

WARMUP

1) Calculate the sum $\sum_{k=1}^6 (3k-7)$

2) What is the 30th term of $\underline{2}, \underline{5}, \underline{8}, \underline{11}, \underline{14}, \dots$?

3) What is the 900th term of $4, 9, 14, 19, 24, \dots$?

$$1) (3 \cdot 1 - 7) + (3 \cdot 2 - 7) + (3 \cdot 3 - 7) + (3 \cdot 4 - 7) + (3 \cdot 5 - 7) + (3 \cdot 6 - 7) \\ = -4 + (-1) + 2 + 5 + 8 + 11 = 21$$

$$2) 2 + 29 \cdot 3 = 89$$

$$3) 4 + 899 \cdot 5 = 4499 \qquad 4 + 899 \cdot 5 = 900 \cdot 5 - 1$$

$$65) \sum_{k=1}^4 (k^3 - 1) = (1^3 - 1) + (2^3 - 1) + (3^3 - 1) + (4^3 - 1) \\ = 0 + 7 + 26 + 63 = 96$$

Section 11.2 Arithmetic Sequences

An example of arithmetic sequence is

$$3, 7, 11, 15, 19, \dots$$

The difference between any two consecutive terms is the same. This is called the common difference.

In this example, the common difference is 4.

Formulas for arithmetic sequences:

Recursive: $a_1 = a$, $a_n = a_{n-1} + d$

↑ common difference

In our example, the recursive formula is $a = 3$, $a_n = a_{n-1} + 4$

n^{th} term: $a_n = a + (n-1)d$ where a is the first term and d is the common difference

In our example, $a = 3$, $d = 4$

$$a_n = 3 + (n-1)4$$

$$a_n = 3 + 4n - 4$$

$$a_n = 4n - 1 \quad \leftarrow \text{linear}$$

$$a_{1000} = 4 \cdot 1000 - 1 = 3,999$$

ex: $3, 6, 10, 13, 17, \dots$ is not arithmetic

ex: $20, 17, 14, 11, 8, \dots$ is an arithmetic sequence with $d = -3$

$$a_n = 20 + (n-1)(-3)$$

$$a_n = 20 + (-3n) + 3$$

$$a_n = 23 - 3n$$

$d = \text{slope}$

ex: The 8th term of an arithmetic sequence is 75 and the 20th term is 39. Find the first term and the common difference.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 a_8 = 75 = a_n \\
 a_{20} = 39
 \end{array}
 \left. \begin{array}{l}
 (8, 75) \\
 (20, 39)
 \end{array} \right\}
 \begin{array}{l}
 m = \frac{39 - 75}{20 - 8} \\
 = \frac{-36}{12} \\
 d = -3
 \end{array}$$

$$a_n = a + (n-1)(-3)$$

$$75 = a + (8-1)(-3)$$

$$75 = a - 21$$

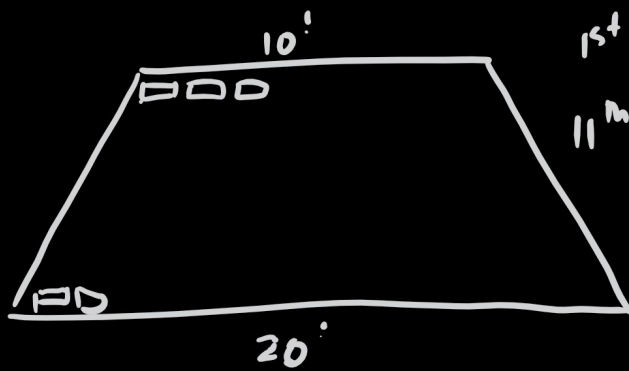
$$96 = a$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1 + 100 \\
 2 + 99 \\
 3 + 98 \\
 \vdots \\
 50 + 51 \\
 101 \\
 101 \\
 101 \\
 \vdots \\
 101
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 101 \\
 \hline
 50 \\
 \hline
 5050
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{100} &= \frac{100}{2} (1 + 100) \\
 &= 50 \cdot 101 \\
 &= 5050
 \end{aligned}$$

The sum of the first n terms of an arithmetic sequence is $S_n = \frac{n}{2}(a + a_n)$



1st row = 10

11th row = 20

11 rows

$$S_{11} = \frac{11}{2} (10 + 20)$$

$$= 5.5 (30)$$

$$= 165 \text{ blocks}$$

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Assignment: 3-30 mults of 3, 37, 39, 47, 49, 50