Algebra II
Lesson #4 Unit 9
Class Worksheet #4
For Worksheet #5

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves <u>series</u>.

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This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

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A series is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Algebra 2   Class Worksheet #4   Unit 9

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A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

S_n represents the sum of the first n terms of a sequence.

Algebra 2   Class Worksheet #4   Unit 9

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Find S_6 for each sequence described below.

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1. $a_n = 5n$

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1. $a_n = 5n$ $S_6 =$

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Find S_6 for each sequence described below.

1. $a_n = 5n$ $S_6 =$

S_6 represents the sum of the first 6 terms of the sequence.

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Find S_6 for each sequence described below.

1. $a_n = 5n$ $S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

S_6 represents the sum of the first 6 terms of the sequence.

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1. $a_n = 5n$ $\qquad$ $S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

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1. $a_n = 5n$

$S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$S_6 =$

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Find S_6 for each sequence described below.

1. $a_n = 5n$

$S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$S_6 = 5(1)$

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$S_6 = 5(1) + 5(2)$

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$S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$S_6 = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3)$

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$S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$S_6 = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) + 5(4)$

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$S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$S_6 = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) + 5(4) + 5(5)$

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$$S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$$

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1. $a_n = 5n$

$S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$S_6 = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) + 5(4) + 5(5) + 5(6)$

$S_6 =$

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$S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$S_6 = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) + 5(4) + 5(5) + 5(6)$

$S_6 = 5$

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$S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$S_6 = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) + 5(4) + 5(5) + 5(6)$

$S_6 = 5 + 10$

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$S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$S_6 = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) + 5(4) + 5(5) + 5(6)$

$S_6 = 5 + 10 + 15$

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$S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$S_6 = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) + 5(4) + 5(5) + 5(6)$

$S_6 = 5 + 10 + 15 + 20$

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$S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$S_6 = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) + 5(4) + 5(5) + 5(6)$

$S_6 = 5 + 10 + 15 + 20 + 25$

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$$S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$$

$$S_6 = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) + 5(4) + 5(5) + 5(6)$$

$$S_6 = 5 + 10 + 15 + 20 + 25 + 30$$

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$$S_6 = 5 + 10 + 15 + 20 + 25 + 30$$

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$S_6 = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) + 5(4) + 5(5) + 5(6)$

$S_6 = 5 + 10 + 15 + 20 + 25 + 30$

$S_6 =$

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$$S_6 = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) + 5(4) + 5(5) + 5(6)$$

$$S_6 = 5 + 10 + 15 + 20 + 25 + 30$$

$$S_6 = 105$$

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$S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$S_6 = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) + 5(4) + 5(5) + 5(6)$

$S_6 = 5 + 10 + 15 + 20 + 25 + 30$

$S_6 = 105$

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$S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$S_6 = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) + 5(4) + 5(5) + 5(6)$

$S_6 = 5 + 10 + 15 + 20 + 25 + 30$

$S_6 = 105$

2. $a_n = 3^n$

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$S_6 = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) + 5(4) + 5(5) + 5(6)$

$S_6 = 5 + 10 + 15 + 20 + 25 + 30$

$S_6 = 105$

2. $a_n = 3^n$

$S_6 =$

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$S_6 = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) + 5(4) + 5(5) + 5(6)$

$S_6 = 5 + 10 + 15 + 20 + 25 + 30$

$S_6 = 105$

2. $a_n = 3^n$

$S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

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$S_6 = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) + 5(4) + 5(5) + 5(6)$

$S_6 = 5 + 10 + 15 + 20 + 25 + 30$

$S_6 = 105$

2. $a_n = 3^n$

$S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

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$S_6 = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) + 5(4) + 5(5) + 5(6)$

$S_6 = 5 + 10 + 15 + 20 + 25 + 30$

$S_6 = 105$

2. $a_n = 3^n$

$S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$S_6 =$

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$S_6 = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) + 5(4) + 5(5) + 5(6)$

$S_6 = 5 + 10 + 15 + 20 + 25 + 30$

$S_6 = 105$

2. $a_n = 3^n$

$S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$S_6 = 3^1$

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1. $a_n = 5n$

$S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$S_6 = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) + 5(4) + 5(5) + 5(6)$

$S_6 = 5 + 10 + 15 + 20 + 25 + 30$

$S_6 = 105$

2. $a_n = 3^n$

$S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$S_6 = 3^1 + 3^2$

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$S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$S_6 = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) + 5(4) + 5(5) + 5(6)$

$S_6 = 5 + 10 + 15 + 20 + 25 + 30$

$S_6 = 105$

2. $a_n = 3^n$

$S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$S_6 = 3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3$

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$S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$S_6 = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) + 5(4) + 5(5) + 5(6)$

$S_6 = 5 + 10 + 15 + 20 + 25 + 30$

$S_6 = 105$

2. $a_n = 3^n$

$S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$S_6 = 3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4$

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$S_6 = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) + 5(4) + 5(5) + 5(6)$

$S_6 = 5 + 10 + 15 + 20 + 25 + 30$

$S_6 = 105$

2. $a_n = 3^n$

$S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$S_6 = 3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 + 3^5$

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1. $a_n = 5n$

$$S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$$

$$S_6 = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) + 5(4) + 5(5) + 5(6)$$

$$S_6 = 5 + 10 + 15 + 20 + 25 + 30$$

$$S_6 = 105$$

2. $a_n = 3^n$

$$S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$$

$$S_6 = 3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 + 3^5 + 3^6$$

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$S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$S_6 = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) + 5(4) + 5(5) + 5(6)$

$S_6 = 5 + 10 + 15 + 20 + 25 + 30$

$S_6 = 105$

2. $a_n = 3^n$

$S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$S_6 = 3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 + 3^5 + 3^6$

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$S_6 = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) + 5(4) + 5(5) + 5(6)$

$S_6 = 5 + 10 + 15 + 20 + 25 + 30$

$S_6 = 105$

2. $a_n = 3^n$

$S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$S_6 = 3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 + 3^5 + 3^6$

$S_6 =$

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$S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$S_6 = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) + 5(4) + 5(5) + 5(6)$

$S_6 = 5 + 10 + 15 + 20 + 25 + 30$

$S_6 = 105$

2. $a_n = 3^n$

$S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$S_6 = 3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 + 3^5 + 3^6$

$S_6 = 3$

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1. $a_n = 5n$

$S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$S_6 = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) + 5(4) + 5(5) + 5(6)$

$S_6 = 5 + 10 + 15 + 20 + 25 + 30$

$S_6 = 105$

2. $a_n = 3^n$

$S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$S_6 = 3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 + 3^5 + 3^6$

$S_6 = 3 + 9$

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$S_6 = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) + 5(4) + 5(5) + 5(6)$

$S_6 = 5 + 10 + 15 + 20 + 25 + 30$

$S_6 = 105$

2. $a_n = 3^n$

$S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$S_6 = 3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 + 3^5 + 3^6$

$S_6 = 3 + 9 + 27$

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$S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$S_6 = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) + 5(4) + 5(5) + 5(6)$

$S_6 = 5 + 10 + 15 + 20 + 25 + 30$

$S_6 = 105$

2. $a_n = 3^n$

$S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$S_6 = 3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 + 3^5 + 3^6$

$S_6 = 3 + 9 + 27 + 81$

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1. $a_n = 5n$

$S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$S_6 = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) + 5(4) + 5(5) + 5(6)$

$S_6 = 5 + 10 + 15 + 20 + 25 + 30$

$S_6 = 105$

2. $a_n = 3^n$

$S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$S_6 = 3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 + 3^5 + 3^6$

$S_6 = 3 + 9 + 27 + 81 + 243$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves series. Here is a definition.

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$S_6 = 3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 + 3^5 + 3^6$

$S_6 = 3 + 9 + 27 + 81 + 243 + 729$

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2. $a_n = 3^n$

$S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$S_6 = 3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 + 3^5 + 3^6$

$S_6 = 3 + 9 + 27 + 81 + 243 + 729$

$S_6 = 1{,}092$

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S_n represents the sum of the first n terms of a sequence.

Find S_6 for each sequence described below.

3. $a_n = 4n - 3$

4. $a_n = 3(2)^{n-1}$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

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Find S_6 for each sequence described below.

3. $a_n = 4n - 3$ $S_6 =$

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Find S_6 for each sequence described below.

3. $a_n = 4n - 3$

$S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$S_6 = [4(1) - 3]$

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Find S_6 for each sequence described below.

3. $a_n = 4n - 3$ $S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$S_6 = [4(1) - 3] + [4(2) - 3]$

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Find S_6 for each sequence described below.

3. $a_n = 4n - 3$ $\qquad S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$$S_6 = [4(1) - 3] + [4(2) - 3] + [4(3) - 3] + [4(4) - 3]$$

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$S_6 = [4(1) - 3] + [4(2) - 3] + [4(3) - 3] + [4(4) - 3] + [4(5) - 3]$

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$$S_6 = [4(1) - 3] + [4(2) - 3] + [4(3) - 3] + [4(4) - 3] + [4(5) - 3] + [4(6) - 3]$$

$$S_6 =$$

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Find S_6 for each sequence described below.

3. $a_n = 4n - 3$ $\quad S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$$S_6 = [4(1) - 3] + [4(2) - 3] + [4(3) - 3] + [4(4) - 3] + [4(5) - 3] + [4(6) - 3]$$

$$S_6 = 1$$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

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Find S_6 for each sequence described below.

3. $a_n = 4n - 3$ $S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$$S_6 = [4(1) - 3] + [4(2) - 3] + [4(3) - 3] + [4(4) - 3] + [4(5) - 3] + [4(6) - 3]$$

$$S_6 = 1 + 5$$

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Find S_6 for each sequence described below.

3. $a_n = 4n - 3$ $\quad S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$$S_6 = [4(1) - 3] + [4(2) - 3] + [4(3) - 3] + [4(4) - 3] + [4(5) - 3] + [4(6) - 3]$$

$$S_6 = 1 + 5 + 9$$

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$$S_6 = 1 + 5 + 9 + 13$$

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$$S_6 = 1 + 5 + 9 + 13 + 17$$

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$$S_6 = 1 + 5 + 9 + 13 + 17 + 21$$

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$$S_6 = 1 + 5 + 9 + 13 + 17 + 21$$

$$S_6 = 66$$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

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$$S_6 = [4(1) - 3] + [4(2) - 3] + [4(3) - 3] + [4(4) - 3] + [4(5) - 3] + [4(6) - 3]$$

$$S_6 = 1 + 5 + 9 + 13 + 17 + 21$$

$$S_6 = 66$$

4. $a_n = 3(2)^{n-1}$

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$$S_6 = 1 + 5 + 9 + 13 + 17 + 21$$

$$S_6 = 66$$

4. $a_n = 3(2)^{n-1}$ $\qquad S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

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$$S_6 = 1 + 5 + 9 + 13 + 17 + 21$$

$$S_6 = 66$$

4. $a_n = 3(2)^{n-1}$ $\quad S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

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$$S_6 = [4(1) - 3] + [4(2) - 3] + [4(3) - 3] + [4(4) - 3] + [4(5) - 3] + [4(6) - 3]$$

$$S_6 = 1 + 5 + 9 + 13 + 17 + 21$$

$$S_6 = 66$$

4. $a_n = 3(2)^{n-1}$ $\quad S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$S_6 =$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

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Find S_6 for each sequence described below.

3. $a_n = 4n - 3$ $\quad S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$$S_6 = [4(1) - 3] + [4(2) - 3] + [4(3) - 3] + [4(4) - 3] + [4(5) - 3] + [4(6) - 3]$$

$$S_6 = 1 + 5 + 9 + 13 + 17 + 21$$

$$S_6 = 66$$

4. $a_n = 3(2)^{n-1}$ $\quad S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$$S_6 = [3(2)^0]$$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

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S_n represents the sum of the first n terms of a sequence.

Find S_6 for each sequence described below.

3. $a_n = 4n - 3$ $\quad S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$$S_6 = [4(1) - 3] + [4(2) - 3] + [4(3) - 3] + [4(4) - 3] + [4(5) - 3] + [4(6) - 3]$$

$$S_6 = 1 + 5 + 9 + 13 + 17 + 21$$

$$S_6 = 66$$

4. $a_n = 3(2)^{n-1}$ $\quad S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$$S_6 = [3(2)^0] + [3(2)^1]$$

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$$S_6 = 1 + 5 + 9 + 13 + 17 + 21$$

$$S_6 = 66$$

4. $a_n = 3(2)^{n-1}$ $\quad S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$$S_6 = [3(2)^0] + [3(2)^1] + [3(2)^2]$$

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$$S_6 = 1 + 5 + 9 + 13 + 17 + 21$$

$$S_6 = 66$$

4. $a_n = 3(2)^{n-1}$ $\qquad S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$$S_6 = [3(2)^0] + [3(2)^1] + [3(2)^2] + [3(2)^3]$$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

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A series is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

S_n represents the sum of the first n terms of a sequence.

Find S_6 for each sequence described below.

3. $a_n = 4n - 3$ $\quad S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$$S_6 = [4(1) - 3] + [4(2) - 3] + [4(3) - 3] + [4(4) - 3] + [4(5) - 3] + [4(6) - 3]$$

$$S_6 = 1 + 5 + 9 + 13 + 17 + 21$$

$$S_6 = 66$$

4. $a_n = 3(2)^{n-1}$ $\quad S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$$S_6 = [3(2)^0] + [3(2)^1] + [3(2)^2] + [3(2)^3] + [3(2)^4]$$

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$$S_6 = [3(2)^0] + [3(2)^1] + [3(2)^2] + [3(2)^3] + [3(2)^4] + [3(2)^5]$$

$$S_6 =$$

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$$S_6 = [3(2)^0] + [3(2)^1] + [3(2)^2] + [3(2)^3] + [3(2)^4] + [3(2)^5]$$

$$S_6 = 3$$

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$$S_6 = [3(2)^0] + [3(2)^1] + [3(2)^2] + [3(2)^3] + [3(2)^4] + [3(2)^5]$$

$$S_6 = 3 + 6$$

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$$S_6 = [3(2)^0] + [3(2)^1] + [3(2)^2] + [3(2)^3] + [3(2)^4] + [3(2)^5]$$

$$S_6 = 3 + 6 + 12$$

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$$S_6 = 66$$

4. $a_n = 3(2)^{n-1}$ $\quad S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$$S_6 = [3(2)^0] + [3(2)^1] + [3(2)^2] + [3(2)^3] + [3(2)^4] + [3(2)^5]$$

$$S_6 = 3 + 6 + 12 + 24$$

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$$S_6 = 3 + 6 + 12 + 24 + 48$$

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$$S_6 = 3 + 6 + 12 + 24 + 48 + 96$$

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$$S_6 = 189$$

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5. $a_{n+1} = a_n + 3 \; ; \; a_1 = 3$

6. $a_{n+1} = 0.25a_n \; ; \; a_1 = 64$

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$S_6 =$

The first term is 3.

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$S_6 = 3$

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$S_6 = 3$

The first term is 3.

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$S_6 = 3$

The first term is 3.

Now, to find the next term, add 3 recursively.

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$$S_6 = 3 + 6$$

The first term is 3.

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5. $a_{n+1} = a_n + 3$; $a_1 = 3$ $\qquad S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$$S_6 = 3 + 6 + 9$$

The first term is 3.

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$$S_6 = 3 + 6 + 9 + 12$$

The first term is 3.

Now, to find the next term, add 3 recursively.

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$S_6 = 3 + 6 + 9 + 12 + 15$

The first term is 3.

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$$S_6 = 3 + 6 + 9 + 12 + 15 + 18$$

The first term is 3.

Now, to find the next term, add 3 recursively.

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$$S_6 = 3 + 6 + 9 + 12 + 15 + 18$$

$$S_6 = 63$$

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S_n represents the sum of the first n terms of a sequence.

Find S_6 for each sequence described below.

5. $a_{n+1} = a_n + 3$; $a_1 = 3$ $\qquad$ $S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$$S_6 = 3 + 6 + 9 + 12 + 15 + 18$$

$$S_6 = 63$$

6. $a_{n+1} = 0.25a_n$; $a_1 = 64$ $\qquad$ $S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$S_6 =$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

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6. $a_{n+1} = 0.25a_n$; $a_1 = 64$ $\qquad S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$S_6 =$

The first term is 64.

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$$S_6 = 63$$

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$$S_6 = 64$$

The first term is 64.

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$$S_6 = 64$$

The first term is 64.

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$$S_6 = 64$$

The first term is 64.

Now, to find the next term, multiply by 0.25 recursively.

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$$S_6 = 3 + 6 + 9 + 12 + 15 + 18$$

$$\boxed{S_6 = 63}$$

6. $\boxed{a_{n+1} = 0.25a_n}$; $a_1 = 64$ $\qquad S_6 = a_1 + \boxed{a_2} + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$$S_6 = 64 + \boxed{16}$$

The first term is 64.

Now, to find the next term, multiply by 0.25 recursively.

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$$S_6 = 64 + 16 + \boxed{4}$$

The first term is 64.

Now, to find the next term, multiply by 0.25 recursively.

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$$S_6 = 64 + 16 + 4 + 1$$

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Now, to find the next term, multiply by 0.25 recursively.

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$$S_6 = 64 + 16 + 4 + 1 + 0.25$$

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$$S_6 = 64 + 16 + 4 + 1 + 0.25 + 0.0625$$

The first term is 64.

Now, to find the next term, multiply by 0.25 recursively.

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$$S_6 = 64 + 16 + 4 + 1 + 0.25 + 0.0625$$

$$S_6 = 85.3125$$

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7. $a_{n+1} = -2a_n$; $a_1 = 3$

8. $a_{n+1} = 0.5a_n + 4$; $a_1 = 24$

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$S_6 =$

The first term is 3.

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$S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$S_6 = 3$

The first term is 3.

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The first term is 3.

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$S_6 = 3$

The first term is 3.

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$S_6 = 3$

The first term is 3.

Now, to find the next term, multiply by -2 recursively.

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This lesson involves series. Here is a definition.

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S_n represents the sum of the first n terms of a sequence.

Find S_6 for each sequence described below.

7. $a_{n+1} = -2a_n$; $a_1 = 3$

$$S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$$

$$S_6 = 3 + -6$$

The first term is 3.

Now, to find the next term, multiply by -2 recursively.

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$S_6 = 3 + -6 + 12$

The first term is 3.

Now, to find the next term, multiply by -2 recursively.

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$$S_6 = 3 + -6 + 12 + -24$$

The first term is 3.

Now, to find the next term, multiply by -2 recursively.

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$S_6 = 3 + -6 + 12 + -24 + 48$

The first term is 3.

Now, to find the next term, multiply by -2 recursively.

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$S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$S_6 = 3 + -6 + 12 + -24 + 48 + -96$

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$$S_6 = -63$$

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8. $a_{n+1} = 0.5a_n + 4$; $a_1 = 24$

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$$S_6 = -63$$

8. $a_{n+1} = 0.5a_n + 4$; $a_1 = 24$ $\qquad S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$S_6 =$

The first term is 24.

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves series. Here is a definition.

A series is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

S_n represents the sum of the first n terms of a sequence.

Find S_6 for each sequence described below.

7. $a_{n+1} = -2a_n$; $a_1 = 3$ $\qquad S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$$S_6 = 3 + -6 + 12 + -24 + 48 + -96$$

$$S_6 = -63$$

8. $a_{n+1} = 0.5a_n + 4$; $a_1 = 24$ $\qquad S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$$S_6 = 24$$

The first term is 24.

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

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7. $a_{n+1} = -2a_n$; $a_1 = 3$ $\qquad S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$$S_6 = 3 + -6 + 12 + -24 + 48 + -96$$

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8. $a_{n+1} = 0.5a_n + 4$; $a_1 = 24$ $\qquad S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$$S_6 = 24$$

The first term is 24.

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$$S_6 = 24$$

The first term is 24.

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$S_6 = -63$

8. $a_{n+1} = 0.5a_n + 4$; $a_1 = 24$ $\quad$ $S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$S_6 = 24$

The first term is 24.

Now, to find the next term, multiply by 0.5 and add 4 recursively.

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

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Find S_6 for each sequence described below.

7. $a_{n+1} = -2a_n$; $a_1 = 3$ $S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$S_6 = 3 + -6 + 12 + -24 + 48 + -96$

$\boxed{S_6 = -63}$

8. $a_{n+1} = 0.5a_n + 4$; $a_1 = 24$ $S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$S_6 = 24 + 16$

The first term is 24.

Now, to find the next term, multiply by 0.5 and add 4 recursively.

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

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$$S_6 = 3 + -6 + 12 + -24 + 48 + -96$$

$$S_6 = -63$$

8. $a_{n+1} = 0.5a_n + 4$; $a_1 = 24$ $S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$$S_6 = 24 + 16 + 12$$

The first term is 24.

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$$S_6 = 3 + -6 + 12 + -24 + 48 + -96$$

$$S_6 = -63$$

8. $a_{n+1} = 0.5a_n + 4$; $a_1 = 24$ $\qquad S_6 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$$S_6 = 24 + 16 + 12 + 10$$

The first term is 24.

Now, to find the next term, multiply by 0.5 and add 4 recursively.

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$$S_6 = 24 + 16 + 12 + 10 + 9$$

The first term is 24.

Now, to find the next term, multiply by 0.5 and add 4 recursively.

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$$S_6 = 24 + 16 + 12 + 10 + 9 + 8.5$$

The first term is 24.

Now, to find the next term, multiply by 0.5 and add 4 recursively.

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$$S_6 = 24 + 16 + 12 + 10 + 9 + 8.5$$

$$S_6 =$$

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$$S_6 = 24 + 16 + 12 + 10 + 9 + 8.5$$

$$S_6 = 79.5$$

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$S_6 = 79.5$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

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A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

A series can also be defined using what is called sigma notation.

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

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A series is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

A series can also be defined using what is called sigma notation.

This symbol, $\sum$, is the greek letter sigma.

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

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A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

A series can also be defined using what is called sigma notation.

This symbol, $\sum$, is the greek letter sigma. Below

$$\sum_{i=1}^{4} (3i + 2) =$$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

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A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

A series can also be defined using what is called sigma notation.

This symbol, $\sum$, is the greek letter sigma. Below is an example of a series defined using 'sigma notation' (or summation notation).

$$\sum_{i=1}^{4} (3i + 2) =$$

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This symbol, $\sum$, is the greek letter sigma. Below is an example of a series defined using 'sigma notation' (or summation notation).

The variable, i, is called the index variable (index of summation).

$$\sum_{i=1}^{4} (3i + 2) =$$

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This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

A series can also be defined using what is called sigma notation.

This symbol, $\sum$, is the greek letter sigma. Below is an example of a series defined using 'sigma notation' (or summation notation).

The variable, i, is called the index variable (index of summation). The index variable takes on <u>all integer values</u>

$$\sum_{i=1}^{4}(3i+2) =$$

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The variable, i, is called the index variable (index of summation). The index variable takes on <u>all integer values</u> starting with the initial value, 1 in this example,

$$\sum_{i=1}^{4} (3i + 2) =$$

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The variable, i, is called the index variable (index of summation). The index variable takes on all integer values starting with the initial value, 1 in this example, and ending with the final value, 4 in this example.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{4} (3i + 2) =$$

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The variable, i, is called the index variable (index of summation). The index variable takes on <u>all integer values</u> starting with the initial value, 1 in this example, and ending with the final value, 4 in this example.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{4} (3i + 2) =$$

One way to read this is 'the sum of 3i + 2 as i goes from 1 to 4'.

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$$\sum_{i=1}^{4}(3i+2) =$$

Other variables can be used as the index variable.

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The variable, i, is called the index variable (index of summation). The index variable takes on all integer values starting with the initial value, 1 in this example, and ending with the final value, 4 in this example.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{4} (3i + 2) =$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{4} (3j + 2)$$

Other variables can be used as the index variable.
These two expressions are equivalent.

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$$\sum_{i=1}^{4} (3i + 2) =$$

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The variable, i, is called the index variable (index of summation). The index variable takes on <u>all integer values</u> starting with the initial value, 1 in this example, and ending with the final value, 4 in this example. Let's expand this example and find its value.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{4} (3i + 2) =$$

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$$\sum_{i=1}^{4} (3i + 2) =$$

$=$

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The variable, i, is called the index variable (index of summation). The index variable takes on all integer values starting with the initial value, 1 in this example, and ending with the final value, 4 in this example. Let's expand this example and find its value.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{4} (3i + 2) =$$

$$= \underset{i=1}{[3(1) + 2]}$$

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The variable, i, is called the index variable (index of summation). The index variable takes on all integer values starting with the initial value, 1 in this example, and ending with the final value, 4 in this example. Let's expand this example and find its value.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{4} (3i + 2) =$$

$$= [3(1) + 2] + \underbrace{[3(2) + 2]}_{i = 2}$$

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The variable, i, is called the index variable (index of summation). The index variable takes on all integer values starting with the initial value, 1 in this example, and ending with the final value, 4 in this example. Let's expand this example and find its value.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{4} (3i + 2) =$$

$$= [3(1) + 2] + [3(2) + 2] + \underbrace{[3(3) + 2]}_{i = 3}$$

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The index variable takes on all integer values starting with the initial value, 1 in this example, and ending with the final value, 4 in this example. Let's expand this example and find its value.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{4}(3i+2) =$$

$$= [3(1)+2] + [3(2)+2] + [3(3)+2] + \underbrace{[3(4)+2]}_{i=4}$$

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$$\sum_{i=1}^{4} (3i + 2) =$$

$$= [3(1) + 2] + [3(2) + 2] + [3(3) + 2] + [3(4) + 2] =$$

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$$\sum_{i=1}^{4} (3i + 2) =$$

$$= [3(1) + 2] + [3(2) + 2] + [3(3) + 2] + [3(4) + 2] =$$

$$=$$

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$$\sum_{i=1}^{4}(3i+2) =$$

$$= [3(1) + 2] + [3(2) + 2] + [3(3) + 2] + [3(4) + 2] =$$

$$= \quad 5$$

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$$\sum_{i=1}^{4}(3i+2) =$$

$$= [3(1)+2] + [3(2)+2] + [3(3)+2] + [3(4)+2] =$$

$$= \quad 5 \quad + \quad 8$$

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$$\sum_{i=1}^{4}(3i+2) =$$

$$= [3(1) + 2] + [3(2) + 2] + [3(3) + 2] + [3(4) + 2] =$$
$$= \quad 5 \quad + \quad 8 \quad + \quad 11$$

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$$\sum_{i=1}^{4} (3i + 2) =$$

$$= [3(1) + 2] + [3(2) + 2] + [3(3) + 2] + [3(4) + 2] =$$

$$= 5 + 8 + 11 + 14$$

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The variable, i, is called the index variable (index of summation). The index variable takes on all integer values starting with the initial value, 1 in this example, and ending with the final value, 4 in this example. Let's expand this example and find its value.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{4}(3i + 2) =$$

$$= [3(1) + 2] + [3(2) + 2] + [3(3) + 2] + [3(4) + 2] =$$

$$= \quad 5 \quad + \quad 8 \quad + \quad 11 \quad + \quad 14 \quad =$$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

A series can also be defined using what is called sigma notation.

This symbol, $\sum$, is the greek letter sigma. Below is an example of a series defined using 'sigma notation' (or summation notation).

The variable, i, is called the index variable (index of summation).

The index variable takes on <u>all integer values</u> starting with the initial value, 1 in this example, and ending with the final value, 4 in this example. Let's expand this example and find its value.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{4}(3i+2) = 38$$

$$= [3(1)+2] + [3(2)+2] + [3(3)+2] + [3(4)+2] =$$

$$= \quad 5 \quad + \quad 8 \quad + \quad 11 \quad + \quad 14 \quad =$$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves series. Here is a definition.

A series is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

9. $\sum_{i=1}^{3} 5i =$

10. $\sum_{i=1}^{4} 3^i =$

11. $\sum_{i=1}^{6} \frac{i}{4} =$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves series. Here is a definition.

A series is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

9. $$\sum_{i=1}^{3} 5i =$$

10. $$\sum_{i=1}^{4} 3^i =$$

11. $$\sum_{i=1}^{6} \frac{i}{4} =$$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

9. $\displaystyle\sum_{i=1}^{3} 5i =$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

9. $$\sum_{i=1}^{3} 5i =$$

'the sum of 5i as i goes from 1 to 3'

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves series. Here is a definition.

A series is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

9. $\sum_{i=1}^{3} 5i = 5(1)$

$i = 1$

'the sum of 5i as i goes from 1 to 3'

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

9. $\sum_{i=1}^{3} 5i = 5(1) + 5(2)$
$i = 2$

'the sum of 5i as i goes from 1 to 3'

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves series. Here is a definition.

A series is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

9. $\displaystyle\sum_{i=1}^{3} 5i = 5(1) + 5(2) + \underset{i=3}{5(3)}$

'the sum of 5i as i goes from 1 to 3'

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves series. Here is a definition.

A series is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

9. $\sum_{i=1}^{3} 5i = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) =$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

9. $\sum_{i=1}^{3} 5i = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) = 5$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

9. $\sum_{i=1}^{3} 5i = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) = 5 + 10$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

9. $\sum_{i=1}^{3} 5i = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) = 5 + 10 + 15$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

9. $\sum_{i=1}^{3} 5i = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) = 5 + 10 + 15 =$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves series. Here is a definition.

A series is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

9. $\sum_{i=1}^{3} 5i = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) = 5 + 10 + 15 = 30$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

9. $\sum_{i=1}^{3} 5i = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) = 5 + 10 + 15 = 30$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

9. $\sum_{i=1}^{3} 5i = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) = 5 + 10 + 15 = 30$

10. $\sum_{i=1}^{4} 3^i =$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

9. $\sum_{i=1}^{3} 5i = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) = 5 + 10 + 15 = 30$

10. $\sum_{i=1}^{4} 3^i =$

'the sum of 3^i as i goes from 1 to 4'

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

9. $\sum_{i=1}^{3} 5i = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) = 5 + 10 + 15 = 30$

10. $\sum_{i=1}^{4} 3^i = 3^1$
$i = 1$

'the sum of 3^i as i goes from 1 to 4'

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

9. $\sum_{i=1}^{3} 5i = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) = 5 + 10 + 15 = \boxed{30}$

10. $\sum_{i=1}^{4} 3^i = 3^1 + 3^2$

$i = 2$

'the sum of 3^i as i goes from 1 to 4'

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

9. $\sum_{i=1}^{3} 5i = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) = 5 + 10 + 15 = 30$

10. $\sum_{i=1}^{4} 3^i = 3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3$

$i = 3$

'the sum of 3^i as i goes from 1 to 4'

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

9. $\sum_{i=1}^{3} 5i = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) = 5 + 10 + 15 = \boxed{30}$

10. $\sum_{i=1}^{4} 3^i = 3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4$ $i = 4$

'the sum of 3^i as i goes from 1 to 4'

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves series. Here is a definition.

A series is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

9. $$\sum_{i=1}^{3} 5i = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) = 5 + 10 + 15 = 30$$

10. $$\sum_{i=1}^{4} 3^i = 3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 =$$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

9. $$\sum_{i=1}^{3} 5i = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) = 5 + 10 + 15 = 30$$

10. $$\sum_{i=1}^{4} 3^i = 3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 = 3$$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

9. $\sum_{i=1}^{3} 5i = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) = 5 + 10 + 15 = 30$

10. $\sum_{i=1}^{4} 3^i = 3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 = 3 + 9$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

9. $\sum_{i=1}^{3} 5i = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) = 5 + 10 + 15 = 30$

10. $\sum_{i=1}^{4} 3^i = 3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 = 3 + 9 + 27$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

9. $$\sum_{i=1}^{3} 5i = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) = 5 + 10 + 15 = 30$$

10. $$\sum_{i=1}^{4} 3^i = 3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 = 3 + 9 + 27 + 81$$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

9. $$\sum_{i=1}^{3} 5i = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) = 5 + 10 + 15 = 30$$

10. $$\sum_{i=1}^{4} 3^i = 3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 = 3 + 9 + 27 + 81 =$$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves series. Here is a definition.

A series is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

9. $$\sum_{i=1}^{3} 5i = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) = 5 + 10 + 15 = 30$$

10. $$\sum_{i=1}^{4} 3^i = 3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 = 3 + 9 + 27 + 81 = 120$$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves series. Here is a definition.

A series is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

9. $\sum_{i=1}^{3} 5i = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) = 5 + 10 + 15 = \boxed{30}$

10. $\sum_{i=1}^{4} 3^i = 3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 = 3 + 9 + 27 + 81 = \boxed{120}$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

9. $\sum_{i=1}^{3} 5i = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) = 5 + 10 + 15 = 30$

10. $\sum_{i=1}^{4} 3^i = 3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 = 3 + 9 + 27 + 81 = 120$

11. $\sum_{i=1}^{6} \frac{i}{4} =$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

9. $\sum_{i=1}^{3} 5i = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) = 5 + 10 + 15 = 30$

10. $\sum_{i=1}^{4} 3^i = 3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 = 3 + 9 + 27 + 81 = 120$

11. $\sum_{i=1}^{6} \frac{i}{4} =$

'the sum of i/4 as i goes from 1 to 6'

Algebra 2   Class Worksheet #4   Unit 9

This lesson involves series. Here is a definition.

A series is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

9. $\sum_{i=1}^{3} 5i = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) = 5 + 10 + 15 = 30$

10. $\sum_{i=1}^{4} 3^i = 3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 = 3 + 9 + 27 + 81 = 120$

11. $\sum_{i=1}^{6} \frac{i}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$ $i = 1$

'the sum of i/4 as i goes from 1 to 6'

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

9. $\sum_{i=1}^{3} 5i = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) = 5 + 10 + 15 = 30$

10. $\sum_{i=1}^{4} 3^i = 3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 = 3 + 9 + 27 + 81 = 120$

11. $\sum_{i=1}^{6} \frac{i}{4} = \frac{1}{4} + \underbrace{\frac{2}{4}}_{i=2}$

'the sum of i/4 as i goes from 1 to 6'

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

9. $\sum_{i=1}^{3} 5i = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) = 5 + 10 + 15 = 30$

10. $\sum_{i=1}^{4} 3^i = 3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 = 3 + 9 + 27 + 81 = 120$

11. $\sum_{i=1}^{6} \frac{i}{4} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{3}{4}$ $i = 3$

'the sum of i/4 as i goes from 1 to 6'

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves series. Here is a definition.

A series is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

9. $\displaystyle\sum_{i=1}^{3} 5i = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) = 5 + 10 + 15 = 30$

10. $\displaystyle\sum_{i=1}^{4} 3^i = 3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 = 3 + 9 + 27 + 81 = 120$

11. $\displaystyle\sum_{i=1}^{6} \frac{i}{4} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{3}{4} + \underbrace{\frac{4}{4}}_{i=4}$

'the sum of i/4 as i goes from 1 to 6'

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

9. $\sum_{i=1}^{3} 5i = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) = 5 + 10 + 15 = \boxed{30}$

10. $\sum_{i=1}^{4} 3^i = 3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 = 3 + 9 + 27 + 81 = \boxed{120}$

11. $\sum_{i=1}^{6} \frac{i}{4} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{4}{4} + \underbrace{\frac{5}{4}}_{i=5}$

'the sum of i/4 as i goes from 1 to 6'

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

9. $\sum_{i=1}^{3} 5i = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) = 5 + 10 + 15 = \boxed{30}$

10. $\sum_{i=1}^{4} 3^i = 3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 = 3 + 9 + 27 + 81 = \boxed{120}$

11. $\sum_{i=1}^{6} \frac{i}{4} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{4}{4} + \frac{5}{4} + \underset{i=6}{\frac{6}{4}}$

'the sum of i/4 as i goes from 1 to 6'

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

9. $\sum_{i=1}^{3} 5i = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) = 5 + 10 + 15 = 30$

10. $\sum_{i=1}^{4} 3^i = 3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 = 3 + 9 + 27 + 81 = 120$

11. $\sum_{i=1}^{6} \frac{i}{4} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{4}{4} + \frac{5}{4} + \frac{6}{4} =$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves series. Here is a definition.

A series is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

9. $\sum_{i=1}^{3} 5i = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) = 5 + 10 + 15 = 30$

10. $\sum_{i=1}^{4} 3^i = 3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 = 3 + 9 + 27 + 81 = 120$

11. $\sum_{i=1}^{6} \frac{i}{4} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{4}{4} + \frac{5}{4} + \frac{6}{4} = \frac{21}{4}$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves series. Here is a definition.

A series is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

9. $\sum_{i=1}^{3} 5i = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) = 5 + 10 + 15 = \boxed{30}$

10. $\sum_{i=1}^{4} 3^i = 3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 = 3 + 9 + 27 + 81 = \boxed{120}$

11. $\sum_{i=1}^{6} \frac{i}{4} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{4}{4} + \frac{5}{4} + \frac{6}{4} = \boxed{\frac{21}{4}}$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves series. Here is a definition.

A series is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

9. $\sum_{i=1}^{3} 5i = 5(1) + 5(2) + 5(3) = 5 + 10 + 15 = 30$

10. $\sum_{i=1}^{4} 3^i = 3^1 + 3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 = 3 + 9 + 27 + 81 = 120$

11. $\sum_{i=1}^{6} \frac{i}{4} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{4}{4} + \frac{5}{4} + \frac{6}{4} = \frac{21}{4}$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

12. $\displaystyle\sum_{k=2}^{5} (3k - 5) =$

13. $\displaystyle\sum_{k=1}^{5} k^3 =$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves series. Here is a definition.

A series is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

12. $\displaystyle\sum_{k=2}^{5} (3k - 5) =$

13. $\displaystyle\sum_{k=1}^{5} k^3 =$

Algebra 2   Class Worksheet #4   Unit 9

This lesson involves series. Here is a definition.

A series is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

12. $\displaystyle\sum_{k=2}^{5} (3k - 5) =$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

12. $\sum_{k=2}^{5} (3k - 5) =$

'the sum of 3k – 5 as k goes from 2 to 5'

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

12. $\sum_{k=2}^{5} (3k - 5) = [3(2) - 5]$
$k = 2$

'the sum of 3k – 5 as k goes from 2 to 5'

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves series. Here is a definition.

A series is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

12. $\sum_{k=2}^{5} (3k - 5) = [3(2) - 5] + \underbrace{[3(3) - 5]}_{k=3}$

'the sum of 3k – 5 as k goes from 2 to 5'

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

12. $\sum_{k=2}^{5} (3k - 5) = [3(2) - 5] + [3(3) - 5] + \underbrace{[3(4) - 5]}_{k=4}$

'the sum of 3k – 5 as k goes from 2 to 5'

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves series. Here is a definition.

A series is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

12. $$\sum_{k=2}^{5} (3k - 5) = [3(2) - 5] + [3(3) - 5] + [3(4) - 5] + \underbrace{[3(5) - 5]}_{k = 5}$$

'the sum of 3k – 5 as k goes from 2 to 5'

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

12. $\sum_{k=2}^{5} (3k - 5) = [3(2) - 5] + [3(3) - 5] + [3(4) - 5] + [3(5) - 5] =$

$=$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves series. Here is a definition.

A series is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

12. $\sum_{k=2}^{5} (3k - 5) = [3(2) - 5] + [3(3) - 5] + [3(4) - 5] + [3(5) - 5] =$

$= 1$

Algebra 2   Class Worksheet #4   Unit 9

This lesson involves series. Here is a definition.

A series is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

12. $$\sum_{k=2}^{5} (3k - 5) = [3(2) - 5] + [3(3) - 5] + [3(4) - 5] + [3(5) - 5] =$$

$$= 1 + 4$$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

12. $\sum_{k=2}^{5} (3k - 5) = [3(2) - 5] + [3(3) - 5] + [3(4) - 5] + [3(5) - 5] =$

$= 1 + 4 + 7$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves series. Here is a definition.

A series is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

12. $\sum_{k=2}^{5}(3k-5) = [3(2)-5]+[3(3)-5]+[3(4)-5]+[3(5)-5] =$

$= 1 + 4 + 7 + 10$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

12. $\sum_{k=2}^{5} (3k - 5) = [3(2) - 5] + [3(3) - 5] + [3(4) - 5] + [3(5) - 5] =$

$= 1 + 4 + 7 + 10 =$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves series. Here is a definition.

A series is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

12. $\sum_{k=2}^{5} (3k - 5) = [3(2) - 5] + [3(3) - 5] + [3(4) - 5] + [3(5) - 5] =$

$= 1 + 4 + 7 + 10 = 22$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

12. $\sum_{k=2}^{5} (3k - 5) = [3(2) - 5] + [3(3) - 5] + [3(4) - 5] + [3(5) - 5] =$

$= 1 + 4 + 7 + 10 = \boxed{22}$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves series. Here is a definition.

A series is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

12. $\displaystyle\sum_{k=2}^{5} (3k - 5) = [3(2) - 5] + [3(3) - 5] + [3(4) - 5] + [3(5) - 5] =$

$= 1 + 4 + 7 + 10 = 22$

13. $\displaystyle\sum_{k=1}^{5} k^3 =$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

12. $\sum_{k=2}^{5} (3k - 5) = [3(2) - 5] + [3(3) - 5] + [3(4) - 5] + [3(5) - 5] =$

$= 1 + 4 + 7 + 10 = 22$

13. $\sum_{k=1}^{5} k^3 =$

'the sum of k^3 as k goes from 1 to 5'

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

12. $\sum_{k=2}^{5} (3k - 5) = [3(2) - 5] + [3(3) - 5] + [3(4) - 5] + [3(5) - 5] =$

$= 1 + 4 + 7 + 10 = 22$

13. $\sum_{k=1}^{5} k^3 = 1^3$

$k = 1$

'the sum of k^3 as k goes from 1 to 5'

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$= 1 + 4 + 7 + 10 = 22$

13. $\sum_{k=1}^{5} k^3 = 1^3 + \underset{k=2}{2^3}$

'the sum of k^3 as k goes from 1 to 5'

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Evaluate each of the following sums.

12. $\sum_{k=2}^{5} (3k - 5) = [3(2) - 5] + [3(3) - 5] + [3(4) - 5] + [3(5) - 5] =$

$= 1 + 4 + 7 + 10 = 22$

13. $\sum_{k=1}^{5} k^3 = 1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3$

$k = 3$

'the sum of k^3 as k goes from 1 to 5'

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Evaluate each of the following sums.

12. $\sum_{k=2}^{5} (3k - 5) = [3(2) - 5] + [3(3) - 5] + [3(4) - 5] + [3(5) - 5] =$

$= 1 + 4 + 7 + 10 = 22$

13. $\sum_{k=1}^{5} k^3 = 1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + 4^3$

k = 4

'the sum of k^3 as k goes from 1 to 5'

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

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Evaluate each of the following sums.

12. $\sum_{k=2}^{5} (3k - 5) = [3(2) - 5] + [3(3) - 5] + [3(4) - 5] + [3(5) - 5] =$

$= 1 + 4 + 7 + 10 = 22$

13. $\sum_{k=1}^{5} k^3 = 1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + 4^3 + 5^3$

$k = 5$

'the sum of k^3 as k goes from 1 to 5'

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Evaluate each of the following sums.

12. $$\sum_{k=2}^{5} (3k - 5) = [3(2) - 5] + [3(3) - 5] + [3(4) - 5] + [3(5) - 5] =$$

$$= 1 + 4 + 7 + 10 = 22$$

13. $$\sum_{k=1}^{5} k^3 = 1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + 4^3 + 5^3 =$$

$$=$$

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$= 1 + 4 + 7 + 10 = 22$

13. $\sum_{k=1}^{5} k^3 = 1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + 4^3 + 5^3 =$

$= 1$

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Evaluate each of the following sums.

12. $$\sum_{k=2}^{5} (3k - 5) = [3(2) - 5] + [3(3) - 5] + [3(4) - 5] + [3(5) - 5] =$$

$$= 1 + 4 + 7 + 10 = 22$$

13. $$\sum_{k=1}^{5} k^3 = 1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + 4^3 + 5^3 =$$

$$= 1 + 8$$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves series. Here is a definition.

A series is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

12. $\sum_{k=2}^{5} (3k - 5) = [3(2) - 5] + [3(3) - 5] + [3(4) - 5] + [3(5) - 5] =$

$= 1 + 4 + 7 + 10 = 22$

13. $\sum_{k=1}^{5} k^3 = 1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + 4^3 + 5^3 =$

$= 1 + 8 + 27$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves series. Here is a definition.

A series is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

12. $\sum_{k=2}^{5} (3k - 5) = [3(2) - 5] + [3(3) - 5] + [3(4) - 5] + [3(5) - 5] =$

$= 1 + 4 + 7 + 10 = 22$

13. $\sum_{k=1}^{5} k^3 = 1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + 4^3 + 5^3 =$

$= 1 + 8 + 27 + 64$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves series. Here is a definition.

A series is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

12. $\sum_{k=2}^{5} (3k - 5) = [3(2) - 5] + [3(3) - 5] + [3(4) - 5] + [3(5) - 5] =$

$= 1 + 4 + 7 + 10 = 22$

13. $\sum_{k=1}^{5} k^3 = 1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + 4^3 + 5^3 =$

$= 1 + 8 + 27 + 64 + 125$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves series. Here is a definition.

A series is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

12. $\sum_{k=2}^{5} (3k - 5) = [3(2) - 5] + [3(3) - 5] + [3(4) - 5] + [3(5) - 5] =$

$= 1 + 4 + 7 + 10 = \boxed{22}$

13. $\sum_{k=1}^{5} k^3 = 1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + 4^3 + 5^3 =$

$= 1 + 8 + 27 + 64 + 125 =$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

12. $\sum_{k=2}^{5} (3k - 5) = [3(2) - 5] + [3(3) - 5] + [3(4) - 5] + [3(5) - 5] =$

$= 1 + 4 + 7 + 10 = 22$

13. $\sum_{k=1}^{5} k^3 = 1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + 4^3 + 5^3 =$

$= 1 + 8 + 27 + 64 + 125 = 225$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves series. Here is a definition.

A series is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

12. $$\sum_{k=2}^{5} (3k - 5) = [3(2) - 5] + [3(3) - 5] + [3(4) - 5] + [3(5) - 5] =$$

$$= 1 + 4 + 7 + 10 = 22$$

13. $$\sum_{k=1}^{5} k^3 = 1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + 4^3 + 5^3 =$$

$$= 1 + 8 + 27 + 64 + 125 = 225$$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

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Evaluate each of the following sums.

12. $\sum_{k=2}^{5} (3k - 5) = [3(2) - 5] + [3(3) - 5] + [3(4) - 5] + [3(5) - 5] =$

$= 1 + 4 + 7 + 10 = 22$

13. $\sum_{k=1}^{5} k^3 = 1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + 4^3 + 5^3 =$

$= 1 + 8 + 27 + 64 + 125 = 225$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves series. Here is a definition.

A series is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

14. $\sum_{j=1}^{50} j =$

15. $\sum_{j=1}^{16} (-1)^j \frac{j}{16} =$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves series. Here is a definition.

A series is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

14. $\displaystyle\sum_{j=1}^{50} j =$

15. $\displaystyle\sum_{j=1}^{16} (-1)^j \frac{j}{16} =$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

14. $\sum_{j=1}^{50} j =$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

14. $\sum_{j=1}^{50} j =$

'the sum of j as j goes from 1 to 50'

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

14. $\sum_{j=1}^{50} j = \underset{j=1}{1}$

'the sum of j as j goes from 1 to 50'

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

14. $\displaystyle\sum_{j=1}^{50} j = 1 + \underset{j=2}{2}$

'the sum of j as j goes from 1 to 50'

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves series. Here is a definition.

A series is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

14. $\sum_{j=1}^{50} j = 1 + 2 + \underset{j=3}{3}$

'the sum of j as j goes from 1 to 50'

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves series. Here is a definition.

A series is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

14. $\sum_{j=1}^{50} j = 1 + 2 + 3 + \ldots$

'the sum of j as j goes from 1 to 50'

Algebra 2   Class Worksheet #4   Unit 9

This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

14. $\sum_{j=1}^{50} j = 1 + 2 + 3 + \ldots + \underbrace{48}_{j\,=\,48}$

'the sum of j as j goes from 1 to 50'

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

14. $\displaystyle\sum_{j=1}^{50} j = 1 + 2 + 3 + \ldots + 48 + \underbrace{49}_{j\,=\,49}$

'the sum of j as j goes from 1 to 50'

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

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A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

14. $\displaystyle\sum_{j=1}^{50} j = 1 + 2 + 3 + \ldots + 48 + 49 + \underbrace{50}_{j=50}$

'the sum of j as j goes from 1 to 50'

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

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A series is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

14. $\displaystyle\sum_{j=1}^{50} j = 1 + 2 + 3 + \ldots + 48 + 49 + 50 =$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves series. Here is a definition.

A series is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

We will pair up the terms to help calculate the sum.

14. $\displaystyle\sum_{j=1}^{50} j = 1 + 2 + 3 + \ldots + 48 + 49 + 50 =$

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Evaluate each of the following sums.

14. $\displaystyle\sum_{j=1}^{50} j = 1 + 2 + 3 + \ldots + 48 + 49 + 50 =$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

The sum of the terms in each pair is 51.

14. $\displaystyle\sum_{j=1}^{50} j = 1 + 2 + 3 + \ldots + 48 + 49 + 50 =$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

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A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

14. $\sum_{j=1}^{50} j = 1 + 2 + 3 + \ldots + 48 + 49 + 50 =$

Algebra 2   Class Worksheet #4   Unit 9

This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

Since, there are 25 pairs,

14. $\sum_{j=1}^{50} j = 1 + 2 + 3 + \ldots + 48 + 49 + 50 =$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

Since, there are 25 pairs, each with a sum of 51,

14. $\sum_{j=1}^{50} j = 1 + 2 + 3 + \ldots + 48 + 49 + 50 =$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

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A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

Since, there are 25 pairs, each with a sum of 51, the total is

14. $\sum_{j=1}^{50} j = 1 + 2 + 3 + \ldots + 48 + 49 + 50 =$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

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Since, there are 25 pairs, each with a sum of 51, the total is

14. $\sum_{j=1}^{50} j = 1 + 2 + 3 + \ldots + 48 + 49 + 50 = (25)($

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Evaluate each of the following sums.

Since, there are 25 pairs, each with a sum of 51, the total is

14. $$\sum_{j=1}^{50} j = 1 + 2 + 3 + \ldots + 48 + 49 + 50 = (25)(51)$$

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Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

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Evaluate each of the following sums.

Since, there are 25 pairs, each with a sum of 51, the total is

14. $\sum_{j=1}^{50} j = 1 + 2 + 3 + \ldots + 48 + 49 + 50 = (25)(51) = 1{,}275$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

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Evaluate each of the following sums.

Since, there are 25 pairs, each with a sum of 51, the total is

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14. $\displaystyle\sum_{j=1}^{50} j = 1 + 2 + 3 + \ldots + 48 + 49 + 50 = (25)(51) = \boxed{1{,}275}$

15. $\displaystyle\sum_{j=1}^{16} (-1)^j [\, j/16] =$

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15. $\displaystyle\sum_{j=1}^{16} (-1)^j [\, j/16] =$

'the sum of $(-1)^j [\, j/16]$ as j goes from 1 to 16'

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14. $\sum_{j=1}^{50} j = 1 + 2 + 3 + \ldots + 48 + 49 + 50 = (25)(51) = 1{,}275$

15. $\sum_{j=1}^{16} (-1)^j [\, j/16] = \dfrac{-1}{16}$

$(-1)^1[1/16]$

$j = 1$

'the sum of $(-1)^j [\, j/16]$ as j goes from 1 to 16'

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15. $\displaystyle\sum_{j=1}^{16} (-1)^j [\,j/16] = \frac{-1}{16} + \underbrace{\overbrace{\frac{2}{16}}^{(-1)^2[2/16]}}_{j=2}$

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14. $\sum_{j=1}^{50} j = 1 + 2 + 3 + \ldots + 48 + 49 + 50 = (25)(51) = 1{,}275$

$(-1)^3[3/16]$

15. $\sum_{j=1}^{16} (-1)^j [\, j/16] = \frac{-1}{16} + \frac{2}{16} + \frac{-3}{16}$

$j = 3$

'the sum of $(-1)^j [\, j/16]$ as j goes from 1 to 16'

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

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15. $\sum_{j=1}^{16} (-1)^j [\, j/16] = \frac{-1}{16} + \frac{2}{16} + \frac{-3}{16} + \underbrace{\overbrace{\boxed{\frac{4}{16}}}^{(-1)^4[4/16]}}_{j = 4}$

'the sum of $(-1)^j [\, j/16]$ as j goes from 1 to 16'

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

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14. $\sum_{j=1}^{50} j = 1 + 2 + 3 + \ldots + 48 + 49 + 50 = (25)(51) = \boxed{1{,}275}$

$(-1)^{15}[15/16]$

15. $\sum_{j=1}^{16} (-1)^j [\, j/16] = \frac{-1}{16} + \frac{2}{16} + \frac{-3}{16} + \frac{4}{16} + \ldots + \frac{-15}{16}$

$j = 15$

'the sum of $(-1)^j [\, j/16]$ as j goes from 1 to 16'

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

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Since, there are 25 pairs, each with a sum of 51, the total is

14. $\sum_{j=1}^{50} j = 1 + 2 + 3 + \ldots + 48 + 49 + 50 = (25)(51) = \boxed{1{,}275}$

15. $\sum_{j=1}^{16} (-1)^j [\, j/16] = \frac{-1}{16} + \frac{2}{16} + \frac{-3}{16} + \frac{4}{16} + \ldots + \frac{-15}{16} + \underbrace{\frac{16}{16}}_{j\,=\,16}$

$(-1)^{16}[16/16]$

'the sum of $(-1)^j[\, j/16]$ as j goes from 1 to 16'

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

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14. $\sum_{j=1}^{50} j = 1 + 2 + 3 + \ldots + 48 + 49 + 50 = (25)(51) = \boxed{1{,}275}$

We will pair up the terms to help calculate the sum.

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Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

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Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

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Evaluate each of the following sums.

Since, there are 25 pairs, each with a sum of 51, the total is

14. $$\sum_{j=1}^{50} j = 1 + 2 + 3 + \ldots + 48 + 49 + 50 = (25)(51) = 1{,}275$$

We will pair up the terms to help calculate the sum.

15. $$\sum_{j=1}^{16} (-1)^j [\, j/16] = \frac{-1}{16} + \frac{2}{16} + \frac{-3}{16} + \frac{4}{16} + \ldots + \frac{-15}{16} + \frac{16}{16} =$$

Algebra 2 Class Worksheet #4 Unit 9

This lesson involves <u>series</u>. Here is a definition.

A <u>series</u> is an indicated sum of the terms of a sequence.

Evaluate each of the following sums.

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The sum of the terms in each pair is 1/16.

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