10 **(a)** The first three terms of an arithmetic progression are $(2x+1)$, $4(2x+1)$ and $7(2x+1)$, where $x \neq -\frac{1}{2}$.

(i) Show that the sum to n terms can be written in the form $\frac{n}{2}(2x+1)(An+B)$, where A and B are integers to be found. [2]

(ii) Given that the sum to n terms is $(54n+37)(2x+1)$, find the value of n. [2]

(iii) Given also that the sum to n terms in **part (ii)** is equal to 1017.5, find the value of x. [2]

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(b) The first three terms of a geometric progression are $(2y+1)$, $3(2y+1)^2$ and $9(2y+1)^3$, where $y \neq -\frac{1}{2}$.

Given that the nth term of the progression is equal to 4 times the $(n+2)$th term, find the possible values of y, giving your answers as fractions. [4]

(c) The first three terms of a different geometric progression are $\sin\theta$, $2\sin^3\theta$ and $4\sin^5\theta$, for $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$. Find the values of θ for which the progression has a sum to infinity. [3]

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