## Question

By showing a detailed method, sum the following series.

$$\frac{2}{1} + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{4}{4} + \frac{5}{8} + \frac{6}{16} + \frac{7}{32} \dots$$



8 I
$ \begin{array}{c} (0) \text{ LT } & \int_{\Sigma}^{\Sigma} = \frac{2}{1} + \frac{2}{2} + \frac{4}{4} + \frac{5}{8} + \frac{5}{16} + \frac{7}{32} + \cdots \\ & -\frac{1}{2} \int_{\Sigma}^{\Sigma} = -\frac{2}{2} - \frac{2}{4} - \frac{4}{8} - \frac{5}{16} - \frac{5}{32} - \cdots \\ \end{array} $
$ III_{12} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{+\frac{1}{2}} \int_{-\frac{1}$
$\implies \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{5} = 2 + \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{32} + \cdots \right)$
This is a G.P. with a=1
$r = \frac{1}{2}$
$\beta_{\infty} = \frac{\alpha}{1-r} = \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{L}} = 1$
⇒ ±5 = 2+1
$\implies \pm x' = 3$
⇒ \$=6