

Section 1: Summing series

Solutions to Exercise level 2

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad (i) \quad \sum_{r=30}^{50} (r^3 - 2) &= \sum_{r=1}^{50} (r^3 - 2) - \sum_{r=1}^{29} (r^3 - 2) \\
 \sum_{r=1}^{50} (r^3 - 2) &= \sum_{r=1}^{50} r^3 - \sum_{r=1}^{50} 2 \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{4} \times 50^2 \times 51^2\right) - (50 \times 2) \\
 &= 1625625 - 100 \\
 &= 1625525 \\
 \sum_{r=1}^{29} (r^3 - 2) &= \sum_{r=1}^{29} r^3 - \sum_{r=1}^{29} 2 \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{4} \times 29^2 \times 30^2\right) - (29 \times 2) \\
 &= 189225 - 58 \\
 &= 189167 \\
 \sum_{r=30}^{50} (r^3 - 2) &= 1625525 - 189167 = 1436358
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (ii) \quad \sum_{r=10}^{20} r(r-2) &= \sum_{r=1}^{20} r(r-2) - \sum_{r=1}^9 r(r-2) \\
 \sum_{r=1}^{20} r^2 - 2r &= \sum_{r=1}^{20} r^2 - 2 \sum_{r=1}^{20} r \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{6} \times 20 \times 21 \times 41\right) - 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 20 \times 21\right) \\
 &= 2870 - 420 \\
 &= 2450 \\
 \sum_{r=1}^9 r^2 - 2r &= \sum_{r=1}^9 r^2 - 2 \sum_{r=1}^9 r \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{6} \times 9 \times 10 \times 19\right) - 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 10\right) \\
 &= 285 - 90 \\
 &= 195 \\
 \sum_{r=10}^{20} r(r-2) &= 2450 - 195 = 2255
 \end{aligned}$$

Edexcel AS FM Series 1 Exercise solutions

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \quad \sum_{r=1}^n (r+1)(2r+1) &= \sum_{r=1}^n (2r^2 + 3r + 1) \\
 &= 2 \sum_{r=1}^n r^2 + 3 \sum_{r=1}^n r + \sum_{r=1}^n 1 \\
 &= 2 \times \frac{1}{6} n(n+1)(2n+1) + 3 \times \frac{1}{2} n(n+1) + n \\
 &= \frac{1}{6} n(4n^2 + 6n + 2 + 9n + 9 + 6) \\
 &= \frac{1}{6} n(4n^2 + 15n + 17)
 \end{aligned}$$

Putting $n = 20$:

$$\begin{aligned}
 2 \times 3 + 3 \times 5 + 4 \times 7 + \dots + 21 \times 41 \\
 &= \frac{1}{6} \times 20(4 \times 20^2 + 15 \times 20 + 17) \\
 &= 6390
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \quad \sum_{r=1}^n (r+4)^3 &= \sum_{r=1}^{n+4} r^3 - \sum_{r=1}^4 r^3 \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} (n+4)^2 (n+5)^2 - \frac{1}{4} \times 4^2 \times 5^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} ((n^2 + 9n + 20)^2 - 400) \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} (n^4 + 18n^3 + 121n^2 + 360n + 400 - 400) \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} n(n^3 + 18n^2 + 121n + 360)
 \end{aligned}$$

4. The r th term is $2r(2r-1)$.

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 5. \quad \sum_{r=1}^n r^3 &= \frac{1}{4} n^2 (n+1)^2 \\
 \sum_{r=n+1}^{2n} r^3 &= \sum_{r=1}^{2n} r^3 - \sum_{r=1}^n r^3 \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} (2n)^2 (2n+1)^2 - \frac{1}{4} n^2 (n+1)^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} n^2 (4(2n+1)^2 - (n+1)^2) \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} n^2 (16n^2 + 16n + 4 - n^2 - 2n - 1) \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} n^2 (15n^2 + 14n + 3) \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} n^2 (3n+1)(5n+3)
 \end{aligned}$$