

LESSON
12-5

Practice A

Mathematical Induction and Infinite Geometric Series

Determine whether the geometric series converges or diverges.

1. $25 + 20 + 16 + 12.8 + \dots$

a. Find and simplify the common ratio. _____

b. Use the ratio to determine whether the series converges or diverges. _____

2. $\frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} + \dots$

3. $35.2 + 8.8 + 2.2 + 0.55 + \dots$

Find the sum of each infinite geometric series, if it exists.

4. $864 + 576 + 384 + 256 + \dots$

a. Test the series for convergence. _____

b. Use the formula $S = \frac{a_1}{1-r}$ to find the sum. _____

5. $200 + 150 + 112.5 + 84.375 + \dots$

6. $\frac{2}{5} - \frac{4}{25} + \frac{8}{125} - \frac{16}{625} + \dots$

7. $\frac{2}{5} + \frac{4}{25} + \frac{8}{125} + \frac{16}{625} + \dots$

8. $\frac{16}{625} - \frac{8}{125} + \frac{4}{25} - \frac{2}{5} + \dots$

Write each repeating decimal as a fraction in simplest form.

9. $0.\overline{57}$

a. Write the decimal as an infinite series. _____

b. Find the common ratio. _____

c. Use $S = \frac{a_1}{1-r}$ to write the fraction. _____

10. $0.\overline{7}$

11. $0.8\overline{3}$

12. $0.2\overline{3}$

3. 2, 4, 6, 9 or $2, \frac{1}{4}, -\frac{3}{2}, 9$
4. When $d = 0$, $a_2 = 2$; When $d = 1$, $a_2 = 3$.
5. $x = \frac{ac - b^2}{2b - c - a}$.

6. Possible answer: Arithmetic mean is $\frac{a^2 + b^2}{2}$. Geometric mean is ab or $-ab$.

Show: $\frac{a^2 + b^2}{2} \geq ab$ and $\frac{a^2 + b^2}{2} \geq -ab$

Since all squares are nonnegative, $(a - b)^2 \geq 0$; so $a^2 - 2ab + b^2 \geq 0$ and

$\frac{a^2 + b^2}{2} \geq ab$. Since all squares are

nonnegative, $(a + b)^2 \geq 0$; so $a^2 + 2ab + b^2$

≥ 0 and $\frac{a^2 + b^2}{2} \geq -ab$.

Problem Solving

- a. $a_n = a_1(r^{n-1})$

b. $a_1 = 100$; because all the sunlight reaches layer 1

c. $r = 0.9$; r represents the fraction of sunlight that passes through a layer.

d. $a_7 = 100(0.9)^{(7-1)}$; 53%

e. 15 layers
- a. 18%

b. 7 layers
- D
- H

Reading Strategy

- Possible answer: Find the ratio of each term to the previous term.
- a. $\frac{1}{3}$

b. 5

c. $\frac{1}{10}$ d. $\frac{1}{4}$
- Possible answer: The terms of geometric sequences have common ratios; the terms of arithmetic sequences have common differences.

- a. Exponential.

b. Linear.
- a. $\frac{1}{3}$

b. $a_1 = 18$

c. $\frac{2}{81}$

LESSON 12-5

Practice A

- a. $\frac{4}{5}$

b. Converges
- Diverges
- Converges
- a. Converges

b. 2592
- 800
- $\frac{2}{7}$
- $\frac{2}{3}$
- Does not exist
- a. $0.57 + 0.0057 + 0.000057 + \dots$

b. 0.01

c. $\frac{19}{33}$
- $\frac{7}{9}$
- $\frac{5}{6}$
- $\frac{23}{99}$

Practice B

- Diverges
- Converges
- $\frac{28}{3}$
- 312.5
- Does not exist
- ≈ -30.46
- $\frac{16}{99}$
- $\frac{16}{999}$
- $\frac{16}{990}$
- $\frac{1}{22}$
- $\frac{1}{9}$
- $\frac{41}{333}$
- Possible answer: $n = -5$