

1. Find which of the following is a G.P. :
 - i. $2, 2\sqrt{2}, 4, 4\sqrt{2}, \dots$
 - ii. $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, 1, \frac{4}{3}, \dots$
 - iii. $4, 8, 16, \dots$
 - iv. xy, x^2y, x^3y, \dots
2. Find the 8th term of the geometric progression : $5, 10, 20, \dots$
3. Find the 19th term of the series : $\sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}} + \dots$
4. If the first two consecutive terms of a G.P. are 125 and 25, find its 6th term.
5. Find the next three terms of the sequence : $36, 12, 4, \dots$
6. Find which term of G.P. $3 - 6 + 12 - 24 + \dots$, is -384 ?
7. Find the G.P. whose 5th term is 48 and 8th term is 384.
8. If the 3rd term of a G.P. is 4, find the product of its first five terms.
9. The first term of a G.P is 1. The sum of its third and fifth terms is 90. Find the common ratio of the G.P.
10. If the 4th, 7th and 10th terms of a G.P. are a, b and c respectively; prove that : $b^2 = ac$.
11. If for a G.P., its p^{th}, q^{th} and r^{th} terms are a, b and c respectively; prove that:
 $a^{q-r} \cdot b^{r-p} \cdot c^{p-q} = 1$.
12. If a, b and c are in A.P. whereas x, y and z are in G.P. : Prove that : $x^{b-c} \cdot y^{c-a} \cdot z^{a-b} = 1$.
13. Find the sum of 10 terms of the series : $96 - 48 + 24 - \dots$
14. Find the sum of 8 terms of the G.P. : $3 + 6 + 12 + 24 + \dots$
15. Find the sum of the geometric series : $1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}, \dots$ upto 12 terms.
16. Find the sum of 10 terms of the geometric progression :
 $1 + \sqrt{3} + 3 + 3\sqrt{3} + \dots$
17. How many terms of the G.P.
 $\frac{2}{9}, -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, \dots$ must be added to get the sum equal to $\frac{55}{72}$?
18. Find the sum of the G.P. : $2 + 6 + 18 + 54 + \dots + 4374$.
19. A.G.P. has first term $a = 3$, last term $l = 96$ and sum of n terms $S = 189$. Find the number of terms in it.
20. Find the geometric mean between
 - i. 3 and 12
 - ii. 3 and 243