, 4, 16, 64, ...
is an example of ...

The sum to infinity
of the geometric series

$$\frac{5}{6} + \frac{5}{18} + \frac{5}{54} + \dots =$$

The sum to infinity of a
GP, first term a , common
ratio r is ...

$\sin x = \frac{4}{5}$
Given that x is an acute angle,
then $\cos x =$

The sum of the first n terms of a GP, first
term a , common ratio r , is
given by...

The 3rd and 6th term of an geometric
progression are 64 and 8 respectively.
The first term =

The 3rd and 6th term of an arithmetic
progression are 11 and 20 respectively.
The first term =