

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
 $a_1 = 5, a_{n+1} = 4a_n - 3.$
 $a_3 =$

$\sin^2 x =$

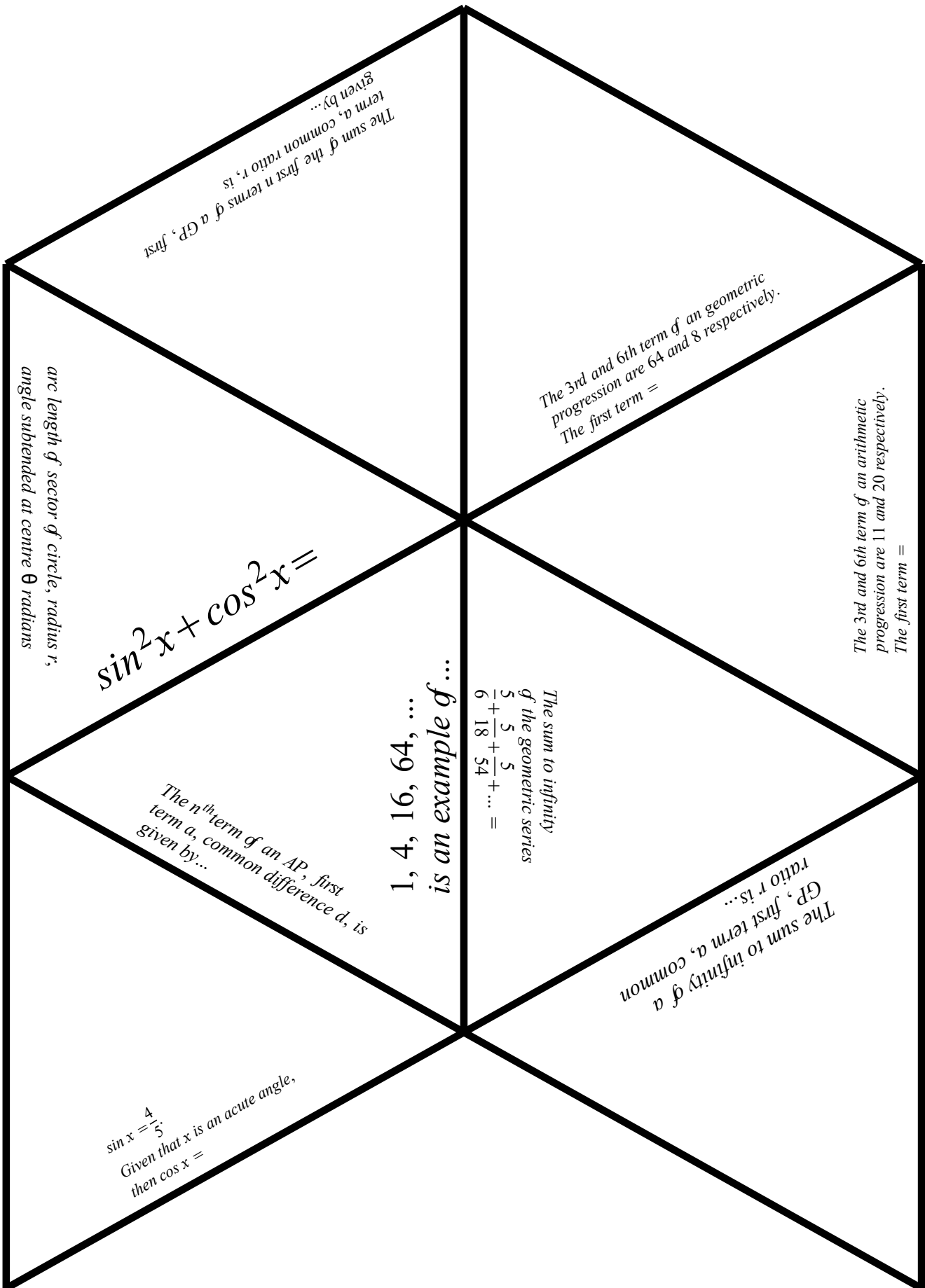
π radians =

$\cos^2 x =$

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...



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

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

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

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 =

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 $\cos x =$