

Mathematics

數學科

Sequences

數列



計數要小心，
咪期望快一陣！

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HKCEE Mathematics Syllabus – Sequences:

Syllabus Topics	Whole Syllabus	Foundation Part
Sequences.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● The general terms of sequences. Arithmetic and geometric sequences. Sum to n terms. Sum to infinity of geometric series. Applications to real-life problems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● The general terms of sequences.

會考數學課程 -

課題	整體課程	基礎課程
數列.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 數列之通項.● 等差(算術)數列及等比(幾何)數列. n 項和. 等比數列無限項之和. 現實生活問題之應用	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 數列之通項.

1. Definition of Sequences 數列之定義

Sequences: An arrangement of a series of numbers according to a specified set of rules.

[數列: 根據特定法則排列的一連串數字.]

e.g. 1, 2, 3, ... n-1, n.

Relationship: _____

e.g. 2, 4, 6, ... n-2, n.

Relationship: _____

e.g. 1, 3, 9, ... 3^{n-2} , 3^{n-1}

Relationship: _____

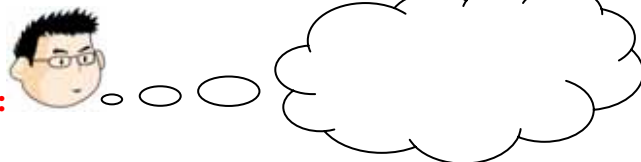
e.g. 1, -1, 1, ... $(-1)^{n-2}$, $(-1)^{n-1}$

Relationship: _____

e.g. $1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \dots, \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-2}, \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1}$

Relationship: _____

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2. The general terms of sequences 數列之通項

The general term of a sequence: A term can generalize all the other terms in the sequence.

[數列之通項: 一項可概括在同一數列的其他項.]

A Sequences is composed of [數列是由]:

T(1): The First Term 第一項

T(2): The Second Term 第二項

T(3): The Third Term 第三項

...

T(r): The rth Term 第 r 項

...

T(n-1): The n-1th Term 第 n-1 項

T(n): The nth Term 第 n 項

T(n) is also called the general term of the sequences.

[T(n)也都被叫做該數列之通項.]

e.g. 1, 2, 3, ... n-1, n.

General Term: _____

e.g. 1, 3, 9, ... 3^{n-2} , 3^{n-1}

General Term: _____

e.g. 1, -1, 1, ... $(-1)^{n-2}$, $(-1)^{n-1}$

General Term: _____

3. Arithmetic and Geometric Sequences 等差(算術)數列及等比(幾何)數列

Arithmetic Sequences (A.S.): Every term after the first term is obtained by adding a constant to its preceding term.

[等差(算術)數列: 在首項後，每一個項都是由之前的一個項加上一個常數.]

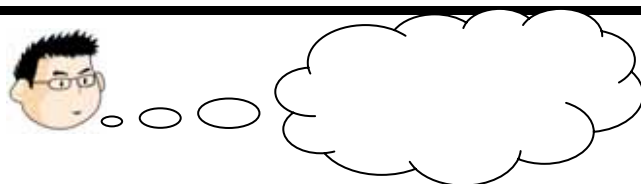
The general term $T(n)$ i.e. the n th term of a A.S.: $T(n) = a + (n-1)d$

a is the first term, d is the common difference and n is a no. of term

[通項 $T(n)$ i.e. 等差(算術)數列第 n 項: $T(n) = a + (n-1)d$]

[a 是首項， d 是公差及 n 是一個項數]

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Geometric Sequences (G.S.): Every term after the first term is obtained by multiplying a constant to its preceding term.

[等比(幾何)數列: 在首項後，每一個項都是由之前的一個項乘上一個常數.]

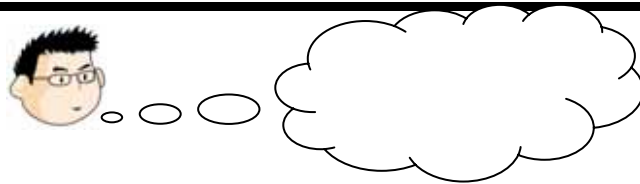
The general term $T(n)$ i.e. the n th term of a G.S.: $T(n) = ar^{n-1}$

a is the first term, r is the common ratio and n is a natural number.

[a 是首項， d 是公比及 n 是一個項數]

[通項 $T(n)$ i.e. 等比(幾何)數列第 n 項: $T(n) = ar^{n-1}$]

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4. Sum to n terms of Arithmetic and Geometric Sequences 等差(算術)數列及等比(幾何)數列之 n 項和

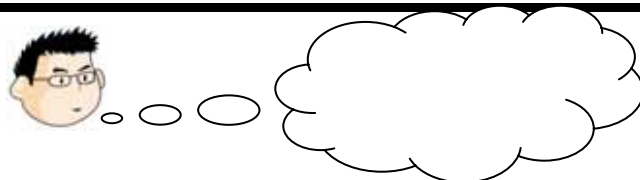
Sum to n terms of A.S.: $S(n) = \frac{[a + a(n-1)d]n}{2}$

[等差(算術)數列之 n 項和: $S(n) = \frac{[a + a(n-1)d]n}{2}$]

Sum to n terms of G.S.: $S(n) = \frac{a(1-r^n)}{1-r}$

[等比(幾何)數列之 n 項和: $S(n) = \frac{a(1-r^n)}{1-r}$.]

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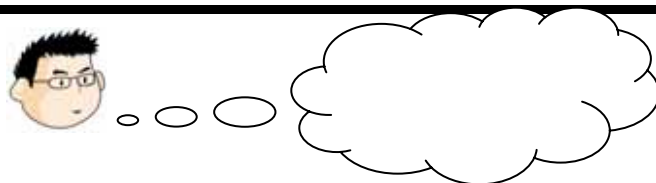


5. Sum to infinity of geometric series
等比(幾何)數列無限項之和

Sum to infinity of G.S.: $S(\infty) = \frac{a}{1-r}$ where $-1 < r < 1$.

[等比(幾何)數列無限項之和: $S(\infty) = \frac{a}{1-r}$ 而 $-1 < r < 1$.]

黎 Sir 提提你:



6. Summary of Notes 筆記總結

1. **The general term (The nth term) of a sequence: A term can generalize all the other terms in the sequence. We call it $T(n)$.**
[數列之通項 (第 n 項): 一項可概括在同一數列的其他項.我們稱之為 $T(n)$.]

2. **The general term of A.S.:** $T(n) = a + (n-1)d$
[等差數列的通項: $T(n) = a + (n-1)d$]

3. **The general term of G.S.:** $T(n) = ar^{n-1}$
[等比數列的通項: $T(n) = ar^{n-1}$]

4. **Sum to n terms of A.S.:** $S(n) = \frac{[a + a(n-1)d]n}{2}$

[等差數列之 n 項和: $S(n) = \frac{[a + a(n-1)d]n}{2}$]

Sum to n terms of G.S.: $S(n) = \frac{a(1-r^n)}{1-r}$

[等比數列之 n 項和: $S(n) = \frac{a(1-r^n)}{1-r}$.]

5. **Sum to infinity of G.S.:** $S(\infty) = \frac{a}{1-r}$ **where** $-1 < r < 1$.

[等比(幾何)數列無限項之和: $S(\infty) = \frac{a}{1-r}$ 而 $-1 < r < 1$.]