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...

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

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

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

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

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...

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

π radians =

$\sin^2 x =$

$1, 4, 7, 10, \ldots$ is an example of ...

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

$a_3 =$

$\cos^2 x =$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The sum to infinity of the geometric series $\frac{5}{6}+\frac{5}{18}+\frac{5}{54}+\ldots=$

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

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 =