

Lesson 28 – Arithmetic & Geometric Series

(E) Examples – Working with Infinite Geometric Series

- a. Given the series $S = 200 + 100 + 50 + 25 \dots$
- Determine S_6
 - Determine S_{15}
 - Determine S_{21}
 - Predict $S_{1,000,000}$
- b. The series $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \dots$ is an example of an infinite geometric series.
- Determine the sum of this series.
 - Is it possible to find the sum of *any infinite geometric sequence*? Explain.
 - Under what conditions is it possible to find the sum of an infinite geometric sequence

(F) Extra Help – Links

- Geometric Sequences & Series [From West Texas A&M](#)
- Arithmetic Sequences & Series [From West Texas A&M U](#)

(G) Homework

- Ex 2E.1 #1ae;
- Ex 2E.2 #1c, 2a, 3, 5, 6, 11;
- Ex 2E.3 #1bc, 2cd, 4, 6, 7
- HW Ex 2F #1c, 3c, 4c, 5ab