



A collage of various analytical chemistry and data visualization elements. It includes a lightbulb with a brain-like filament, a 3D pie chart, a flowchart with arrows, laboratory glassware like test tubes and flasks, and a smartphone displaying data. The background features a dark area with floating black circles and diamonds.

EPEA516 ANALYTICAL SKILLS II

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Learning Outcomes



After this lecture, you will be able to

- define the sequence and series,
- enlist different types of series,
- identify the pattern in the given series.

Sequence

- Set of Numbers
- Definite Order/Rule
- $a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, \dots, a_n$
- 1, 3, 5, 7, ..., 21 or 2, 4, 6, 8, 10,
- Finite/Infinite
- $\{a_n\}$

Series

- Sequence - Numbers
- Numbers - Terms
- Terms - Predefined Rule
- Careful Study
- Specific Pattern
- Next Term

Types of Series

- Number Series
- Special Series
- Alpha-Numeric Series

Types of Number Series

- Arithmetic Series
- Arithmetic Series – Second Order
- Arithmetic Series – Third Order
- Geometric Series
- Arithmetico-Geometric Series
- Geometrico-Arithmetic Series
- Series of Squares, Cubes,

Arithmetic Series

- Difference b/w Any Two Consecutive Terms - Same
- Common Difference
- Successive Number
 - = Previous Number (+) or (-) Fixed Number
- Example - 1, 4, 7, 10, 13,
- $T_2 - T_1 = T_3 - T_2 = T_4 - T_3 = \dots = 3$ (Common Difference)
- Example - 13, 10, 7, 4, 1,
- $T_2 - T_1 = T_3 - T_2 = T_4 - T_3 = \dots = -3$ (Common Difference)

Arithmetic Series - Second Order

- Difference b/w Successive Terms - Arithmetic Series
- Example - 1, 3, 7, 13,
- $T_2 - T_1 = 3 - 1 = 2$
- $T_3 - T_2 = 7 - 3 = 4$
- $T_4 - T_3 = 13 - 7 = 6$
- 2, 4, 6, ...
- $a_2 - a_1 = a_3 - a_2 = \dots = 2$ (Common Difference)
- $T_5 = (13 + 8) = 21$

Arithmetic Series - Third Order

- Difference b/w Successive Terms - Arithmetic Series of Second Order
- Example - 2, 9, 17, 28, 44,
- $T_2 - T_1 = 9 - 2 = 7$; $T_3 - T_2 = 17 - 9 = 8$; $T_4 - T_3 = 28 - 17 = 11$; $T_5 - T_4 = 44 - 28 = 16$
- 7, 8, 11, 16, ...
- $a_2 - a_1 = 7 - 8 = 1$; $a_3 - a_2 = 11 - 8 = 3$; $a_4 - a_3 = 16 - 11 = 5$
- 1, 3, 5,
- $t_2 - t_1 = t_3 - t_2 = \dots = 2$ (Common Difference)
- $T_6 = (44 + 23) = 67$

Geometric Series

- Ratio of Any Two Consecutive Terms - Same
- Common Ratio
- Successive Number
 - = Previous Number (x) or (÷) Fixed Number
- Example - 4, 8, 16, 32,
- $\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{T_3}{T_2} = \frac{T_4}{T_3} = 2$ (Common Ratio)
- Example - 64, 32, 16, 8,
- $\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{T_3}{T_2} = \frac{T_4}{T_3} = \frac{1}{2}$ (Common Ratio)

Arithmetico-Geometric Series

- Successive Term
 $= (\text{Previous term} + \text{Fixed Number}) \times (\text{Another Fixed Number})$
- Example - 1, 9, 33, 105, ...
 $T_2 - T_1 = 9 - 1 = 8; T_3 - T_2 = 33 - 9 = 24; T_4 - T_3 = 105 - 33 = 72$
8, 24, 72, ... (Geometric Series)
 $T_2 = 9 = (1 + 2) \times 3; T_3 = 33 = (9 + 2) \times 3; T_4 = 105 = (33 + 2) \times 3$
- Arithmetico-Geometric Series
 $T_5 = (105 + 2) \times 3 = 107 \times 3 = 321$

Geometrico-Arithmetic Series

- Successive Term
= (Previous term (x)/(÷) Fixed Number) (+)/(-) (Another Fixed Number)
- Example - 2, 5, 17, 65, ...
- $T_2 - T_1 = 5 - 2 = 3$; $T_3 - T_2 = 17 - 5 = 12$; $T_4 - T_3 = 65 - 17 = 48$
- 3, 12, 48, ... (Geometric Series, Common Ratio = 4)
- $T_2 = 5 = (2 \times 4) - 3$; $T_3 = 17 = (5 \times 4) - 3$; $T_4 = 65 = (17 \times 4) - 3$
- Geometrico-Arithmetic Series
- $T_5 = (65 \times 4) - 3 = 260 - 3 = 257$

Series of Squares, Cubes

- Simple powers of natural numbers i.e. squares, cubes,
.... or their combinations.
- Example - 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64,
- $2^2, 3^2, 4^2, 5^2, 6^2, 7^2, 8^2, \dots$
- 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,
- Common Difference = 1
- $T_8 = (8 + 1)^2 = (9)^2 = 81$

Series of Squares, Cubes

- Example - $\frac{1}{8}, \frac{4}{27}, \frac{9}{64}, \frac{16}{125}, \frac{25}{216}, \dots$
- $\frac{1^2}{2^3}, \frac{2^2}{3^3}, \frac{3^2}{4^3}, \frac{4^2}{5^3}, \frac{5^2}{6^3}, \dots$
- $\frac{n^2}{(n+1)^3}$
- $T_6 = \frac{6^2}{7^3} = \frac{216}{343}$

Double Series

- Two series - single series
- Alternating terms - independent series
- Example - 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 18, 10, 54,
- 1, 4, 7, 10, - Arithmetic Series
- Common Difference = $4 - 1 = 7 - 4 = 10 - 7 = 3$
- 2, 6, 18, 54, - Geometric Series
- Common Ratio = $\frac{6}{2} = \frac{18}{6} = \frac{54}{18} = 3$
- Next Term = 13 (i.e. $10 + 3$)

Finding Wrong Term - Series

- All terms of a given number series are similar except one.
- All terms follow the same pattern except one.
- Wrong Term
- Example – 5, 10, 17, 24, 37, 50, 65.
- $5 = 2^2 + 1; 10 = 3^2 + 1; 17 = 4^2 + 1; 26 = 5^2 + 1;$
 $37 = 6^2 + 1; 50 = 7^2 + 1; 65 = 8^2 + 1$

Finding Missing Term - Series

- Number Series
- A Blank Space/Question Mark
- Find Missing Term
- Example - 49, 56, 64, 72, ?, 90, 100
- $49 = 7^2$; $56 = 7^2 + 7$; $64 = 8^2$; $72 = 8^2 + 8$; ? ;
 $90 = 9^2 + 9$; $100 = 10^2$
- $T_5 = 81 = 9^2$

Types of Special Series

- Series of Date/Time
- Numbers followed by their L.C.M. or H.C.F
- Numbers Followed by their Product
- By Use of Digit Sum

Series of Date/Time

- Example-
 - 3 - 9 - 2022, 13 - 9 - 2022, 23 - 9 - 2022, & 2 - 10 - 2022.
 - Differs by 10 days.
 - September, 2022 - 30 days
 - 2 - 10 - 2004 replaced by 3 - 10 - 2022
- Example –
 - 1:00, 2:25, 3:40, 5:15, 6:40
 - Difference - 1 hour 25 min.
 - 3:40 should be replaced by 3:50.

Numbers Followed by Their L.C.M. or H.C.F

- Example - 1, 2, 3, 6, 4, 5, 6, 60, 5, 6, 7, ?
 - L.C.M. of 1, 2 & 3 = 6
 - L.C.M. of 4, 5 & 6 = 60
 - L.C.M. of 5, 6 & 7 = 210
- Example - 8, 4, 4, 7, 8, 1, 3, 9, 3, 2, 1, ?
 - H.C.F. of 8 and 4 = 4
 - H.C.F. of 7 and 8 = 1
 - H.C.F. of 3 and 9 = 3
 - H.C.F. of 2 and 1 = 1

Numbers Followed by Their Product

- Example - 1, 3, 3, 9, 27, 243, ?
- $1 = 1$
- $1 \times 3 = 3$
- $3 \times 3 = 9$
- $3 \times 9 = 27$
- $9 \times 27 = 243$
- Next Number = Product of Previous Two Numbers
- Next Number = $27 \times 243 = 6561$

Use of Digit Sum

- Example - 11, 13, 17, 25, 32, ?

- $13 = 11 + (1 + 1)$

- $17 = 13 + (1 + 3)$

- $25 = 17 + (1 + 7)$

- $32 = 25 + (2 + 5)$

- Next Number =

Previous Number + Sum of the digits of previous number

- Next Number = $32 + (3 + 2) = 37$

Alpha–Numeric Series

- Letters & Numbers
- Two-line Series - Number Series & Alphabet Series
- Same Pattern/Rule
- Example - 2, 7, 17, 37, 77,
3, a, b, c, d,
- $7 = 2 \times 2 + 3$; $17 = 7 \times 2 + 3$; $37 = 17 \times 2 + 3$; $77 = 37 \times 2 + 3$
- $a = 3 \times 2 + 3 = 9$; $b = 9 \times 2 + 3 = 21$; $c = 21 \times 2 + 3 = 45$;
- $d = 45 \times 2 + 3 = 93$

Conclusion

- Sequence
 - Set of Numbers
 - Definite Order/Rule
- Series
 - Sequence of Numbers
 - Predefined Rule

Conclusion

- Number Series
 - Arithmetic Series
 - Arithmetic Series – Second Order
 - Arithmetic Series – Third Order
 - Geometric Series
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Conclusion

- Some Special Series
 - Series of Date/Time
 - Numbers followed by their L.C.M. or H.C.F
 - Numbers Followed by their Product
 - By Use of Digit Sum
- Alpha–Numeric Series

Summary

- Sequence
- Series
- Type of Series

That's all for now...