

A $A+D$ $A+D+D = A+2D$ AP $T_N = 1 + (N-1)1 = N$
 \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \rightarrow $A+D+D+D = A+3D$
 $1, 2, 3, 4, \dots, N$ T_N Nth Term = $A + (N-1)D$

T_1 T_2 T_3 T_4 T_5
 $1, 3, 5, 7, 9, \dots$ $A=1, D=2, T_N = 1 + (N-1)2$

$2, 4, 6, 8, 10, \dots$ $A=2, D=4$

$3, 6, 9, 12, 15, \dots$ $A=3, D=3$

$10, 20, 30, 40, \dots$ $A=10, D=10$

$5, 10, 15, 20, 25, \dots$ $A=5, D=5$

$\{ 2, 3+2, 3+3+2, 3+3+3+2, \dots \}$ $A=2, D=3$
 $\{ 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, \dots \}$

we already know $1+2+3+\dots+N = \frac{N(N+1)}{2}$
 sum of N natural numbers $A=1, D=1, T_N=N$

Sum of AP

we want to find T_N

$$S_N = A + (A+D) + (A+2D) + \dots + (A+(N-1)D)$$

$$= A + (A+D) + (A+2D) + \dots + (A+(N-1)D)$$

$$= NA + \{D + 2D + \dots + (N-1)D\}$$

$$= NA + D \{1+2+\dots+(N-1)\}$$

$$\frac{(N-1) \{N-1+1\}}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{N(N-1)}{2}$$

$$S_N = NA + \frac{DN(N-1)}{2}$$

Sum of AP = No. of Terms \times Av. of 1st and last Term

$$S_N = A + (A+D) + \dots + \{A + (N-1)D\} = NA + \frac{DN(N-1)}{2}$$

$$S_N = \frac{2NA}{2} + \frac{DN(N-1)}{2} = \frac{N}{2} \left\{ \underset{\substack{\downarrow \\ A+A}}{2A + D(N-1)} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{N}{2} \left\{ A + \underbrace{A + (N-1)D}_{T_N \text{ Last Term}} \right\}$$

$$S_N = \frac{N(A + T_N)}{2} = N \left\{ \text{Average of 1^{st} \text{ and Last Term} \right\}}$$

$\uparrow A$ $\uparrow 1 \times \textcircled{1}$ $\uparrow R$ Ratio \perp Geometric Progression GP

1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, ...

1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, ... $A=1, R=2$

1, 3, 9, 27, 81, 243, ... $A=1, R=3$

1, 5, 25, 125, 625, ... $A=1, R=5$

1, 10, 100, 1000, 10000, ... $A=1, R=10$

4, 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$, ... $A=4, R=\frac{1}{2}$

6, 2, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3}$, ... $A=6, R=\frac{1}{3}$

T_1 T_2 T_3 T_4 T_5 T_6 T_N
 $A, AR, AR^2, AR^3, AR^4, AR^5, \dots, AR^{N-1}$

Sum of GP $T_1 + T_2 + \dots + T_N$

$$S = A + AR + AR^2 + AR^3 + \dots + AR^{N-1}$$

$$-RS = (AR + AR^2 + AR^3 + \dots + AR^{N-1} + AR^N)$$

$$S - RS = A - AR^N$$

$$S(1-R) = A(1-R^N) \Rightarrow S = \frac{A(1-R^N)}{1-R}$$

Ex

$A=1$ $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{32} + \dots + \infty$ terms
 $R=\frac{1}{2}$ $N=\infty$

$S = 2 \leftarrow \frac{2S}{2} = 2 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots = 2 + S$