

# SEQUENCES

## Triangular numbers

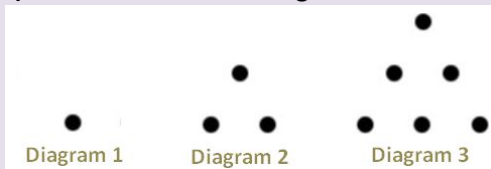
### Definitions

A polygonal number is a number that can be represented as dots arranged in the shape of a regular polygon.

A triangular number counts the objects that can form an equilateral triangle. The  $n$ th triangular number is the number of dots composing a triangle with  $n$  dots on a side.

### Activity

1) Draw the next two diagrams of this sequence :

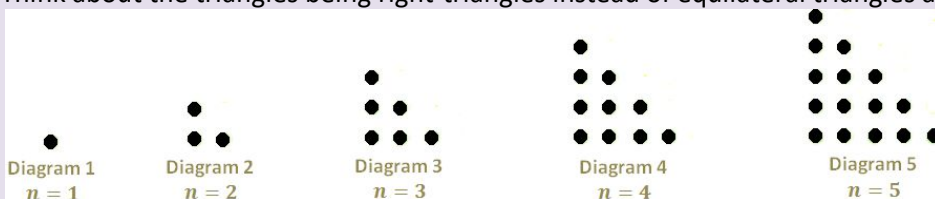


2) Count the dots in each diagram and complete the table below:

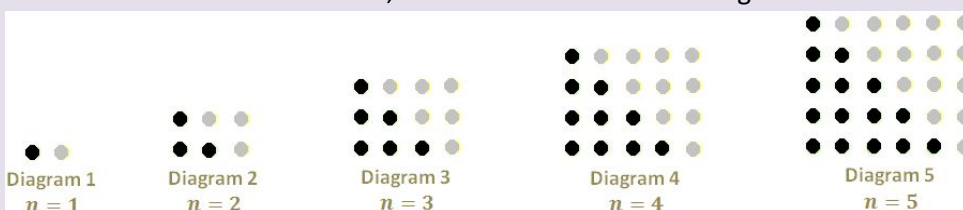
Diagram	1	2	3	4	5	$n$
Number of dots						$T_n$

3) Find a term to term rule that describes the sequence ( $T_n$ ) and express it in words.

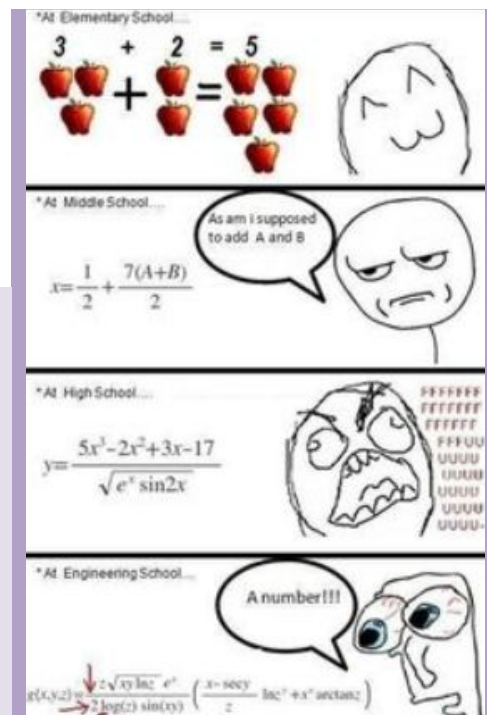
4) Instead of using a term to term rule, we look for a formula which would give the  $n$ th term of the sequence directly. Think about the triangles being right-triangles instead of equilateral triangles and rearrange the dots:



Then double the number of dots, and form them into a rectangle:

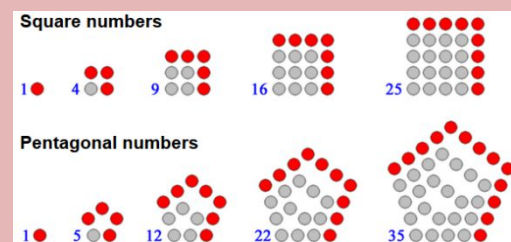


The rectangles are  $n$  high and  $(n + 1)$  wide. Deduce a formula for  $T_n$ .



### See also

-> Polygonal numbers



### See also

-> Sum of the  $n$  first whole numbers

Arithmetic sequence

Proof by induction

Gauss' method

...

### Algorithm

input:  $n$

output: the  $n$  first triangular numbers

```

triang(n)
Prgm
1 → k
0 → s
While k < n + 1
    s + k → s
    k + 1 → k
    Disp s
EndWhile
EndPrgm
    
```