

Find the sum of the finite geometric series.

3.  $-3 + 6 - 12 + 24 - 48 + 96 - 192 + 384$

$r = -2$   $a = -3$   $n = 8$

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

$\boxed{255}$

4.  $6 - 4 + \frac{8}{3} - \frac{16}{9} + \frac{32}{17}$

$r = -\frac{2}{3}$   $a = 6$   $n = 5$

$\boxed{4.07}$

Determine how many terms the geometric series has, and then find the sum of the series.

5.  $-12 - 4 - \frac{4}{3} - \dots - \frac{4}{243}$

$r = \frac{1}{3}$   
 $\frac{-4}{243} = -12\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n-1}$   
 $\frac{1}{729} = \frac{1}{3}^{n-1}$   
 $\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^6 = \frac{1}{3}^{n-1}$   
 $6 = n-1$   
 $n = 7$   
 $\sum_{n=1}^7 -12\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n-1} = \boxed{-17.99}$

6.  $0.3 + 0.03 + 0.003 + \dots + 0.000003$

$r = \frac{1}{10}$   
 $0.000003 = .3\left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^{n-1}$   
 $0.00001 = \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^{n-1}$   
 $\left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^5 = \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^{n-1}$   
 $5 = n-1$   
 $n = 6$   
 $\sum_{n=1}^6 .3\left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^{n-1} = \boxed{.333333}$

8.  $-3 + 9 - 27 + \dots - 177,147$

$r = -3$   
 $-177,147 = -3(-3)^{n-1}$   
 $59049 = (-3)^{n-1}$   
 $(-3)^{10} = (-3)^{n-1}$   
 $10 = n-1$   
 $n = 11$   
 $\sum_{n=1}^{11} -3(-3)^{n-1} = \boxed{-132861}$

Write the finite geometric series from its given description, and then find its sum.

9. A geometric series that starts with 2, ends with -6250, and has a common ratio of -5

$-6250 = 2(-5)^{n-1}$   
 $-3125 = (-5)^{n-1}$   
 $(-5)^5 = (-5)^{n-1}$   
 $n = 6$   
 $\sum_{n=1}^6 2(-5)^{n-1} = \boxed{-5208}$

10. A geometric series with 5 terms that begins with 1 and has a common ratio of  $\frac{1}{3}$ .

$\sum_{n=1}^5 1 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n-1} = \boxed{1.49}$

11. A geometric series with 7 terms that begins with 1000 and successively decreases by 20%.  $1 - .2 = \boxed{.8}$

$\sum_{n=1}^7 1000(.8)^{n-1} = \boxed{3951.424}$

13. Chess The first international chess tournament was held in London in 1851. This single-elimination tournament (in which paired competitors played matches and only the winner of a match continued to the next round) began with 16 competitors. How many matches were played?

$\sum_{n=1}^4 8\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} = \boxed{15 \text{ matches}}$

**16. Finance** A person deposits \$5000 into an investment account at the end of each year for 10 years. The account earns 4% interest annually. What is the future value of the annuity after the 10<sup>th</sup> deposit?

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_1 &= 5000 \\
 r &= 1.04 \\
 n &= 10
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{10} 5000(1.04)^{n-1} = \$60,030.54$$

**18.** Match each finite geometric series on the left with its sum on the right.

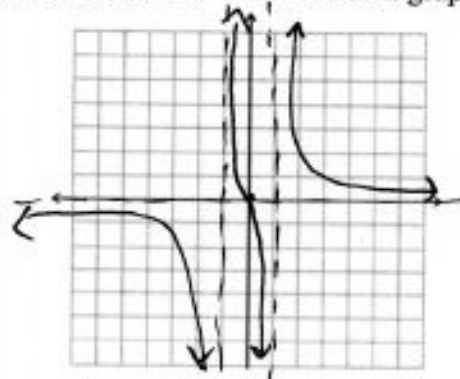
- |                                 |          |       |
|---------------------------------|----------|-------|
| A. $2 + 6 + 18 + \dots + 1458$  | <u>B</u> | 1094  |
| B. $2 - 6 + 18 - \dots + 1458$  | <u>D</u> | -2186 |
| C. $-2 + 6 - 18 + \dots - 1458$ | <u>A</u> | 2186  |
| D. $-2 - 6 - 18 - \dots - 1458$ | <u>C</u> | -1094 |

### Review

Find any holes, asymptotes, and intercepts and state the end behavior. Then sketch a graph.

1.  $f(x) = \frac{x}{(x+1)(x-1)}$

holes: n/a  
 VA:  $x = 1, -1$   
 x-int:  $(0, 0)$   
 y-int:  $(0, 0)$   
 HA:  $y = 0$



2.  $h(x) = \frac{4(x+3)}{(x+3)(x-2)}$

hole:  $x = -3$   
 VA:  $x = 2$   
 x-int: n/a  
 y-int:  $(0, -2)$   
 HA:  $y = 0$

