

TOPIC 5

First steps in summation

Main ideas.

- Summation notation
- Geometric sums
- Telescoping sums

Exercises.

Exercise 5.1. Write the following sums in summation notation:

(1) $1 + 4 + 9 + 16 + \cdots + 121$

(2) $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{4}{5} + \cdots + \frac{15}{16}$

(3) $1 + 3 + 9 + 27 + \cdots + 243$

(4) $3 + 6 + 12 + 24 + \cdots + 96$

(5) $1 - 2 + 3 - 4 + \cdots - 18$

(6) $1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} + \cdots + \frac{1}{27}$

(7) $\frac{3}{5} + \frac{3}{25} + \frac{3}{125} + \frac{3}{625}$

(8) $\frac{6}{5} + \frac{12}{25} + \frac{24}{125} + \frac{96}{625}$

Solution:

(1) $\sum_{k=1}^{11} k^2$

(2) $\sum_{k=1}^{15} \frac{k}{k+1}$

(3) $\sum_{k=0}^5 3^k$

(4) $\sum_{k=0}^5 3 \cdot 2^k$

Exercise 5.2. Find formulas / expressions for the following sums:

$$(1) \sum_{k=1}^{17} k^2$$

$$(2) \sum_{k=1}^N k^2$$

$$(3) \sum_{k=3}^{12} k^3$$

$$(4) \sum_{k=3}^N k^3$$

$$(5) \sum_{n=1}^{25} \frac{1}{n(n+1)}$$

$$(6) \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{1}{n(n+2)}$$

$$(7) \sum_{n=2}^{42} \frac{1}{n^2-1}$$

$$(8) \sum_{n=2}^N \frac{1}{n^2-1}$$

$$(9) \sum_{k=0}^7 \frac{1}{3^k}$$

$$(10) \sum_{k=0}^N \frac{2^k}{3^k}$$

$$(11) \sum_{k=0}^{12} (-1)^k \frac{2^k}{3^k}$$

$$(12) \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{5^k}{3^k}$$

Solution:

$$(1) \sum_{k=1}^{17} k^2 = \frac{(17)(17+1)(2 \cdot 17 + 1)}{6} = 1785$$

$$(2) \sum_{k=1}^N k^2 = \frac{(N)(N+1)(2 \cdot N + 1)}{6}$$

$$(5) \sum_{n=1}^{25} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \sum_{n=1}^{25} \left[\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right] = \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{26} = \frac{25}{26}$$

$$(7) \sum_{n=2}^{42} \frac{1}{n^2-1} = \sum_{n=2}^{42} \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{42} - \frac{1}{43} \right]$$

$$(12) \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{5^k}{3^k} = \sum_{k=0}^n \left(\frac{5}{3} \right)^k = \frac{1 - \left(\frac{5}{3} \right)^{n+1}}{1 - \left(\frac{5}{3} \right)} = -\frac{3}{2} \left[1 - \left(\frac{5}{3} \right)^{n+1} \right] = \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{5}{3} \right)^{n+1} - \frac{3}{2}$$