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CLASS X · MATHEMATICS STANDARD (041) · CBSE BOARD EXAMINATION 2027

CHAPTER 5

Arithmetic Progressions

3, 7, 11, 15, …

d = 4

$a_n = 4n - 1$

Chapter Practice Booklet · Questions only · Answers in the separate Answer Booklet

68 practice questions | 4 case studies | Board question index | Original diagrams

INSIDE THIS BOOKLET

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STUDENT DETAILS

NAME _____

CLASS & SECTION _____

ROLL NO. _____

BOOKLET STARTED ON _____

CHAPTER TEST SCORE _____ / 20

1

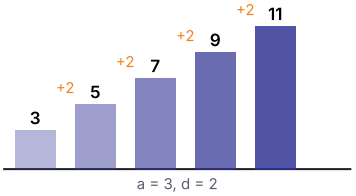
READ THIS FIRST

Chapter Notes

The whole chapter in short-note form: every definition, formula, method and model answer. Revise from here – you should not need the textbook again.

1 What is an arithmetic progression?

An **arithmetic progression (AP)** is a list of numbers in which each term after the first is got by adding a fixed number d to the term before it. d is the **common difference**: $d = a_2 - a_1 = a_3 - a_2 = \ldots$



- General form: $a,\ a+d,\ a+2d,\ a+3d,\ \ldots$ (a = first term).
- d can be positive (3, 7, 11, …), negative (10, 7, 4, …; $d = -3$) or zero (5, 5, 5, …). Surds are fine too: $\sqrt{2},\ 2\sqrt{2},\ 3\sqrt{2}$ has $d = \sqrt{2}$.
- An AP is **finite** if it has a last term, otherwise **infinite**.

EXAMPLE
1, 4, 9, 16, …: differences 3, 5, 7 are not equal, so it is **not** an AP.

2 Three terms in AP

a, b, c are in AP if and only if $b - a = c - b$, i.e. $2b = a + c$. (b is the **arithmetic mean** of a and c.)

EXAMPLE
For what k are $k+2,\ 4k-6,\ 3k-2$ in AP?
$2(4k-6) = (k+2) + (3k-2) \rightarrow 8k - 12 = 4k \rightarrow k = 3$. The terms are 5, 6, 7 ✓

When a question says "three numbers in AP", take them as $a-d,\ a,\ a+d$: their sum is $3a$, which gives a at once.

3 The nth term

$a_n = a + (n-1)d$ (the nth term, also called the general term)

EXAMPLE
20th term of 4, 9, 14, …: $a = 4,\ d = 5,\ a_{20} = 4 + 19 \times 5 = 99$.

EXAMPLE
Which term of 4, 9, 14, … is 154? $4 + (n-1)5 = 154 \rightarrow n - 1 = 30 \rightarrow n = 31$: the 31st term.

EXAMPLE
Is 300 a term? $4 + (n-1)5 = 300 \rightarrow n - 1 = 59.2$, not a whole number, so **no**.

n is a term number, so it must be a positive whole number.

4 Number of terms · from the end · middle term

- **Number of terms** in $a, \ldots, l$: $n = \dfrac{l-a}{d} + 1$.
- **nth term from the end** (last term l): $l - (n-1)d$.
- **Middle term:** if n is odd, it is the $\left(\dfrac{n+1}{2}\right)$th term; if n is even, there are two middle terms, the $\dfrac{n}{2}$th and $\left(\dfrac{n}{2}+1\right)$th.

EXAMPLE
3, 8, 13, …, 253: $n = \dfrac{250}{5} + 1 = 51$. 20th term from the end $= 253 - 19 \times 5 = 158$.

EXAMPLE
Middle term of 7, 11, 15, …, 87: $n = \dfrac{80}{4} + 1 = 21$ (odd), so the 11th term: $7 + 10 \times 4 = 47$.

5 Finding a and d from two facts

1. Write each fact as an equation in a and d, using $a_n = a + (n-1)d$.
2. Subtract the equations to get d, then find a.
3. Write the AP or the term asked for.

EXAMPLE
$a_3 = 12$ and $a_{10} = 47$: $a + 2d = 12$, $a + 9d = 47 \to 7d = 35$, $d = 5$, $a = 2$. AP: 2, 7, 12, …

EXAMPLE
"The 7th term exceeds the 5th by 8": $a_7 - a_5 = 2d = 8 \to d = 4$.

6 Sum of the first n terms

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2}\left[2a + (n-1)d\right] \quad \text{or} \quad S_n = \frac{n}{2}(a + l),$$
where $l = a_n$ is the last term.

- Idea: write the sum forwards and backwards and add. Each pair adds to $a + l$, and there are n pairs, so $2S_n = n(a + l)$.
- Sum of the first n natural numbers: $1 + 2 + \cdots + n = \dfrac{n(n+1)}{2}$. So $1 + 2 + \cdots + 100 = 5050$.
- Sum of the first n odd numbers: $1 + 3 + 5 + \cdots = n^2$.

EXAMPLE
First 20 terms of 3, 7, 11, …: $S_{20} = 10[6 + 19 \times 4] = 10 \times 82 = 820$.

7 Using S_n

- **Term from the sum:** $a_n = S_n - S_{n-1}$; in particular $a_1 = S_1$.
- **How many terms give a sum:** put S_n equal to the sum. This gives a quadratic in n; keep only a positive whole number.

EXAMPLE
$S_n = 3n^2 + 2n$: $a_1 = S_1 = 5$, $S_2 = 16$, so $a_2 = 11$, $d = 6$, $a_n = 6n - 1$.

EXAMPLE
How many terms of 9, 17, 25, … make 636?
$\frac{n}{2}[18 + 8(n-1)] = 636 \to 4n^2 + 5n - 636 = 0 \to n = \dfrac{-5 + 101}{8} = 12$ (the other root is negative).

8 Multiples and number problems

1. Find the first and the last number that fit (careful with "between": the end numbers are left out).
2. Count the terms: $n = \dfrac{l - a}{d} + 1$.
3. Add them: $S_n = \dfrac{n}{2}(a + l)$.

EXAMPLE
Multiples of 7 between 100 and 300: 105, 112, …, 294. $n = \dfrac{189}{7} + 1 = 28$; $S = 14 \times (105 + 294) = 5586$.

EXAMPLE
Two-digit numbers divisible by 3: 12, 15, …, 99. $n = \dfrac{87}{3} + 1 = 30$.

9 Model answer: two terms given (3 marks)

The 7th term of an AP is 32 and its 13th term is 62. Find the AP and the sum of its first 20 terms.

1. $a + 6d = 32$ and $a + 12d = 62$ 1
2. Subtracting: $6d = 30 \to d = 5$, $a = 2$. The AP is 2, 7, 12, 17, … 1
3. $S_{20} = \dfrac{20}{2}[2 \times 2 + 19 \times 5] = 10 \times 99 = 990$ 1

10 Model answer: savings (5 marks)

A family saves ₹800 in the first month and ₹150 more every month than in the month before. How much do they save in the 12th month? In which month do they save ₹3,050? How much do they save in the first year?

1. Savings form an AP with $a = 800$, $d = 150$. ½
2. $a_{12} = 800 + 11 \times 150 = ₹2{,}450$ 1
3. $800 + (n-1)150 = 3050 \to n - 1 = 15$ 1
4. $n = 16$: in the 16th month ½
5. $S_{12} = \dfrac{12}{2}[1600 + 11 \times 150] = 6 \times 3250$ 1
6. $= ₹19{,}500$ 1

11 **Checks that save marks**

- Use $n - 1$, not n: the 20th term is $a + 19d$.
- $d = a_2 - a_1$ (second minus first). For 10, 7, 4, … $d = -3$.
- "Between 1 and 300" leaves out 1 and 300.
- A value of n must be a positive whole number. If two values come out, check both against the story (a row cannot have a negative number of bricks).
- Do not divide the sum by n to get a term: use $a_n = S_n - S_{n-1}$.

Exam snapshot

What the board asks, and how to prepare

SYLLABUS 2026–27

- Motivation for studying arithmetic progressions.
- Derivation of the nth term and of the sum of the first n terms of an AP.
- Using them to solve daily-life problems.

Note: the sum of n terms is asked every year, usually as a 3- to 5-mark word problem or a case study.

BOARD WEIGHTAGE

20 / 80

Unit II Algebra (Polynomials, Linear Equations, Quadratic Equations, AP) together. Every paper checked had a 1-mark question from this chapter, plus a 3- to 5-mark question: a sum-of-n-terms problem or a 4-mark case study.

MOST ASKED IN BOARD PAPERS, 2024–2026 + SAMPLE PAPER 2026–27 (4 PAPERS CHECKED)

How often	Question type	Marks	Papers
★★★	Sum of n terms: find n, a term from S_n, or a sum from two conditions	1–5	3 of 4
★★☆	Common difference, nth term, middle term	1	2 of 4
★★☆	Case study on a real-life AP (a race, rounds of a run)	4	2 of 4
★☆☆	3-mark word problem: multiples, angles of a polygon	3	1 of 4

MISTAKES THAT COST MARKS

- Writing $a_n = a + nd$ instead of $a + (n-1)d$.
- Taking $d = a_1 - a_2$: the sign of d comes out wrong for a decreasing AP.
- Including the end numbers when a question says "between".
- Accepting a value of n that is a fraction or negative, or not checking it against the story.
- Getting a term by dividing S_n by n. Use $a_n = S_n - S_{n-1}$.
- In "last 8 terms" questions, counting the term numbers wrongly (for 30 terms they are the 23rd to the 30th).

HOW TO USE THIS BOOKLET

1. **Day 1:** Notes, then Part A (NCERT) and Part B (Exemplar). Do every MUST DO question first.
2. **Day 2:** Part C (board pattern) and Part D (case studies).
3. **Day 3:** Part E (challenge) and the real board questions in Part F.
4. **Sun 20 Dec: Sunday chapter test – 20 marks in 40 minutes, without the booklet.**
5. Check every answer in the Answer Booklet. Write each mistake on the My Mistakes page.

RULES AT A GLANCE

Common difference	$d = a_2 - a_1$
nth term	$a_n = a + (n-1)d$
nth from the end	$l - (n-1)d$
Number of terms	$n = \dfrac{l-a}{d} + 1$
Three terms in AP	$2b = a + c$; take $a-d$, a, $a+d$
Sum	$S_n = \dfrac{n}{2}[2a + (n-1)d] = \dfrac{n}{2}(a+l)$
Term from sum	$a_n = S_n - S_{n-1}$

PART A · NCERT PRACTICE

A NCERT Practice

The same skills as the NCERT examples and exercises, with new numbers. Finish every question before moving on.

Is it an AP?

A1. Which of these are APs? For each AP, write the common difference. MUST DO [3]

(i) $3, 7, 11, 15, \ldots$ (ii) $1, 4, 9, 16, \ldots$ (iii) $-6, -2.5, 1, 4.5, \ldots$

A2. Write the first four terms of the AP: [2]

(i) $a = 5, d = -3$ (ii) $a = -1.5, d = 0.5$

A3. Write the first term and the common difference: [2]

(i) $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{4}, \frac{7}{4}, \ldots$

(ii) $0.7, 0.3, -0.1, -0.5, \ldots$

A4. Which of these lists is an AP? [1]

(a) $\sqrt{3},\ \sqrt{6},\ \sqrt{9},\ \ldots$ (b) $1,\ 1,\ 2,\ 2,\ \ldots$ (c) $a,\ 2a,\ 3a,\ \ldots$ (d) $2,\ 4,\ 8,\ 16,\ \ldots$

The nth term

A5. Find: MUST DO [2]

(i) the 25th term of 7, 11, 15, …

(ii) the 15th term of $12,\ 7,\ 2,\ \ldots$

A6. Which term of the AP 5, 11, 17, … is 251? MUST DO [2]

A7. Is 184 a term of the AP 3, 7, 11, …? Justify. [2]

A8. The 5th term of an AP is 23 and its 12th term is 51. Find its 30th term. MUST DO [3]

A9. How many two-digit numbers are divisible by 6? [2]

A10. Find the 12th term from the end of the AP 4, 9, 14, …, 254. [2]

A11. For what value of n are the nth terms of the APs 50, 53, 56, … and 2, 9, 16, … equal? [3]

A12. Two APs have the same common difference. The difference between their 100th terms is 80. What is the difference between their 1000th terms? [2]

Sum of n terms

A13. Find the sum: MUST DO [2]

(i) of the first 18 terms of 3, 8, 13, …

(ii) $7 + 10.5 + 14 + \cdots + 84$

A14. How many terms of the AP 30, 27, 24, … must be taken so that their sum is 165? Explain the double answer. [3]

A15. In an AP, $a = 5$, $d = 3$ and $a_n = 50$. Find n and S_n. [2]

A16. Find the sum of the first 30 positive multiples of 7. [2]

A17. The sum of the first n terms of an AP is $3n^2 + 5n$. Find the first term, the common difference and the nth term. MUST DO [3]

Word problems

A18. ₹1,600 is to be given as 8 prizes for punctuality. Each prize is ₹20 less than the one before it. Find the value of each prize. MUST DO [3]

A19. Bricks are stacked in rows: 25 in the bottom row, 23 in the next, 21 in the next, and so on. How many rows hold 168 bricks, and how many bricks are in the top row? [3]

B

PART B · EXEMPLAR PRACTICE

Exemplar Practice

Exemplar-style questions on the same ideas, one step harder. Give a reason for every 2-mark answer.

Multiple choice

1 mark each

B1. In an AP, $d = -3$, $n = 9$ and $a_n = 5$. Then a is: [1]

(a) 2 (b) -19 (c) 29 (d) 32

B2. The 11th term of the AP $-4, -\frac{3}{2}, 1, \frac{7}{2}, \ldots$ is: [1]

(a) 20 (b) 24 (c) 18.5 (d) 21

B3. If 9 times the 9th term of an AP equals 13 times its 13th term, then its 22nd term is: [1]

(a) 0 (b) 22 (c) 9 (d) 13

B4. The number of two-digit numbers divisible by 7 is: [1]

(a) 12 (b) 13 (c) 14 (d) 15

B5. The sum of the first 20 terms of the AP 12, 9, 6, … is: [1]

(a) 330 (b) -390 (c) -330 (d) 270

B6. In an AP, $a = 2$, $a_n = 40$ and $S_n = 420$. Then n is: [1]

(a) 19 (b) 20 (c) 21 (d) 40

B7. If the first term of an AP is -7 and $d = 2$, then S_8 is: [1]

(a) 8 (b) -8 (c) 56 (d) 0

Short answer with reasons

2–3 marks

B8. Is 0 a term of the AP 31, 28, 25, …? Justify. [2]

B9. Show that the list defined by $a_n = 3n^2 + 1$ is not an AP. [2]

B10. Find x so that $2x$, $x + 10$, $3x + 2$ are three consecutive terms of an AP. [2]

B11. The sum of three numbers in AP is 21 and their product is 231. Find the numbers. MUST DO [3]

B12. Find the sum of all odd numbers between 100 and 200. [2]

B13. The first and last terms of an AP are 8 and 350, and the common difference is 9. How many terms are there, and what is their sum? [3]

Long answer

3–4 marks

B14. The sum of the first 5 terms of an AP and the sum of its first 7 terms together make 160. The sum of its first 10 terms is 210. Find the sum of its first 20 terms. MUST DO [4]

B15. Find the sum of the integers between 200 and 300 that are (i) divisible by 7 (ii) not divisible by 7. [4]

B16. An open-air theatre has 20 rows of seats. The first row has 30 seats and each row has 4 more seats than the row in front of it. How many seats are in the last row, and how many in all? [3]

C

PART C · BOARD PATTERN

Board Pattern Practice

Question types from real 2024–2026 board papers and the 2026–27 Sample Paper, grouped by type. ★★★ = asked in 3 or 4 of the 4 papers checked · ★★ = 2 papers · ★ = 1 paper.

ASSERTION–REASON: HOW TO ANSWER

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Common difference · nth term · middle term

★★☆ 2 of 4 papers · 1 mark

C1. The common difference of the AP $\sqrt{5},\ 3\sqrt{5},\ 5\sqrt{5},\ \ldots$ is: MUST DO [1]

(a) $\sqrt{5}$ (b) $2\sqrt{5}$ (c) $3\sqrt{5}$ (d) 2

C2. The 10th term of an AP with first term x and common difference y is: [1]

(a) $x + 10y$ (b) $10x + y$ (c) $x + 9y$ (d) $9x + y$

C3. Which term of the AP 18, 36, 54, … is 270? MUST DO [1]

(a) 15th (b) 14th (c) 16th (d) 18th

C4. If $3k - 1,\ 4k + 1,\ 5k + 3$ are consecutive terms of an AP, the common difference is: [1]

(a) $k - 2$ (b) $2k + 1$ (c) 2 (d) $k + 2$

C5. The middle term of the AP 6, 10, 14, …, 86 is: [1]

(a) 42 (b) 46 (c) 50 (d) 44

C6. The 8th term from the end of the AP 5, 9, 13, …, 101 is: [1]

(a) 33 (b) 69 (c) 73 (d) 77

C7. If the nth term of an AP is $5 - 3n$, its common difference is: [1]

(a) -3 (b) 3 (c) 5 (d) 2

C8. ASSERTION–REASON [1]

Assertion (A): The list 2, 5, 9, 14, … is not an AP.

Reason (R): In an AP, the difference between consecutive terms is the same throughout.

C9. ASSERTION–REASON [1]

Assertion (A): 0 is a term of the AP 25, 21, 17, …

Reason (R): The terms of an AP with a negative common difference keep decreasing.

C10. The 3rd term of an AP is 11 and its 7th term exceeds its 5th term by 8. Find its 20th term. [2]
MUST DO

C11. How many terms are there in the AP 7, 13, 19, …, 205? [2]

C12. Which term of the AP 3, 15, 27, 39, … is 120 more than its 21st term? [2]

C13. The mth term of an AP is $\frac{1}{n}$ and its nth term is $\frac{1}{m}$ $(m \neq n)$. Show that its (mn)th term is 1. [3]

Sum of n terms

★★★ 3 of 4 papers · 1–5 marks

C14. If the sum of the first n terms of an AP is $2n^2 + 5n$, its second term is: MUST DO [1]

(a) 7 (b) 11 (c) 18 (d) 4

C15. In an AP, $a = 5$, $a_n = 95$ and $S_n = 1000$. Then n is: [1]

(a) 20 (b) 18 (c) 19 (d) 25

C16. The sum of the first 20 odd natural numbers is: [1]

(a) 200 (b) 420 (c) 380 (d) 400

C17. Find the sum of the first 22 terms of the AP $8,\ 3,\ -2,\ \ldots$ MUST DO [2]

C18. Find the sum of all multiples of 15 between 1 and 300. MUST DO [3]

C19. How many terms of the AP 5, 9, 13, … must be taken to give a sum of 275? [3]

C20. The sum of the first 7 terms of an AP is 63 and the sum of its next 7 terms is 161. Find the AP. [3]

C21. The sum of the 2nd and 7th terms of an AP is 30 and their product is 200. Find the sum of the first 15 terms. MUST DO [5]

C22. An AP has 30 terms. The sum of its first 8 terms is 100 and the sum of its last 8 terms is 628. Find the AP. [5]

Word problems

★☆☆ 1 of 4 papers · 3 marks (and case studies)

C23. The interior angles of a polygon are in AP. The smallest angle is 120° and the common difference is 5°. Find the number of sides. [3]

C24. Priya saves ₹50 in the first week, ₹60 in the second, ₹70 in the third, and so on. In how many weeks will her total savings be ₹2,000? MUST DO [3]

C25. A library charges a fine of ₹5 for the first day a book is late, ₹7 for the second day, ₹9 for the third, and so on. (i) What is the total fine for a book returned 15 days late? (ii) On which day is the day's fine ₹41? [3]

C26. A gardener plants 3 saplings in the first row, 5 in the second, 7 in the third, and so on. He plants 120 saplings in all. How many rows are there, and how many saplings are in the last row? [3]

D

PART D · SECTION E STYLE

Case-Based Questions

Each case carries 4 marks (1 + 1 + 2), as in Section E of the board paper. Read the situation carefully before answering.

D1. Case Study · Savings Jar [4]

Arjun puts ₹20 into his savings jar in the first week, ₹25 in the second week, ₹30 in the third week, and so on, adding ₹5 more each week.

(i) How much does he put in during the 10th week? [1]

(ii) In which week does he put in ₹100? [1]

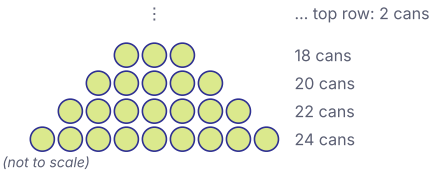
(iii) How much is in the jar after 20 weeks? [2]

OR

(iii) In how many weeks will the jar hold ₹825? [2]

D2. Case Study · Supermarket Display [4]

A supermarket stacks cans in rows for a display. The bottom row has 24 cans, and each row has 2 cans fewer than the row below it. The top row has 2 cans.



(i) How many cans are in the 5th row from the bottom? [1]

(ii) How many rows are there? [1]

(iii) How many cans are there in the display? [2]

OR

(iii) If the display is stopped after 8 rows, how many cans does it use? [2]

D3. Case Study · Cycling Training [4]

Meera is training for a cycle rally. She rides 12 km on the first day and 2 km more each day than the day before.

(i) How far does she ride on the 8th day? [1]

(ii) On which day does she ride 40 km? [1]

(iii) Find the total distance she rides in the first two weeks. [2]

OR

(iii) In how many days will her total distance be 210 km? [2]

D4. Case Study · School Quiz [4]

In an inter-house quiz, the first question carries 5 points, and every question after that carries 3 points more than the one before it.

(i) How many points does the 10th question carry? [1]

(ii) Which question carries 62 points? [1]

(iii) Find the total points for the first 20 questions. [2]

OR

(iii) A team answered the first few questions correctly and scored 390 points. How many questions did it answer? [2]

E

PART E · FOR 95+

Challenge Questions

Harder than the usual board question. Try these after Parts A–D: they stretch the same methods to the toughest 3- and 5-mark questions.

E1. The sum of the first p terms of an AP equals the sum of its first q terms ($p \neq q$). Show that the sum of its first $(p+q)$ terms is 0. [3]

E2. The sums of the first n terms of two APs are in the ratio $(5n+3) : (3n+4)$. Find the ratio of their 6th terms. [3]

E3. Find the sum of all three-digit numbers that leave a remainder of 3 when divided by 5. [3]

E4. The houses in a row are numbered 1 to 288. Show that there is a house numbered x such that the sum of the numbers before it equals the sum of the numbers after it, and find x. [3]

E5. The pth, qth and rth terms of an AP are a, b, c. Show that $a(q-r) + b(r-p) + c(p-q) = 0$. [3]

E6. The 5th term of an AP is 0. Prove that its 20th term is three times its 10th term. [2]

E7. The angles of a triangle are in AP and the largest is twice the smallest. Find the angles. [3]

F

PART F · REAL BOARD QUESTIONS

Board PYQ Index

Real questions from recent Maths Standard board papers and the 2026–27 Sample Paper, by type. Open the official paper and solve the listed questions.

Frequency	Question type	Marks	Where asked (year: paper code, question number)	Practise here
★★★	**Sum of n terms**	1–5	**2025:** 30/1/1 Q11 · **2024:** 30/1/1 Q4, Q33 · **SQP 2026–27:** Q28(B)	A13–A17, B5–B7, B12–B15, C14–C22, E1–E3
★★☆	**Common difference, nth term, middle term**	1	**2026:** 30/1/1 Q6 · **SQP 2026–27:** Q5	A1–A12, B1–B4, B8–B11, C1–C13, E5–E7
★★☆	**Case study**	4	**2026:** 30/1/1 Q36 · **2025:** 30/1/1 Q36	A18–A19, B16, C23–C26, D1–D4, E4
★☆☆	**Word problem (3 marks)**	3	**SQP 2026–27:** Q28(A)	A18–A19, B16, C23–C26, D1–D4, E4

PAPERS CHECKED

- **2026:** 30/1/1 (Delhi, Set 1)
- **2025:** 30/1/1 (Delhi, Set 1)
- **2024:** 30/1/1 (Delhi, Set 1)
- **CBSE Sample Paper 2026–27** (Mathematics Standard)

Sets of one code family (30/1/1, 30/1/2, 30/1/3) share most questions, so each counts as one paper. Download the official papers from cbse.gov.in → Previous Year Question Papers, and solve the exact questions listed above.

PART G · YOUR RECORD

G My Mistakes

Write down each mistake from this chapter, including the chapter test.

Every wrong answer is a free lesson. Write it here, find the rule you missed, and redo the question after three days. Bring this page to class before the next test.

Date	Part & Q No.	What went wrong	Correct rule or method	Redone ✓