CS1800

Admin:

- hw7 due Friday
- exam2 due Friday
- recitation this week:
    - no quiz
    - focus on exam2 practice problems (available on website)

Content:

- Series & Sequences (Arithmetic, Geometric & Quadratic)
- Given a series, identify its type (may be none of the 3 above)
- Express the i-th term in a sequence
- Compute the partial sum of a series (Arithmetic & Geometric)

Summation Notation: a quick reminder

K IN LAST TERM

$$\sum_{K=0}^{4} 1+2^K = \begin{array}{l} 1+2^0 \\ +\ 1+2^1 \\ +\ 1+2^2 \\ +\ 1+2^3 \\ +\ 1+2^4 \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ +\ 3 \\ +\ 5 \\ +\ 9 \\ +\ 17 \end{array} = 35$$

K IN FIRST TERM

NOTICE: K IS WHOLE NUMBER WHICH STEPS BY 1

Sequences & Series (definition):

A sequence is an ordered list of objects (always numbers in this CS1800 unit)

$$1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, \ldots$$

A series is the sum of an infinite sequence of objects

$$1+2+3+4+5+6+\ldots = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k$$

A partial sum (of a series) is the sum of part of a series

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

Arithmetic Sequence / Series: What it is (and how to identify it)

An arithmetic sequence's first difference (next term - current term) is constant:

$$10 \xrightarrow{+2} 12 \xrightarrow{+2} 14 \xrightarrow{+2} 16 \xrightarrow{+2} 18 \xrightarrow{+2} 20 \quad \ldots$$

To test if a sequence is arithmetic, compute first difference. If its constant then sequence is arithmetic.

$$11 \xrightarrow{-7} 4 \xrightarrow{-7} -3 \xrightarrow{-7} -10 \xrightarrow{-7} -17 \quad \ldots$$

Arithmetic Series / Partial Sum: What do they look like in summation notation?

Example:

$$10 + 12 + 14 + 16 + \ldots = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 10 + 2k$$

$10+2\cdot 0$ $\quad$ $10+2\cdot 1$ $\quad$ $10+2\cdot 2$ $\quad$ $10+2\cdot 3$

Every arithmetic series can be expressed via the following form:

STARTING VALUE

INDEX

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_0 + dk$$

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ADJACENT VALUES

Geometric Sequences / Series: What it is (and how to identify it)

An Geometric sequence is one whose first ratio (next term / current term) is constant:

$$\frac{1}{2} \xrightarrow{\times 2} 1 \xrightarrow{\times 2} 2 \xrightarrow{\times 2} 4 \xrightarrow{\times 2} 8 \xrightarrow{\times 2} 16 \quad \cdots$$

To test if a sequence is geometric, compute first ratio. If its constant then sequence is geometric.

$$100 \xrightarrow{\times -\frac{1}{10}} -10 \xrightarrow{\times -\frac{1}{10}} 1 \xrightarrow{\times -\frac{1}{10}} -\frac{1}{10} \xrightarrow{\times -\frac{1}{10}} \frac{1}{100} \quad \cdots$$

Geometric Series / Partial Sum: What do they look like in summation notation?

Example:

$$\frac{1}{2} + 1 + 2 + 4 + 8 + \dots = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2^k$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\cdot 2^0 \quad \frac{1}{2}\cdot 2^1 \quad \frac{1}{2}\cdot 2^2 \quad \frac{1}{2}\cdot 2^3 \quad \frac{1}{2}\cdot 2^4$$

Every geometric series can be expressed via the following form:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_0 \cdot r^k$$

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RATIO OF $\dfrac{\text{NEXT TERM}}{\text{CURRENT TERM}}$

STARTING TERM

Quadratic Series / Partial Sum: What is it? (i.e. what does it look like in sum notation?)

Every quadratic series can be expressed as:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} ak^2 + bk + c$$

FIRST TERM

a, b, c ARE CONSTANTS

(NOT A EASILY SEEN AS ARITHMETIC / GEOMETRIC)

Example (a=1, b=0, c=0):

$$0 + 1 + 4 + 9 + 16 + 25 + \dots$$

$1 \cdot 0^2 + 0 \cdot 0 + 0$

$1 \cdot 1^2 + 0 \cdot 1 + 0$

$1 \cdot 2^2 + 0 \cdot 2 + 0$

$1 \cdot 3^2 + 0 \cdot 3 + 0$

$1 \cdot 4^2 + 0 \cdot 4 + 0$

$1 \cdot 5^2 + 0 \cdot 5 + 0$

Question (for later): given the first few values in sequence, how can we get a, b, c?

Quadratic Sequences / Series: How to identify it

The second difference of a quadratic sequence is constant

1 3 7 13 21 31 . . .

FIRST DIFFERENCE +2 +4 +6 +8 +10

SECOND DIFFERENCE +2 +2 +2 +2

In Class Activity:

Identify the type (arithmetic, geometric, quadratic) of each of the following sequences.
If sequence is arithmetic or geometric, express its corresponding series in sum notation.

i. 6 15 28 45 66 91

+9 +13 +17 +21 +25

+4 +4 +4 +4

QUADRATIC

ii. 1 -4 16 -64 256

k=0 k=1

×-4 ×-4 ×-4

$\times \frac{256}{-64} = -4$

GEOMETRIC

$1 \cdot (-4)^k$

iii. 4 7 10 13 16 19

k=0 k=1 k=2

+3 +3 +3 +3 +3

ARITHMATIC

$4 + 3 \cdot k$

Quadratic Series: Given sequence, how to compute a, b, c in summation notation

$k=0$ $\quad k=2 \quad k=4$

$$6 + 15 + 28 + 45 + 66 + 91 + \dots = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} ak^2 + bk + c$$

$k=1 \quad k=3 \quad k=5$

$6 = a\cdot 0^2 + b\cdot 0 + c \Rightarrow 6 = c$

$9 = 2 + b$

$b = 7$

$15 = a\cdot 1^2 + b\cdot 1 + c \Rightarrow 9 = a + b$

$28 = a\cdot 2^2 + b\cdot 2 + c \Rightarrow 22 = 4a + 2b \Rightarrow 11 = 2a + b$

$11 = a + a + b$

$= a + 9 \quad a = 2$

Checking our work with python

(you needn't ever do the same for CS1800 ... but cute to see that you can using python)

```
matt@matt-yoga-nu:~$ python3
Python 3.10.12 (main, Jun 11 2023, 05:26:28) [GCC 11.4.0] on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> a, b, c = 2, 7, 6
>>> [a * k ** 2 + b * k + c for k in range(10)]
[6, 15, 28, 45, 66, 91, 120, 153, 190, 231]
>>> 
```

→ SAME AS GIVEN :)

If you're interested in doing the same and don't have python on your computer, check out "google colab" which allows you to run python code in the cloud.

In Class Activity

Find the coefficients (a, b, c) which allow us to express the following series in summation notation

$k=0$ $k=2$

$1 + 3 + 7 + 13 + 21 + 31 + 43 + 57 + 73 + 91 + \ldots = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} ak^2 + bk + c$

$k=1$

$1 + b = 2$

$b = 1$

$a \cdot 0^2 + b \cdot 0 + c = 1 \Rightarrow c = 1$

$a \cdot 1^2 + b \cdot 1 + c = 3 \Rightarrow a + b + 1 = 3 \Rightarrow a + b = 2$

$a \cdot 2^2 + b \cdot 2 + c = 7 \Rightarrow 4a + 2b + 1 = 7 \Rightarrow 2a + b = 3$

$\Rightarrow a + a + b = 3$

$\Rightarrow a + 2 = 3 \Rightarrow a = 1$

Up next: computing partial sums (arithmetic & geometric ... not quadratic)

ARITHMETIC

$$0+1+2+3+4 = \sum_{k=0}^{4} k = ?$$

NO SIMPLE FORMULA EXISTS

GEOMETRIC

$$1+2+4+8+16 = \sum_{k=0}^{4} 2^k = ?$$

Computing Arithmetic Partial Series: motivation via tall tale

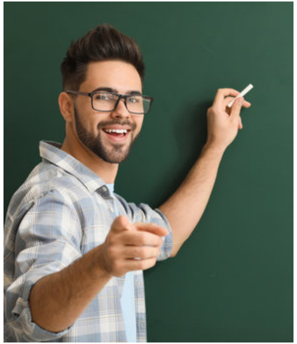
Primary School Gauss

Gauss, you're not paying attention. As punishment go in the hall and add all the integers from 1 to 100

Its 5050

How'd you do that so quickly?

Teacher



$$0+1+2+\dots+98+99+100$$

$$2+98=100$$

$$1+99=100$$

$$0+100=100$$

50 sums of 100

+ leftover 50 = 5050

Computing Arithmetic Sums: A more generalizable expression

SMALL TEST EXAMPLE

$$a_0 + dK$$

$$1+2+3+4+5 = 15$$

AVERAGE TERM × NUMBER OF TERMS

$$\frac{1+5}{2} = 3 \qquad \times \qquad 5$$

$$\boxed{\sum_{K=0}^{N} a_0 + dK = \left(\frac{a_0 + a_N}{2}\right) \times (N+1)}$$

Computing Geometric Series Partial Sums

$$S = \sum_{k=0}^{N} a r^k = a + \cancel{ar} + \cancel{ar^2} + \dots + \cancel{ar^N}$$

S IS THE PARTIAL SUM WE'D LIKE TO COMPUTE

$$S \cdot r = \cancel{ar} + \cancel{ar^2} + \dots + \cancel{ar^N} + ar^{N+1}$$

$$S - Sr = a - ar^{N+1}$$

SO $$S(1-r) = a\left(1 - r^{N+1}\right) \Rightarrow \boxed{S = \frac{a\left(1-r^{N+1}\right)}{1-r}}$$

Computing Geometric Series: Lets work a little example to check if that formula works

$$1+2+4+8+16 = \sum_{k=0}^{4} 1\cdot 2^k = 31$$

FIRST TERM

N = LARGEST VALUE OF K IN SUM

$$S = \frac{a_0\left(1-r^{N+1}\right)}{1-r} = \frac{1\cdot\left(1-2^5\right)}{1-2} = \frac{-31}{-1} = 31$$

r = RATIO

In summary (Arithmetic, Geometric & Quadratic Sequences / Series / Partial Sums)

	Arithmetic	Geometric	Quadratic
How to identify?	$2 \xrightarrow{+2} 4 \xrightarrow{+2} 6 \xrightarrow{+2} 8 \ldots$ CONSTANT FIRST DIFFERENCE	$1 \xrightarrow{\times 2} 2 \xrightarrow{\times 2} 4 \xrightarrow{\times 2} 8 \xrightarrow{\times 2} 16 \ldots$ CONSTANT RATIO	$1 \xrightarrow{+2} 3 \xrightarrow{+4} 7 \xrightarrow{+6} 13 \xrightarrow{+8} 21 \ldots$ $+2 \quad +2 \quad +2$ CONSTANT SECOND DIFFERENCE
Expression of a single term	$a_0 + dK$	$a_0 r^K$	$aK^2 + bK + c$
Computing partial sum	$\sum_{K=0}^{N} a_0 + dK = \left(\frac{a_0 + a_N}{2}\right) \cdot (N+1)$ AVERAGE TERM NUMBER OF TERMS	$\sum_{K=0}^{N} a_0 r^K = \frac{a_0\left(1 - r^{N+1}\right)}{1-r}$	KIND OF A CALCULUS THING (NOT NEEDED FOR CS1800)

In Class Activity:

Compute each of the following sums (using the partial sums formula) FIRST LAST # TERMS

i. $\sum_{K=0}^{100} 4 - 1K$ ARITHMETIC $\left(\frac{4 + 4 - 100}{2}\right) \cdot 101$

ii. $\sum_{K=0}^{10} 10 \cdot 3^K$ GEOMETRIC $\frac{a_0\left(1 - r^{N+1}\right)}{1 - r} = \frac{10\left(1 - 3^{11}\right)}{1 - 3}$

iii. 10 + 7 + 4 + 1 + (-2) + (-5) + (-8)

K= 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

ARITHMETIC

$\sum_{K=0}^{6} 10 - 3K = \left(\frac{10 + 10 - 3 \cdot 6}{2}\right) \cdot 7$