

Adding Sequences in the Form: $1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2$:

A. This sequence can be solved by the following:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i^2 = 1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2 = \frac{n \cdot (n + 1) \cdot (2n + 1)}{6}$$

1. If one of the numbers is not divisible by 6, then one of the numbers will be divisible by 3 and another will be divisible by 2.
2. Simplify the expression.
3. Multiply the remaining numbers.

Ex [1] $1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + 10^2 =$ _____.

- a) According to the expression this simplifies to: $\frac{10(11)(21)}{6}$ which we can simplify to $5(11)(7) = 385$. See [Multiplying By 11](#).
- b) The answer is 385.

Ex [2] $1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + 12^2 =$ _____.

- a) According to the expression this simplifies to: $\frac{(12)(13)(25)}{6}$ which we can simplify to $2(13)(25) = 26 \times 25 = 650$. See [Multiplying by 25](#).
- b) The answer is 650.

Ex [3] $1 + 4 + 9 + \dots + 225 =$ _____.

- a) Notice this ends in 15^2 .
- b) According to the expression this simplifies to: $\frac{(15)(16)(31)}{6}$ which we can simplify to $5(8)(31) = 40 \times 31 = 1240$.
- c) The answer is 1240.