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

* the series showe may be different from yours on webWork but the solution still holds.

Stepl: Comprie the KHA partial sum.

Note that He series stands at u=6!

kth partial sum starting at n=6

Start
$$u=6$$

$$V=4$$

$$u=7$$

$$50 = \left(\frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{8}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{9}\right) = \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{6}$$

$$60 = \left(\frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{8}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{4}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{10}$$

the pattern looks like k+7 2

So,

$$k=3: S_{k} = 1 - \frac{1}{10} = \frac{3}{70}$$

$$k=4: 64=1-1=4$$

$$k=5: 5_5=\frac{1}{7}-\frac{1}{12}=\frac{5}{84}$$

the infinite sum is

* lessons to remind gomelns.

- 1. notice on where the scies stands.
- 2. The k in the kth partial sum refers to the 16t term to the KM term in the series.