

## Section 1: Summing series

### Section test

In Question 1-3,  $S_1$  denotes  $\sum_{r=1}^n r$ ,  $S_2$  denotes  $\sum_{r=1}^n r^2$  and  $S_3$  denotes  $\sum_{r=1}^n r^3$ .

1. The sum  $\sum_{r=1}^n (4r^2(r+1)+2)$  is equal to
- |                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) $4S_3 + 4S_2 + 2$ | (b) $4S_3 + 4S_2 + 2n$   |
| (c) $4S_3 + S_2 + 2$  | (d) $4S_2(S_1 + 1) + 2n$ |

2. The sum  $\sum_{r=1}^n ((r+1)(r-1)+1)$  is equal to
- |                              |                       |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) $(S_1 + 1)(S_1 - 1) + 1$ | (b) $S_2$             |
| (c) $(S_1 + 1)(S_1 - 1) + n$ | (d) $S_1^2 - n^2 + n$ |

3. The sum  $\sum_{r=1}^n (3r-1)(2r+1)$  is equal to
- |                      |                            |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) $6S_2 + S_1 - 1$ | (b) $6S_2 - S_1 - n$       |
| (c) $6S_2 + S_1 - n$ | (d) $(3S_1 - 1)(2S_1 + 1)$ |

4. Find  $1+2+3+\dots+500$ .

5. Find  $\sum_{r=1}^{200} r^3$ .

6. Find  $\sum_{r=1}^{100} (r^2 + 1)$

7. Find  $\sum_{r=1}^{50} (r^3 - r^2 + r - 2)$

8. Find the sum  $\sum_{r=1}^n (2r+1)(2r-1)$ .

9. Find the sum  $\sum_{r=1}^n r(r+2)(r-2)$ .

10. Find the sum  $(1 \times 3) + (2 \times 5) + (3 \times 7) + \dots + n(2n+1)$ .

# Edexcel AS FM Series 1 Section test solutions

## Solutions to section test

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \quad \sum_{r=1}^n (4r^2(r+1)+2) &= \sum_{r=1}^n (4r^3 + 4r^2 + 2) \\ &= 4 \sum_{r=1}^n r^3 + 4 \sum_{r=1}^n r^2 + \sum_{r=1}^n 2 \\ &= 4S_3 + 4S_2 + 2n \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \quad \sum_{r=1}^n ((r+1)(r-1)+1) &= \sum_{r=1}^n (r^2 - 1 + 1) \\ &= \sum_{r=1}^n r^2 \\ &= S_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \quad \sum_{r=1}^n (3r-1)(2r+1) &= \sum_{r=1}^n (6r^2 + r - 1) \\ &= 6 \sum_{r=1}^n r^2 + \sum_{r=1}^n r - \sum_{r=1}^n 1 \\ &= 6S_2 + S_1 - n \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4. \quad \sum_{r=1}^n r &= \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) \\ \sum_{r=1}^{500} r &= \frac{1}{2} \times 500 \times 501 \\ &= 125250 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5. \quad \sum_{r=1}^n r^3 &= \frac{1}{4}n^2(n+1)^2 \\ \sum_{r=1}^{200} r^3 &= \frac{1}{4} \times 200^2 \times 201^2 \\ &= 404010000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6. \quad \sum_{r=1}^n r^2 &= \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1) \\ \sum_{r=1}^{100} (r^2 + 1) &= \sum_{r=1}^{100} r^2 + \sum_{r=1}^{100} 1 \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \times 100 \times 101 \times 201 + 100 \\ &= 338450 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}7. \sum_{r=1}^{50} (r^3 - r^2 + r - 2) &= \sum_{r=1}^{50} r^3 - \sum_{r=1}^{50} r^2 + \sum_{r=1}^{50} r - \sum_{r=1}^{50} 2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 50^2 \times 51^2 - \frac{1}{6} \times 50 \times 51 \times 101 + \frac{1}{2} \times 50 \times 51 - 2 \times 50 \\ &= 1583875\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}8. \sum_{r=1}^n (2r+1)(2r-1) &= \sum_{r=1}^n (4r^2 - 1) = 4 \sum_{r=1}^n r^2 - \sum_{r=1}^n 1 \\ &= 4 \times \frac{1}{6} n(n+1)(2n+1) - n \\ &= \frac{2}{3} n(n+1)(2n+1) - n \\ &= \frac{1}{3} n(4n^2 + 6n + 2 - 3) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} n(4n^2 + 6n - 1) \\ &= \frac{4}{3} n^3 + 2n^2 - \frac{1}{3} n\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}9. \sum_{r=1}^n r(r+2)(r-2) &= \sum_{r=1}^n (r^3 - 4r) = \sum_{r=1}^n r^3 - 4 \sum_{r=1}^n r \\ &= \frac{1}{4} n^2(n+1)^2 - 4 \times \frac{1}{2} n(n+1) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} n(n+1)(n(n+1) - 8) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} n(n+1)(n^2 + n - 8)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}10. (1 \times 3) + (2 \times 5) + (3 \times 7) + \dots + n(2n+1) &= \sum_{r=1}^n r(2r+1) \\ &= \sum_{r=1}^n (2r^2 + r) \\ &= 2 \sum_{r=1}^n r^2 + \sum_{r=1}^n r \\ &= 2 \times \frac{1}{6} n(n+1)(2n+1) + \frac{1}{2} n(n+1) \\ &= \frac{1}{6} n(n+1)(4n+2+3) \\ &= \frac{1}{6} n(n+1)(4n+5) \\ &= \frac{2}{3} n^3 + \frac{5}{2} n^2 + \frac{5}{6} n\end{aligned}$$