

To receive credit you MUST SHOW ALL YOUR WORK.

1. (13 pts) (a) Assuming the pattern continues, find the next two terms of the sequence and give a formula for the general term  $a_n$ .

$$a_1 = 3, a_2 = 7, a_3 = 11, a_4 = 15, a_5 = \underline{19}, a_6 = \underline{23}, \dots, a_n = \underline{4n-1}, \dots$$

- (b) For the sequence in part (a), find a simple formula for  $\sum_{k=1}^n a_k$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n a_k = \sum_{k=1}^n (4k-1) = 4 \sum_{k=1}^n k - \sum_{k=1}^n 1 = 4 \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} - n = \underline{2n^2 + n}$$

sum properties

You may also use that for an arithmetic sum

$$\sum_{k=1}^n a_k = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{n-1} + a_n = \frac{n}{2} (a_1 + a_n) = \frac{n}{2} (3 + 4n-1) = 2n^2 +$$

but it would be good if you also understand why the formula holds. (Think of Gauss idea)

2. (13 pts) Same exercise as 1. with both parts (a) and (b), this time for the sequence

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{3}, a_2 = \frac{1}{15}, a_3 = \frac{1}{35}, a_4 = \frac{1}{63}, a_5 = \frac{1}{9 \cdot 11}, a_6 = \frac{1}{11 \cdot 13}, \dots, a_n = \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} \dots$$

*Hint for part (b):* Realize that the sum is telescopic. See the example done in class.

For (b)  $\sum_{k=1}^n a_k = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{(2k-1)(2k+1)}$

With a bit of guessing and adjusting your guess, realize

that  $\frac{1}{(2k-1)(2k+1)} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2k-1} - \frac{1}{2k+1} \right)$

Thus  $\sum_{k=1}^n a_k = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \frac{1}{2k-1} - \frac{1}{2k+1} \right) =$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \left( \cancel{\frac{1}{1}} - \cancel{\frac{1}{3}} \right) + \left( \cancel{\frac{1}{3}} - \cancel{\frac{1}{5}} \right) + \left( \cancel{\frac{1}{5}} - \cancel{\frac{1}{7}} \right) + \dots + \left( \cancel{\frac{1}{2n-1}} - \cancel{\frac{1}{2n+1}} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2n}{2n+1} = \frac{n}{2n+1}$$