Sequences & Summations (1)

Jing Yang October 22, 2010

Sequences

A sequence is an ordered list, possibly infinite, of elements, sequences

notated by {a₁, a₂, a₃ ...} or $\{a_i\}_{i=0}^k$

VS

sets?

where k is the upper limit (usually ∞)

A sequence is a function from a subset of the Z (usually {0,1,2,...}) to another set

an is the image of the the integer n. We call an a term of the sequence, and n is its index or subscript

Arithmetic Progressions

An arithmetic progression is a sequence of the form

a, a+d, a+2d, a+3d,. . ., a+(n-1)d,...

Initial term a

Common difference d

@ E.g.

 $\Box \{-1, 3, 7, 11, ...\}$ $\Box \{7, 4, 1, -2, ...\}$

Geometric Progressions

An geometric progression is a sequence of the form

4

@ E.g.

 $\square \{1,-1,1,-1,1, ...\}$ $\square \{2,10,50,250,1250, ...\}$

Useful Sequences

 $(n^2): 1, 4, 9, 16, 25,$ \oslash {2ⁿ}: 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, ...

Summations

Given a sequence {a_i} the summation notation for its terms a_m, a_{m+1},..., a_n

6



represent am+am+1+...+an

@ E.g.

$$\Box r^{0} + r^{1} + r^{2} + \dots + r^{n} = \sum_{i=0}^{n} r^{i}$$
$$\Box 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{i}$$

Summation of Arithmetic Progression

Given a arithmetic progression a, a+d, a+2d, a
+3d,... its summation is

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} a + id = \frac{(2a + nd)(n+1)}{2}$$

How to prove it?

You should also be able to determine the sum if the index starts at k and/or ends at n-1, n+1, etc.

Summation of Geometric Progression

Given a geometric progression a, ar, ar², ar³,... its summation is

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} ar^{i} = \frac{ar^{n+1} - a}{r-1} \quad if \ r \neq 1$$

(you can figure out what it is if r=1)

How to prove it?

You should also be able to determine the sum if the index starts at k and/or ends at n-1, n+1, etc.