

Infinite Series:

The only infinite series that have a sum are

Geometric Series when $|r| < 1$

To find the sum of an infinite geometric series if $|r| < 1$,
use the following formula:

$$S = \frac{a_1}{1 - r}$$

S = the sum of all infinite terms

a_1 = the first term

r = the common ratio

How did this formula \longrightarrow become this formula?

Sum of a finite
geometric series.

$$S_n = \frac{a_1(1 - r^n)}{1 - r}$$

Sum of an infinite
geometric series, $|r| < 1$

$$S = \frac{a_1}{1 - r}$$

Since r is less than one and it is being raised to a very large power (∞)
it becomes so small that it essentially becomes zero.

Therefore, $(1 - r^n)$ becomes $(1 - 0)$ and $a_1(1 - 0) = a_1(1) = a_1$

Find the sum of this infinite geometric series:

$$\frac{5}{6} + \frac{10}{18} + \frac{20}{54} + \frac{40}{162} + \dots$$

infinite geometric
 $r = \frac{2}{3}$

$$S = \frac{\frac{5}{6}}{1 - \frac{2}{3}} = \frac{\frac{5}{6}}{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{1} = \boxed{\frac{5}{2}}$$

Find the sum of this infinite geometric series:

$$7200 + -1440 + 288 + -57.6 + \dots$$

$$r = \frac{-1440}{7200} = -.2$$

$$S = \frac{7200}{1 - -.2} = \boxed{6000}$$

Find the sum of each series, if it exists.

1. $29 + 26 + 23 + 20 + \dots$

2. $192 + 144 + 108 + 81 + \dots$

3. $84000 + -8400 + 840 + -84 + \dots$

4. $1.28 + 1.60 + 2 + 2.5 + \dots$

5. $29 + 32 + 35 + 38 + \dots + 131$

1. $29 + 26 + 23 + 20 + \dots$

infinite Arithmetic

No sum

2. $192 + 144 + 108 + 81 + \dots$ infinite geometric

$$r = \frac{3}{4} = .75$$

$$S = \frac{192}{1 - .75} = \frac{192}{.25} = \boxed{768}$$

3. $84000 + -8400 + 840 + -84 + \dots$
infinite Geometric
 $r = -0.1$

$$S = \frac{84000}{1 - (-0.1)} = \boxed{76363.\overline{63}}$$

4. $1.28 + 1.60 + 2 + 2.5 + \dots$

infinite Geometric $r = 1.25$

No Sum

5. $29 + 32 + 35 + 38 + \dots + 131$

finite Arithmetic $d = 3$

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2}(a_1 + a_n)$$

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2}(29 + 131) \rightarrow \text{find } n$$

$$S_{35} = \frac{35}{2}(29 + 131) \\ = \boxed{2800}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 131 &= 29 + 3(n-1) \\ 102 &= 3(n-1) \\ 34 &= n-1 \\ 35 &= n \end{aligned}$$

You can now finish Hwk #34.

Practice Sheet: Geometric Series (Sec 11-5)

Due Monday