USING SUMMATION NOTATION Find the sum of the series.



61.
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i b_i = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i\right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} b_i\right)$$

60.
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} (a_i + b_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i + \sum_{i=1}^{n} b_i$$

62.
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} (a_i)^k = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i\right)^k$$

PROBLEM SOLVING

EXAMPLES 3 and 6 on pp. 795-797 for Exs. 63–64

EXAMPLES

5 and 6 on p. 797

REVIEW

For help with counter-

examples see

LOGIC

p. 1002.

63. GEOMETRY For a regular *n*-sided polygon $(n \ge 3)$, the measure a_n of an interior angle is given by this formula:

$$a_n = \frac{180(n-2)}{n}$$

Write the first five terms of the sequence. Write a rule for the sequence giving the total measure T_n of the interior angles in each regular *n*-sided polygon. Use the rule to find the total measure of the angles in the Guggenheim Museum skylight, which is a regular dodecagon.

Guggenheim Museum Skylight

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64. 🖊 TAKS REASONING You want to save \$500 for a school trip. You begin by saving a penny on the first day. You plan to save an additional penny each day after that. For example, you will save 2 pennies on the second day, 3 pennies on the third day, and so on. How much money will you have saved after 100 days? How many days must you save to have saved \$500? Explain how you used a series to find your answer.

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