

5.5 Answers

Further A-Level Pure Mathematics : Core 1 Series and Visual Proof

Answer 1

(i) and (ii)

The n^{th} red+white square will have a side of length $2n + 3$

From this is subtracted 4 white squares of side length n

$$\begin{aligned}(2n + 3)^2 - 4n^2 &= 4n^2 + 12n + 9 - 4n^2 \\ &= 12n + 9\end{aligned}$$

Term	1	2	3	4	...	n
Red Frame	21	33	45	57	...	$12n + 9$

[6 marks]

(iii) and (iv)

Term	1	2	3	4	...	n
Cumulative	21	54	99	156	...	
Rectangle	3×7	6×9	9×11	12×13	...	$(3n)(2n + 5)$

[6 marks]

(v)
$$\sum_{r=1}^n (12r + 9) = 3n(2n + 5)$$

[3 marks]

(vi)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{LHS} &= \sum_{r=1}^n (12r + 9) \\ &= 12 \sum_{r=1}^n r + 9 \sum_{r=1}^n 1 \\ &= 12 \times \frac{1}{2} \times n(n + 1) + 9n \\ &= 6n^2 + 6n + 9n \\ &= 6n^2 + 15n \\ &= (3n)(2n + 5) \\ &= \text{RHS} \quad \square\end{aligned}$$

[4 marks]

Answer 2**(i)**

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{LHS} &= \sum_1^n (4r - 3)^2 \\
&= \sum_1^n (16r^2 - 24r + 9) \\
&= 16 \sum_1^n r^2 - 24 \sum_1^n r + 9 \sum_1^n 1 \\
&= 16 \times \frac{1}{6} n(n+1)(2n+1) - 24 \times \frac{1}{2} n(n+1) + 9n \\
&= \left(\frac{n}{3}\right)(8(n+1)(2n+1) - 36(n+1) + 27) \\
&= \left(\frac{n}{3}\right)(16n^2 + 24n + 8 - 36n - 36 + 27) \\
&= \frac{1}{3} n (16n^2 - 12n - 1) \\
&= \text{RHS} \quad \square
\end{aligned}$$

[4 marks]**(ii)**

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{LHS} &= \sum_2^n (4r - 5)^2 \\
&= \sum_1^n (4r - 5)^2 - 1 \\
&= \sum_1^n (16r^2 - 40r + 25) - 1 \\
&= 16 \sum_1^n r^2 - 40 \sum_1^n r + 25 \sum_1^n 1 - 1 \\
&= 16 \times \frac{1}{6} n(n+1)(2n+1) - 40 \times \frac{1}{2} n(n+1) + 25n - 1 \\
&= \left(\frac{n}{3}\right)(8(n+1)(2n+1) - 60(n+1) + 75) - 1 \\
&= \left(\frac{n}{3}\right)(16n^2 + 24n + 8 - 60n - 60 + 75) - 1 \\
&= \frac{1}{3} n (16n^2 - 36n + 23) - 1 \\
&= \text{RHS} \quad \square
\end{aligned}$$

[4 marks]

(iii)

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_1^3 (4r - 3)^2 - \sum_2^3 (4r - 5)^2 &= 1^2 + 5^2 + 9^2 - 3^2 - 7^2 \\ &= 1 + 25 + 81 - 9 - 49 \\ &= 49\end{aligned}$$

[2 marks]

(iv) The outer frame, a square to side length 9, gives rise to a large square of area 9^2 . From this could be subtracted a square of side length 7, and so the outer frame contains $9^2 - 7^2$ individual red squares. Similarly, the central frame contains $5^2 - 3^2$ red squares. Plus the single red square at the centre, 1^2

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total area of red frame} &= (9^2 - 7^2) + (5^2 - 3^2) + 1^2 \\ &= 1^2 + 5^2 + 9^2 - 3^2 - 7^2 \\ &= \sum_1^3 (4r - 3)^2 - \sum_2^3 (4r - 5)^2 \quad \square\end{aligned}$$

[4 marks]

(v)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{LHS} &= \sum_1^n (4r - 3)^2 - \sum_2^n (4r - 5)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{3}n(16n^2 - 12n - 1) - \left(\frac{1}{3}n(16n^2 - 36n + 23) - 1\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{3}n(16n^2 - 12n - 1 - 16n^2 + 36n - 23) + 1 \\ &= \frac{1}{3}n(24n - 24) + 1 \\ &= 8n(n - 1) + 1 \\ &= 8n^2 - 8n + 1 \\ &= \text{RHS} \quad \square\end{aligned}$$

[2 marks]

(vi)

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_1^n (8r^2 - 8r + 1) \\ &= 8 \sum_1^n r^2 - 8 \sum_1^n r + \sum_1^n 1 \\ &= 8 \times \frac{1}{6} \times n(n+1)(2n+1) - 8 \times \frac{1}{2} \times n(n+1) + n \\ &= \frac{4}{3} n(n+1)(2n+1) - 4n(n+1) + n \\ &= \left(\frac{n}{3}\right)(4(n+1)(2n+1) - 12(n+1) + 3) \\ &= \left(\frac{n}{3}\right)(8n^2 + 12n + 4 - 12n - 12 + 3) \\ &= \left(\frac{n}{3}\right)(8n^2 - 5) \end{aligned}$$

When $n = 5$,

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{n}{3}\right)(8n^2 - 5) &= \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)(8 \times 5^2 - 5) \\ &= 325 \\ &= 5 \times 5 \times 13 \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

[5 marks]