

0C2 Exercise Sheet 2

Sequences and series

1. Complete the following sentences using the phrases:

sum, difference, first term, last term, a_k , $a_k = a + (k - 1)d$, $d = a_{k+1} - a_k$, $\frac{n}{2}$

The k th term of the sequence a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots is denoted by _____. We say that the sequence is an arithmetic progression if each pair of consecutive terms have a common _____, d . That is $d =$ _____, for all k . If the arithmetic progression has _____ a , then the k th term can be expressed as _____. The _____ of the first n terms of an arithmetic progression can be found by adding together the _____ and the _____, and multiplying the result by _____.

2. Find the 100th term of the following arithmetic progression:

$$\frac{7}{2}, \frac{19}{4}, 6, \frac{29}{4}, \dots$$

What is the sum of the first 100 terms?

3. If the first term of an arithmetic progression is 1, and the sum of the first 5 terms is 37, what is the common difference?

4. Complete the following sentences using the phrases:

ratio, $a_k = ar^{k-1}$, $r = \frac{a_{k+1}}{a_k}$, sum, $\sum_{k=1}^n a_k$, $a \frac{1-r^n}{1-r}$, first term, $\frac{a}{1-r}$

We say that the sequence a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots is a geometric progression if each pair of consecutive terms have a common _____ r . That is _____. If the geometric progression has first term a and common _____ r , then the k th term can be expressed as _____. The _____ of the first n terms of a geometric progression is given by _____. The sum of the first n terms of a geometric progression with _____ a and common _____ $r \neq 1$ is given by _____. If $-1 < r < 1$, then the (infinite) sum of all terms in the geometric progression is _____.

5. Find the sum of the first 10 terms of the following geometric progression:

$$1, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{9}, \frac{8}{27}, \frac{16}{81}, \dots$$

What is the sum of the infinite progression?

6. Find the sum of the first 8 terms of the following geometric series:

$$1 + 3 + 9 + 27 + 81 + \dots$$

After how many terms is the sum greater than a million?

7. Use the Binomial Theorem to expand the following:

$$(i) (a + b)^7, \quad (ii) (\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})^4.$$

(Note: for part (ii), give the exact answer using a radical; don't give approximate values.)

8. Expand $(1 + x)^6$, and use this to approximate $(1.01)^6$ to four decimal places.