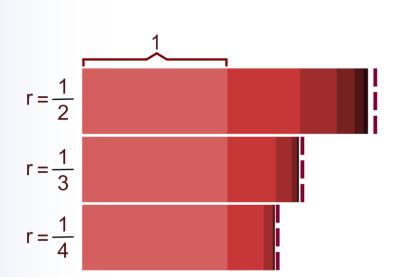


# Important Formulas and Method of Difference

### Sequences & Series









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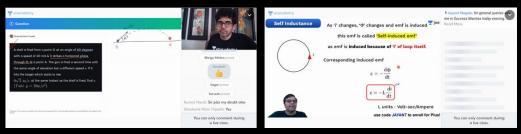
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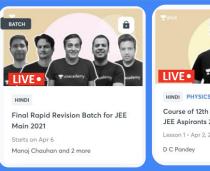
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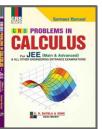






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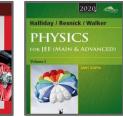


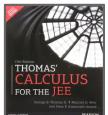














### Top Results T









99.95



Ashwin Prasanth 99.94



**Tanmay Jain** 99.86



Kunal Lalwani 99.81



Utsav Dhanuka 99.75



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98.85



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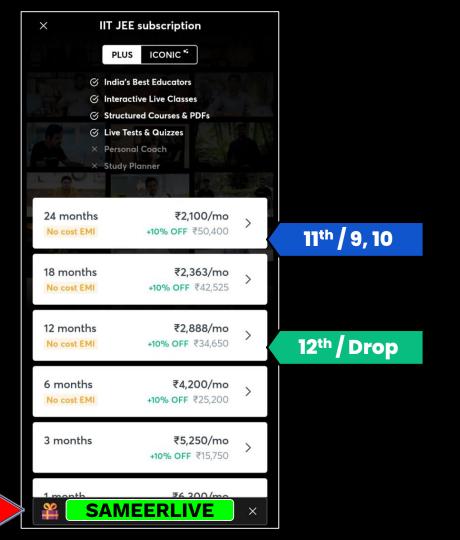
Megh Gupta 98.59



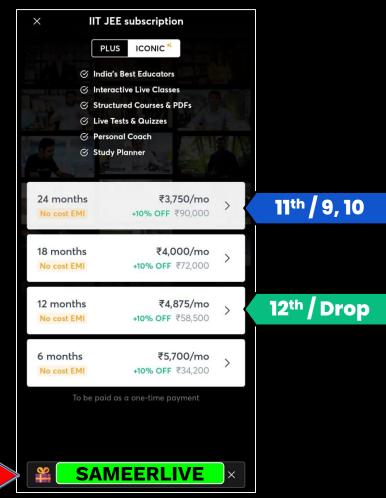
Naman Goyal 98.48



MIHIR PRAJAPATI 98.16





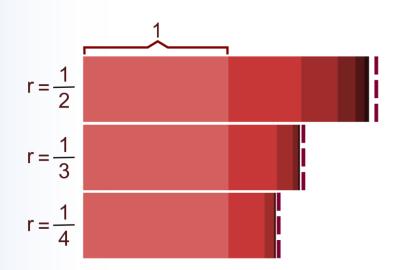






**Inequalities of AM GM HM** 

### Sequences & Series







# LET'S BEGIN!!!



### **HomeWork Question**



If n is positive integer, then show that:  $2^{2n+1} > 1 + (2n + 1).2^n$ 



$$2^{2n+1} > 1 + (2n+1) 2^{n}$$

$$\left(\frac{2^{2n+1}}{2^{n+1}}\right) > (2)^{n}$$

jee

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**T**jee

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

$$\left(\frac{2^{2n+1}}{2n+1}\right) > 2^{n}$$



# $s_n = \Sigma T_n$





### $S_n = \Sigma T_n$

$$S_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n$$

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





### **Important Summations**

1. Σ (1)

$$\sum_{N=1}^{N} (1) = 1 + 1 + 1 + - - + 1$$

$$- (n)$$







### **Important Summations**

**2.** Σ (n)

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

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

$$S_{2} = \frac{10}{5} = \frac{10 \times 11}{2} = 55$$

) = 1

$$\frac{10}{5} = 1 + 2 + 3 + - - - + 10$$

$$t = 1 = 10 \times 11 = (55) = 59.$$
M



### **Important Summations**

3.  $\Sigma (n)^2$ 

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n)^{2} = 1^{2} + 2^{2} + 3^{2} + - - - + n^{2}$$

$$= \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

$$*(U+1)_3-(U)_3=N_3+3U+1-N_3$$

Ţ jee

 $\frac{Now}{(n+1)^3 - n^3} = 3n^2 + 3n + 1$   $2^3 - 1^3 = 3(1)^2 + 3(1) + 1$   $3^3 - 3(2)^2 + 3(2) + 1$ 

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

 $\frac{(n+1)^{3}-(n)^{3}}{(n+1)^{3}-1}=\frac{3(n)^{2}+3(n)+1}{3(5n^{2})+3(5n)+n}$ 

$$(n+1)^{3}-1=3(\leq n^{2})+3(\frac{n(n+1)}{2})+n$$

$$\Rightarrow (n+1)^3 - (1+n) - 3(\frac{n(n+1)}{2}) = 3(2n^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow (n+1)\left[(n+1)^{2}-1-\frac{3n}{2}\right]=3\left(\xi n^{2}\right)$$

$$=) (n+1)^{2} \left( \frac{2n^{2}+4n+2-2-3n}{2\times3} \right) = \left( \frac{2}{3} n^{2} \right)$$





### **Important Summations**

4.  $\Sigma (n)^3$ 

$$\sum_{n=1}^{N} n^{3} = 1^{3} + 2^{3} + 3^{3} + \dots + n^{3}$$

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

$$= \left( \frac{5}{2} \right)^{2}$$

$$(n+1)^4 - n^4 =$$



### Properties of $\Sigma$





Find the sum of the series to n terms whose general term is  $n^2 - 2n + 2$ 

$$T_{n} = (n^{2} - 2n + 2) = 2n^{2} - 22n$$

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

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n^{2} - 2n + 2)$$

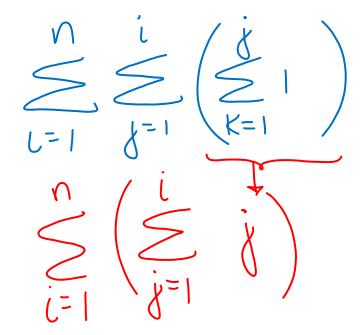






#### Find the value of the expression

$$\sum_{i=1}^n\sum_{j=1}^i\sum_{k=1}^j 1$$



$$\stackrel{\text{N}}{=} \frac{i(i+1)}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}i\right)\right)$$

$$\frac{5}{1}\left(\frac{2}{N(U+1)(5M+1)}+\frac{5}{U(U+1)}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right)\left(\frac{2n+1}{3}+1\right)$$

$$\frac{n(n+1)}{2\times2}\left(\frac{2n+4}{3}\right)$$

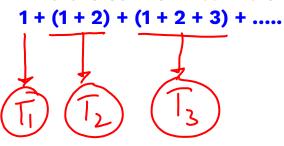
$$N(n+1)(n+2)$$





#### Find the sum of n terms of the series





$$S_n = \sum_{\gamma=1}^{n} T_{\gamma}$$

$$T_{1} = 1$$

$$T_{2} = 1 + 2$$

$$T_{3} = 1 + 2 + 3$$

$$T_{5} = 1 + 2 + 3 + - - - + 3$$

$$T_{7} = 92(9 + 1)$$

$$T_{7} = 92(9 + 1)$$

jee

$$|Now-S_{n}| = \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \frac{N(n+1)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} N^{2} + \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} N \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} N^{2} + \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} N \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} N^{2} + \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} N \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} N^{2} + \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} N \right)$$

$$S_n = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{6}$$







If Sn denote the sum of the cubes of the first n natural numbers and

sn denotes the sum of the first n natural numbers. Then

$$\sum_{r=1}^{n} \frac{S_r}{S_r}$$
 is

$$\frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{6}$$

$$B. \quad \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

C. 
$$\frac{n^2 + 3n + 2}{6}$$

D. None of these

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

$$8n = \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right)$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{S_{2}}{s_{2}}$$

$$= \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^{n} (n+1)}_{k}$$

$$=\frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{6}$$







Find the sum of the series to n terms (where n is even)

$$1^2 + 2.2^2 + 3^2 + 2.4^2 + 5^2 + 2.6^2 + \dots$$

$$|^{2} + 2(2^{2}) + 3^{2} + 2(4)^{2} + 5^{2} + 2(6)^{2}$$

$$|^{2} + 2(2^{2}) + 3^{2} + 2(4)^{2} + 5^{2} + 2(6)^{2}$$

$$|^{2} + 2(2^{2}) + 3^{2} + 2(4)^{2} + 5^{2} + 2(6)^{2}$$

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$$|^{2} + 2(2^{2}) + 2(2^{2}) + 2(2^{2})$$

$$|^{2} + 2(2^{2}) +$$

**y** jee

$$= \frac{(2m)(2m+1)(4m+1)}{6} + 2^{2} \left[1^{2} + 2^{2} + 3^{2} + - - + m^{2}\right]$$

$$= (2m)(2m+1)(4m+1) + 4^{2} \frac{m(m+1)(2m+1)}{3,6}$$

$$= \frac{m(2m+1)}{3} \left(4m+1 + 2m+2\right)$$

**y** jee

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

$$= \frac{m(2m+1)^{2}}{m-1}$$

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



## **Method of Difference**







#### **Method of Difference**

This method helps in finding the general term of a sequence.

1. If the  $k^{ ext{th}}$  difference of consecutive terms is in A.P.

In: Polynomial of degree (K+1)





#### **Method of Difference**

This method helps in finding the general term of a sequence.

2. If the k<sup>th</sup> difference of consecutive terms is in G.P.

Tn: 
$$a(x)^{n-1} + (Polynomial R)$$
deglee (K-1)



Find the sum to n-terms : 3 + 7 + 13 + 21 + 31 .....



$$\frac{3}{3} + \frac{7}{7} + \frac{13}{13} + \frac{2}{1} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$|K=1|: 4 \quad 6 \quad 8 \quad 10 \quad \rightarrow AP.$$

$$T_1 = \alpha + b + C = 3$$

$$T_2 = 4\alpha + 2b + C = 7$$

$$T_3 = 9\alpha + 3b + C = 13$$

$$\alpha = 1 \Rightarrow b = 1 \Rightarrow C = 1$$

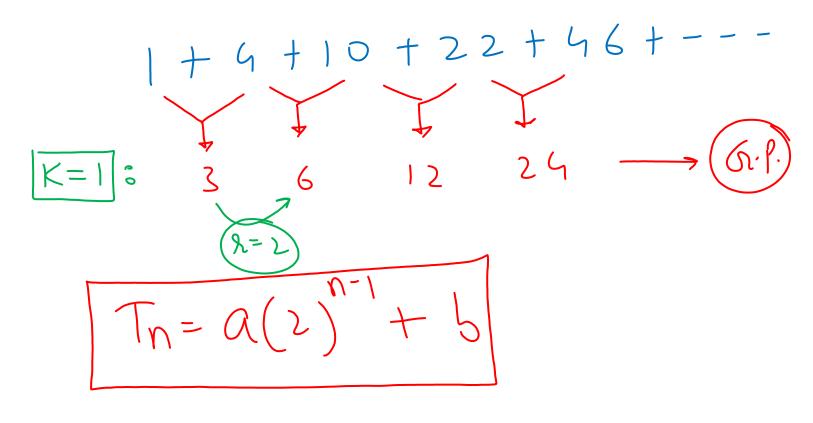
$$\Rightarrow | I^{\nu} = \nu_{5} + \nu_{7} |$$

**y** jee

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

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (n^{2} + n + 1)$$





$$T_1 = a + b = 1$$

$$T_2 = 2a + b = 4$$

$$T_{n-3}(2)^{n-1} - 2$$

$$S_{N} = S(3.5_{N-1} - 5)$$

lee

$$S_N = 3 \sum_{n=1}^{N} 2^{n-1} - \sum_{n=1}^{N} 2$$

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

$$= 3(1+2+2+--+2)$$

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

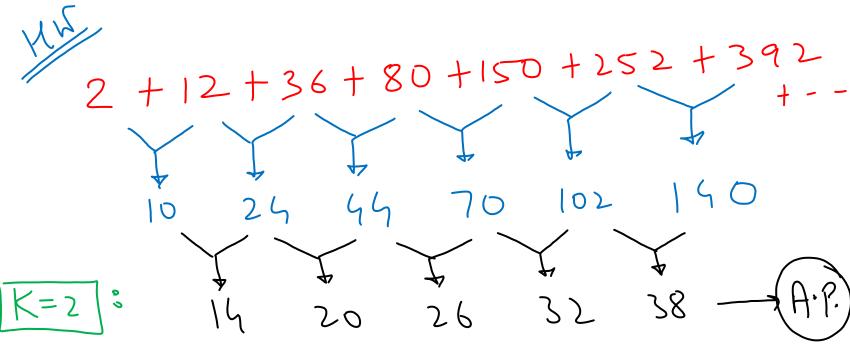
$$= 3 \cdot 2^{n} - 3 - 2n$$

$$=\frac{3\cdot 2^{1}-3-2}{3\cdot 2^{1}-3-2}$$



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











LIVE



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Namo Sir | Physics

6:00 - 7:30 PM



Ashwani Sir | Chemistry

7:30 - 9:00 PM



Sameer Sir | Maths

9:00 - 10:30 PM

**12**<sup>th</sup>



Jayant Sir | Physics

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3:00 - 4:30 PM



Nishant Sir | Maths

4:30 - 6:00 PM



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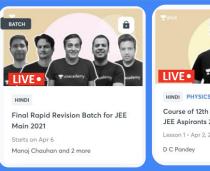
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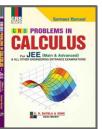






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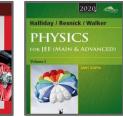


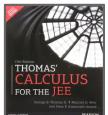














## Top Results T



























Ashwin Prasanth 99.94



Kunal Lalwani 99.81

Utsav Dhanuka 99.75

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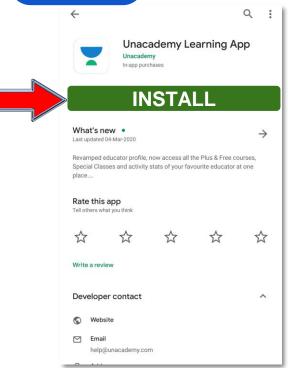
98.16 98.48

#### Step 1



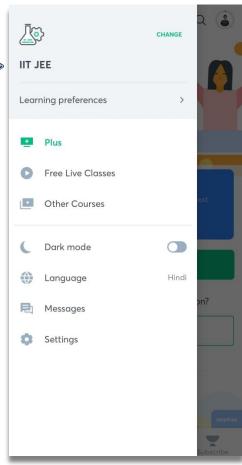




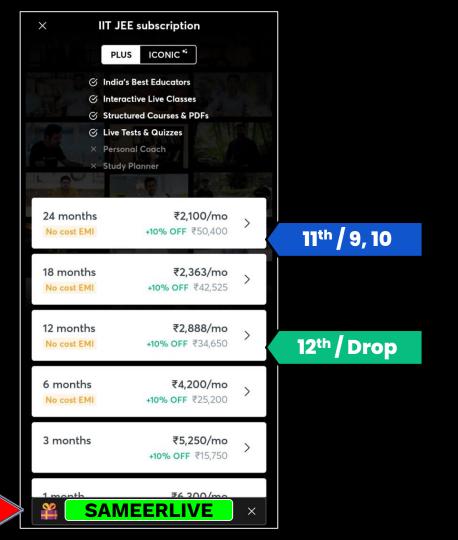




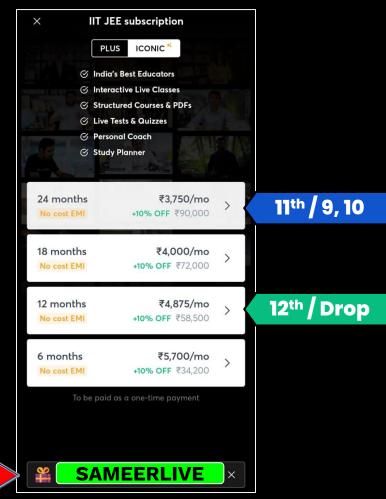


















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