

## Exercise 2A

In each case, use the identity given to find the sum to  $n$  terms of the given series.

- | Identity  | Series                                 |
|---|--|
| 1 $\frac{1}{r(r+1)} \equiv \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r+1}$   | $\sum_{r=1}^n \frac{1}{r(r+1)}$        |
| 2 $2r+1 \equiv (r+1)^2 - r^2$   | $\sum_{r=1}^n (2r+1)$                  |
| 3 $\frac{2}{4r^2-1} \equiv \frac{1}{2r-1} - \frac{1}{2r+1}$   | $\sum_{r=1}^n \frac{1}{4r^2-1}$        |
| 4 $r^2(r+1) - (r-1)^2(r) \equiv 3r^2 - r$   | $\sum_{r=1}^n r(3r-1)$                 |
| 5 $\frac{r}{r+1} - \frac{r-1}{r} \equiv \frac{1}{r(r+1)}$   | $\sum_{r=1}^n \frac{1}{r(r+1)}$        |
| 6 $4r(r+1)(r+2) \equiv r(r+1)(r+2)(r+3) - (r-1)(r)(r+1)(r+2)$   | $\sum_{r=1}^n r(r+1)(r+2)$             |
| 7 $\frac{2}{r(r+1)(r+2)} \equiv \frac{1}{r(r+1)} - \frac{1}{(r+1)(r+2)}$  | $\sum_{r=1}^n \frac{1}{r(r+1)(r+2)}$   |
| 8 $\frac{2r+1}{r^2(r+1)^2} \equiv \frac{1}{r^2} - \frac{1}{(r+1)^2}$  | $\sum_{r=1}^n \frac{2r+1}{r^2(r+1)^2}$ |
| 9 Use the identity $(r+1)^3 - r^3 \equiv 3r^2 + 3r + 1$ to find   |  |
| $\sum_{r=1}^n r(r+1)$ .   |  |
| 10 Show that $\frac{1}{r!} - \frac{1}{(r+1)!} \equiv \frac{r}{(r+1)!}$ . Hence find $\sum_{r=1}^n \frac{r}{(r+1)!}$ . |  |

## Exercise 2B

Evaluate:

$$1 \sum_{r=1}^{13} r^2$$

$$2 \sum_{r=4}^{11} r^3$$

$$3 \sum_{r=11}^{24} r(r+1)$$

$$4 \sum_{r=1}^{19} r(r+4)$$

$$5 \sum_{r=1}^{20} \frac{1}{r(r+1)}$$

$$6 \sum_{r=3}^{16} (r+2)^3$$

$$7 \sum_{r=1}^{14} \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^r$$

$$8 \sum_{r=1}^{20} \frac{1}{(r+3)(r+6)}$$

$$9 \sum_{r=4}^{16} (2r-1)^3$$

$$10 \sum_{r=3}^{23} r(r+1)(r+2)$$

$$11 \text{ Show that } \sum_{r=1}^n (2r-1)^2 \equiv \frac{1}{3}n(4n^2-1).$$

$$12 \text{ Show that } \sum_{r=1}^n r(2+r) \equiv \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+7).$$

$$13 \text{ Find } \sum_{r=1}^{20} \frac{1}{4r^2-1}.$$

$$14 \text{ Find } \sum_{r=n}^{2n} r^2.$$

$$15 \text{ Given that } f(r) \equiv \frac{1}{r(r+1)}, \text{ show that}$$

$$f(r) - f(r+1) \equiv \frac{2}{r(r+1)(r+2)}$$

$$\text{Hence find } \sum_{r=5}^{25} \frac{1}{r(r+1)(r+2)}.$$

$$16 \text{ Prove that } \sum_{r=1}^n \frac{1}{(r+1)(r+2)} = \frac{n}{2(n+2)}.$$

17 Find the sum of all even numbers between 2 and 200 inclusive, excluding those which are multiples of 3.

$$18 \text{ Find } \sum_{r=1}^{100} 2r^2 - \sum_{r=1}^{200} r^2.$$

19 Find the sum of the series

$$1^2 - 2^2 + 3^2 - 4^2 + \dots - (2n)^2$$

$$20 \text{ Given that } u_r = r(2r+1) + 2^{r+2}, \text{ find } \sum_{r=1}^n u_r.$$

**Exercise 2A**

1  $1 - \frac{1}{n+1}$

2  $n^2 + 2n$

3  $\frac{n}{2n+1}$

4  $n^2(n+1)$

5  $\frac{n}{n+1}$

6  $\frac{1}{4}n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)$

7  $\frac{n(n+3)}{4(n+1)(n+2)}$

8  $\frac{n(n+2)}{(n+1)^2}$

9  $\frac{1}{3}n(n+1)(n+2)$

10  $1 - \frac{1}{(n+1)!}$

**Exercise 2B**

1 819

2 4320

3 4760

4 3230

5  $\frac{20}{21}$

6 29 141

7 2.95 (3 s.f.)

8 0.1655 (4 d.p.)

9 130 663

10 89 670

13  $\frac{20}{41}$

14  $\frac{n}{6}(n+1)(14n+1)$

15  $\frac{28}{1755}$

17 6734

18 -2 010 000

19  $-n(2n+1)$

20  $\frac{n}{6}(n+1)(4n+5) + 2^{n+3} - 8$