Pre-Calculus 11 Geometric Series

A geometric series is the sum of the terms of a geometric sequence.

$$1,3,9,27,...$$
 geometric sequence $1+3+9+27+\cdots$ geometric series

The formula for finding the partial sum of n terms of a geometric series is:

$$S_n = \frac{t_1(1-r^n)}{1-t}, r \neq 1$$

where: S_n is the sum of n terms t_1 is the first term of the series r is the common ratio n is the number of terms

Examples

1. Determine the sum of the first 12 terms of the geometric series: $3+12+48+192+\cdots$

$$S_{n} : \frac{t_{1}(1-r^{n})}{1-r}$$

$$S_{12} : \frac{3(1-4^{12})}{1-4}$$

$$= \frac{3(1-4^{12})}{1-4}$$

$$= \frac{3(1-4^{12})}{1-4}$$

$$= -(1-4^{12})$$

$$= 16 77 215$$

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The sum of the first 14 terms of a geometric series is 16 383. The common ratio is
 Determine the 1st term.

$$S_{n} = \frac{t_{1}(1-r^{n})}{1-r}$$

$$16383 = \frac{t_{1}(1-(-2)^{14})}{1-(-2)}$$

$$16383 = \frac{t_{1}(-16383)}{3}$$

$$16383(3) = \frac{t_{1}(-16283)}{3}$$

$$3 = -\frac{t_{1}}{3}$$

3. Calculate the sum of the geometric series: $-3 - 15 - 75 - \cdots - 46875$.

① Determine
$$n$$

$$t_{n} = t_{1}r^{n-1}$$

$$-46875: -3(5)^{n-1}$$

$$15625: 5^{n-1}$$

$$5^{6}: 5^{n-1}$$

$$\therefore 6 = n-1$$

$$7 = n$$

$$S_{h} = \frac{t_{1}(1-r^{2})}{1-r}$$

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

$$S_{3} = -58593$$

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- 4. A person takes tablets to cure a chest infection. Each tablet contains 500 mg of an antibiotic. About 15% of the mass of the antibiotic remains in the body when the next tablet is taken. Determine the mass of antibiotic in the body after each number of tablets:
 - a) 3 tablets

$$S_1 = 500$$
 $S_2 = 500(0.15) + 500$
 $15^{1/6} \text{ of}$
 $15^{1/6} \text{ of}$
 $15^{1/6} \text{ the let}$
 $15^{1/6} \text{ the let}$

b) 10 tablets

$$S_{n} = \frac{1}{(1-r^{n})}$$
 $t_{1} = 500$
 $r = 0.15$
 $1 = 10$
 $S_{10} = \frac{500(1-0.15^{0})}{1-0.15}$
 $S_{10} = 588.24$

18 +8 + 4 a + 3 a , 4 a 5 a , 6 b 9 a , 10 a