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## Using standard series

### Starter

1. **(Review of last lesson)** Prove by induction that  $\sum_{r=1}^n r(r+3) = \frac{1}{3}n(n+1)(n+5)$  is true for all positive integers  $n$ .

**Working:** *(Proposition)*

Let  $P(n)$  be the proposition that  $\sum_{r=1}^n r(r+3) = \frac{1}{3}n(n+1)(n+5)$ .

*(Prove the basic case)*

$$\begin{aligned}\text{When } n = 1, \text{ LHS} &= \sum_{r=1}^1 r(r+3) = 1(1+3) = 4 \text{ and} \\ \text{RHS} &= \frac{1}{3} \times 1 \times (1+1)(1+5) = 4\end{aligned}$$

Therefore  $P(1)$  is true.

*(Inductive step –  $n$  replaced by  $k$ )*

Assume that  $P(k)$  is true i.e.  $\sum_{r=1}^k r(r+3) = \frac{1}{3}k(k+1)(k+5)$

*(Inductive step – consider the next term)*

Add the next term to both sides:

$$\begin{aligned}P(k+1) &= \sum_{r=1}^{k+1} r(r+3) \\ &= \frac{1}{3}k(k+1)(k+5) + (k+1)(k+1+3)\end{aligned}$$

*(Inductive step – manipulation to show the formula is the same)*

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{1}{3}(k+1) \left[ k(k+5) + 3(k+4) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{3}(k+1) \left[ k^2 + 8k + 12 \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{6}(k+1)(k+2)(k+6) \\ &= \frac{1}{6}(k+1)(k+1+1)(k+1+5)\end{aligned}$$

*(Completion)*

But this is  $P(k)$  with  $k$  replaced by  $k+1$ .

Therefore, if  $P(k)$  is true, then  $P(k+1)$  is also true.

$P(1)$  is true and if  $P(k)$  is true, then  $P(k+1)$  is true. Using the principle of mathematical induction,  $P(n)$  is true for all positive integers.

**E.g. 1** Calculate  $\sum_{r=1}^n r(3r + 1)$

**Working:**

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

**E.g. 2** Find an expression for  $\sum_{r=1}^n r^2(r + 1)$ .

**Working:**

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{r=1}^n r^2(r + 1) &= \sum_{r=1}^n r^3 + \sum_{r=1}^n r^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4}n^2(n + 1)^2 + \frac{1}{6}n(n + 1)(2n + 1) \\ &= \frac{1}{4}n^2(n + 1)^2 + \frac{1}{6}n(n + 1)(2n + 1) \\ &= \frac{1}{12}n(n + 1) \left[ 3n(n + 1) + 2(2n + 1) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{12}n(n + 1)(3n^2 + 7n + 2) \\ &= \frac{1}{12}n(n + 1)(n + 2)(3n + 1)\end{aligned}$$

**Video:** [Using standard series](#)

**Video:** [Sum of cubes](#)

[Sum of series EQ](#)  
[Series EQ](#)

[Solutions to Starter and E.g.s](#)

### Exercise

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