### Questions from Quiz

$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = \alpha r^{3-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = \alpha r^{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{8} = \alpha r^{3}$$

$$\frac{\alpha r^{3} = 81}{\alpha r^{3} = \frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\alpha r^{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

#### Questions from Homework

$$30 = 35$$
  $t_n = a + (n-1)d$  There are  $t_n = 750$   $t_n = 750 = 35 + (n-1)5$  146 multiples  $t_n = 750$   $t_n = 750 = 5n-5$  of 5 between  $t_n = 750$   $t_n = 750$ 

# Sigma Notation

For the *sequence* 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64 there is an associated sum called a *series*.

The Greek symbol  $\Sigma$  (sigma) is used to write the series in compact form.

$$1+2+4+...+64 = \sum_{n=1}^{7} 2^{n-1}$$

the terms form a geometric sequence with a = 1, r = 2,  $t_n = 1(2)^{n-1}$ 

This symbol is read as "the sum of the terms of the sequence given by  $t_n=2^{n-1}$  from n=1 to n=7"

#### We can also say:

$$S_7 = \sum_{n=1}^7 2^{n-1}$$

### Find each sum:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{4} n^{2}$$

$$= (1)^{2} + (2)^{2} + (3)^{2} + (4)^{2}$$

$$= 1 + 4 + 9 + 16$$

$$= 30$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{5} 3n + 2$$

$$= 5 + 8 + 11 + 14 + 17$$

$$= 55$$

$$3n + 2$$

$$= 3(4) + 2$$

$$= 14$$

### Write the following series in Sigma Notation

What type of series is it? Find t<sub>n</sub>

$$a = 2$$
  
 $d = 3$   
 $t_n = 2 + (n-1)(3)$   
 $= 2 + 3n - 3$   
 $= 3n - 1$ 

## Sigma Notation

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 3n - 1$$

$$\frac{6}{n=3}n^{3}+1 
= (3)^{3}+1+(4)^{3}+1+(5)^{2}+1+(6)^{2}+1 
= 10 + 17 + 36 +37 
= 96$$

## Homework