



An Interesting Geometric Series

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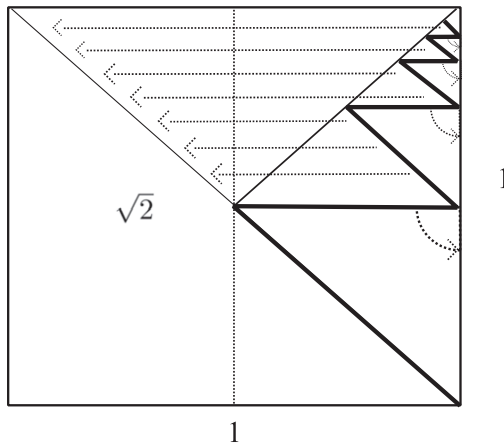
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An Interesting Geometric Series

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Theorem 1.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^n = 1 + \sqrt{2}.$$



Proof.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^n = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} + \dots = 1 + \sqrt{2}.$$

■

Note: The idea illustrated above may be generalized for an $a \times b$ rectangle, where the length of a zigzagging path is equal to the sum of the lengths of the diagonal and shorter side of the rectangle (a different path has length equal to the sum of the lengths of the diagonal and longer side of the rectangle). For example, in a $(1/2) \times 1$ rectangle, the length of the path is equal to the golden ratio $\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$.

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Summary. We present a visual proof that $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^n = 1 + \sqrt{2}$.

ÁNGEL PLAZA (MR Author ID: [350023](#)) received his masters degree from Universidad Complutense de Madrid in 1984 and his Ph.D. from Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria in 1993, where he is a Professor in Applied Mathematics. He is interested in mesh generation and refinement, combinatorics, and visualization support in teaching and learning mathematics.