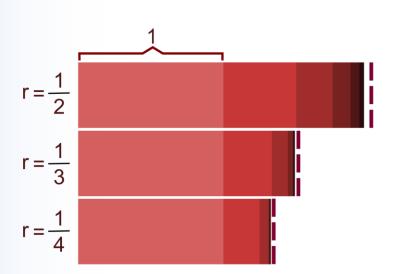
# Telescoping Series (V<sub>n</sub> Method)

Sequences & Series











#### **Sameer Chincholikar** B.Tech, M.Tech - IIT-Roorkee

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- Taught 1 Million+ Students
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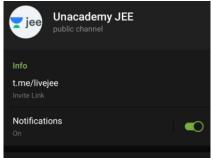
















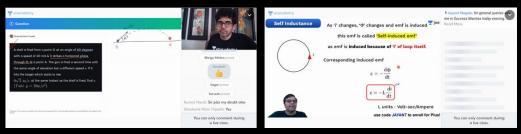
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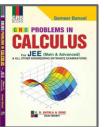






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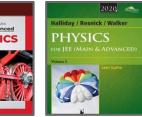


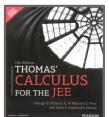














# Top Results T









99.95



Ashwin Prasanth 99.94



**Tanmay Jain** 99.86



Kunal Lalwani 99.81



Utsav Dhanuka 99.75



Aravindan K Sundaram 99.69



**Manas Pandey** 99.69



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**Devashish Tripathi** 99.52



Maroof 99.50



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Shrish 99.28



Yash Bhaskar 99.10



99.02



98.85



**Ayush Gupta** 98.67



Megh Gupta 98.59



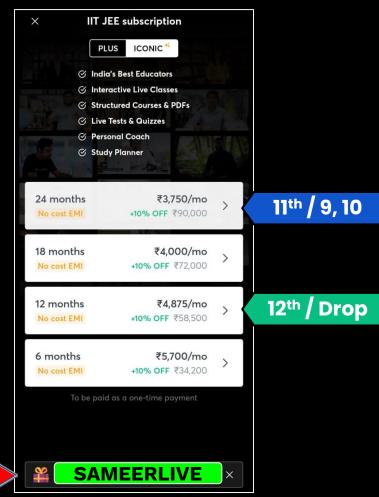
Naman Goyal 98.48



MIHIR PRAJAPATI 98.16



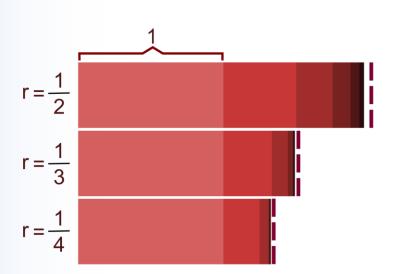






# Telescoping Series (V<sub>n</sub> Method)

Sequences & Series











## **HomeWork Questions**





#### Find the sum to **n-terms**: 2 + 12 + 36 + 80 + 150 + 252 + 392 ......



$$\frac{7}{2} + 12 + 36 + 80 + 150 + 252 + 392$$

$$10 \quad 24 \quad 44 \quad 70 \quad 102 \quad 140$$

$$14 \quad 20 \quad 26 \quad 32 \quad 38 \quad \cancel{A.P.}$$

$$T_{0} = \alpha n^{3} + 5n^{2} + (n+d)$$

$$T_{1} = a + b + c + d = 2$$

$$T_{2} = 8a + 4b + 2c + d = 12$$

$$T_{3} = 27a + 9b + 3c + d = 36$$

$$T_{4} = 64a + 16b + 4c + d = 80$$

iee

$$S_{h} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_{n}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m^{2}$$

$$S_{N} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |x_{n}|^{2}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |x_{n}|^{2}$$



## **Telescoping Series**





Find the sum upto n terms:  $\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4} + \cdots$ 



$$\frac{1}{(1)(2)} + \frac{1}{(2)(3)} + \frac{1}{(3)(4)} + ---- + \frac{1}{(n)(n+1)}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{(n+1)} + \frac{1}{(n)(n+1)}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{(n+1)} + \frac{1}{(n)(n+1)}$$







### **Telescoping Series**

A telescoping series is a series whose partial sums eventually only have a fixed number of terms after **cancellation**.



Find the sum upto n terms: 
$$\frac{1}{1 \cdot 4} + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 7} + \frac{1}{7 \cdot 10} + \dots - - + \frac{1}{(\phantom{0})(\phantom{0})}$$

$$1, 4, 7, ---- t_n = |+(n-1)^3$$
  
=  $(3n-2)$ 

$$\frac{1}{3} \left[ \frac{3}{1\cdot 4} + \frac{3}{4\cdot 7} + \frac{3}{7\cdot 0} + - - - + \frac{3}{(3n-2)(3n+1)} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left[ (\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{1}) + (\frac{1}{1} - \frac{$$

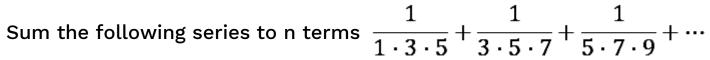
$$=\frac{1}{3}\left(1-\frac{1}{3n+1}\right)$$

$$=\frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{3n+1-1}{3n+1}\right)$$

$$=\frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{3n+1-1}{3n+1}\right)$$















### Type-1 of Telescoping Series

Sum of n terms of a series, each term of which is composed of the product of r factors in A.P., the first factors of the several terms being in the same A.P.

$$M-1 = ()n^{3}+()n^{2}+()n+()$$

$$= ()n^{3}+()n^{2}+()n+()$$





### **Type-1 of Telescoping Series**

In such cases we modify our general term by multiplying it with:

```
\left[\frac{(Next\ factor) - (previous\ factor)}{(constant)}\right]
```



### Sum the following series to n terms 1.2.3 + 2.3.4 + 3.4.5 + ......

$$T_{N} = N(n+1)(n+2)$$

$$= N(n+1)(n+2) \left(\frac{(n+3) - (n-1)}{4}\right)$$

$$T_{N} = N(n+1)(n+2)(n+3) - (n-1)(n+1)(n+2)$$

$$T_{N} = N(n+1)(n+2)(n+3) + (n-1)(n+1)(n+2)$$

**y** jee

$$S_n = T_1 + T_2 + T_3 + - - \cdot + T_n$$

$$T_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3 \cdot 4}{4} - \frac{0}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4}$$

$$T_2 = \frac{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5}{4} - \frac{12 \cdot 3}{4} \cdot \frac{4}{4}$$

$$T_3 = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{5 \cdot 6}{4} - \frac{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 5}{4} \cdot \frac{5}{4}$$

$$T_4 = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{5 \cdot 6}{4} - \frac{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 5}{4} \cdot \frac{5}{4}$$

 $\frac{1}{TN} = \frac{N(N+1)(N+2)(N+3)}{L} - \frac{(N-1)(N+1)(N+1)}{L}$ 

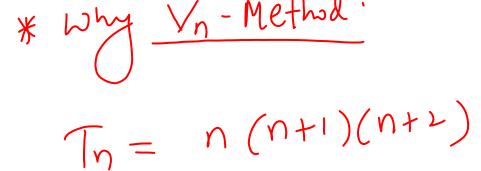
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$$S_n = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)}{4}$$

jee

\* Why Vn-Method

 $T_{n} = \frac{n(n+1)(n+1)(n+3)}{(n+3)} = \frac{(n-1)n(n+1)(n+1)}{(n+1)}$ 





#### **NOTE:**

In questions of Type-1 of telescoping series

$$T_n = V_n - V_{n-1}$$

$$T_{N} = V_{N} - V_{N-1}$$

$$T_{1} = V_{1} - V_{0}$$

$$T_{2} = V_{2} - V_{1}$$

$$T_{3} = V_{3} - V_{0}$$

$$T_{4} = V_{1} - V_{0}$$

$$T_{5} = V_{5} - V_{0}$$



Sum the following series to n terms 134.7 + 4.7.10 + 7.10.13 + .........

$$1, 4, 7, --- t_n = 1 + (n-1) 3$$
  
=  $(3n-2)$ 

$$T_{n} = (3n-2)(3n+1)(3n+4)$$

$$T_{n} = (3n-2)(3n+1)(3n+4)(3n+7) - (3n-5)$$

$$T_n = (3n-2)(3n+1)(3n+9)(3n+7)$$
12

$$-\frac{(3n-5)(3n-2)(3n+1)(3n+4)}{12}$$

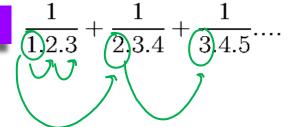




### Type-2 of Telescoping Series

Sum of n terms of a series each term of which is composed of the reciprocal of the product of r factors in A.P., the first factors of the several terms being in the same A.P.

**Example:** 







### **Type-2 of Telescoping Series**

In such cases we modify our general term by multiplying it with:

```
\frac{\left[ (\text{last factor}) - (\text{first factor}) \right]}{(\text{constant})}
```



Sum the following series to n terms  $\frac{1}{1.2.3} + \frac{1}{2.3.4} + \frac{1}{3.4.5}$ ....

**T** jee

$$T_n = \frac{1}{n(n+1)(n+2)} \left( \frac{(n+2) - (n)}{2} \right)$$

$$T_{n} = \frac{1}{2n(n+1)} - \frac{1}{2(n+1)(n+2)}$$

$$T_{n} = \frac{1}{2n(n+1)} - \frac{1}{2(n+1)(n+2)}$$

$$T_{1} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} \right]$$

$$T_{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} \right]$$

$$T_{3} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} \right]$$

$$T_{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2^{2} \cdot 3} - \frac{1}{3^{4}} \right)$$

$$T_{3} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2^{4} \cdot 3} - \frac{1}{4^{4} \cdot 5} \right)$$

$$T_{5} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2^{4} \cdot 3} - \frac{1}{4^{4} \cdot 5} \right)$$

**T** jee

$$\frac{x \cdot \text{Idea } Q \cdot \text{Vn}}{T_n = \frac{1}{2(n)(n+1)} - \frac{1}{2(n+1)(n+2)}}$$

$$\frac{1}{T_n = \sqrt{n-1}} = \sqrt{n-1}$$



#### NOTE:

In questions of Type-2 of telescoping series

$$T_n = V_n - V_{n+1}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
T_1 = V_1 - 1/2 \\
T_2 = 1/2 - 1/3 \\
T_3 = 1/3 - 1/3 \\
T_4 = 1/3 - 1/3$$

$$\leq_{\mathsf{N}} = \bigvee_{\mathsf{I}} - \mathbf{V}_{\mathsf{O}} + \mathsf{I}$$



Sum the following series to n terms 
$$\frac{1}{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 7 \cdot 9} + \dots$$

iee

$$1, 3, 5, --- t_n = 1 + (n-1)2 = 2n-1$$

$$T_{n} = \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)(2n+3)} \left( \frac{(2n+3)-(2n-1)}{4} \right)$$

$$T_{N} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2n+1)(2n+1)}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2n+1)(2n+3)}}$$

$$T_{N} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2n+1)(2n+1)}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2n+1)(2n+3)}}$$

$$T_{N} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2n+1)(2n+1)}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2n+1)(2n+3)}}$$

$$T_{N} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2n+1)(2n+1)}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2n+1)(2n+3)}}$$

**y** jee

$$S_{n} = V_{1} - V_{n+1}$$

$$S_{n} = \frac{1}{4 \cdot 1 \cdot 3} - \frac{1}{4(2n+1)(2n+3)}$$



#### Find the sum upto n terms:

$$\frac{1}{1^3} + \frac{1+2}{1^3+2^3} + \frac{1+2+3}{1^3+2^3+3^3} + \dots$$

$$T_{n} = \frac{1+2+3+---+n}{1^{3}+2^{3}+3^{3}+--+n^{3}}$$

$$= \frac{2n}{5n^{3}}$$



$$=\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$=$$
  $\frac{1}{2}$ 

$$T_n = \frac{2}{n(n+1)} \left( \frac{(n+1) - (n)}{1} \right)$$

$$T_n = \frac{2}{n} - \frac{2}{n+1}$$

$$T_{\eta} = V_{\eta} - V_{\eta+1}$$

$$S_{N} = V_{1} - V_{n+1}$$

$$= 2 - 2$$

$$S_n = \left(\frac{2n}{n+1}\right)$$





$$T_{n} = \frac{(2n+1)}{5n^{2}} \qquad T_{n} = \frac{6}{n(n+1)} \left( \frac{(n+1)-(n)}{1} \right)$$

The value of  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left[ \frac{3}{1^2} + \frac{5}{1^2 + 2^2} + \frac{7}{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^3} + \frac{9}{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2} + \dots \right]$ 

$$S_{n} = \frac{6n+6}{n+1} - \frac{6}{n+1}$$

$$S_{n} = 6 - \frac{6}{n+1}$$

$$N \rightarrow \infty \cdot \left(S_{n} = 6\right)$$







## Variations of Type-1 and Type-2

If the terms are not as per type-1 or type-2 then we first break our  $T_n$  into multiple parts where each part follows the conditions of Type-1 or Type-2



## Sum the following series to n terms $\frac{4}{1\cdot 2\cdot 3} + \frac{5}{2\cdot 3\cdot 4} + \frac{6}{3\cdot 4\cdot 5} + \cdots$



$$T_{n} = \frac{(n+3)}{n(n+1)(n+2)}$$

$$T_{n} = \frac{(n+2)}{n(n+1)(n+2)} + \frac{1}{n(n+1)(n+2)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n(n+1)} + \frac{1}{n(n+1)(n+2)}$$

$$T_{n} = (T_{n}) + (T_{n})_{2}$$

$$S_{n} = (S_{n})_{1} + (S_{n})_{2}$$





Sum the following series to n terms  $\frac{1}{1\cdot 2\cdot 3} + \frac{3}{2\cdot 3\cdot 4} + \frac{5}{3\cdot 4\cdot 5} + \frac{7}{4\cdot 5\cdot 6} + \cdots$ 

$$T_{n} = \frac{(2n-1)}{n(n+1)(n+2)}$$

$$= \frac{(2n-1)}{n(n+1)(n+2)} + \frac{-5}{n(n+1)(n+2)}$$

$$= \frac{2}{n(n+1)} - 5 \left(\frac{1}{n(n+1)(n+2)}\right)$$





Sum the following series to n terms  $14.7 + 25.8 + 3.6.9 + \dots$ 



$$T_n = N(n+3)(n+6)$$

$$T_n = n^3 + 9n^2 + 18n$$

$$2^{N} = \sum (N_3 + dN_5 + 18V)$$

**y** jee





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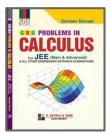






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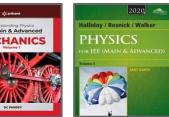


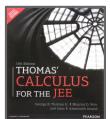














## Top Results T



























Ashwin Prasanth 99.94



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Utsav Dhanuka 99.75

Sundaram 99.69

**Manas Pandey** 99.69

Mihir Agarwal 99.63

**Akshat Tiwari** 99.60



Sarthak Kalankar 99.59





99.50



















**Devashish Tripathi** 

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99.02









98.59





99.28

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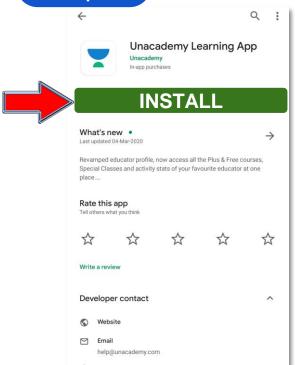
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### Step 1



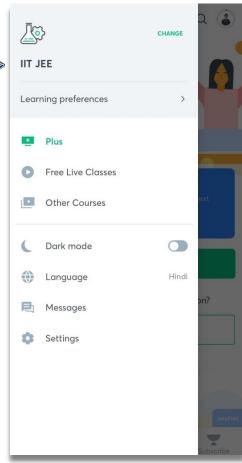








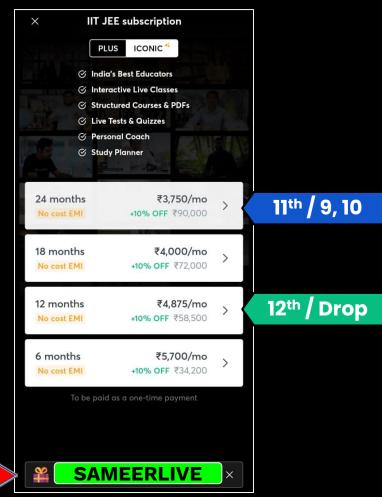




















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