

Charlie is working out $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10 \\
 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 5 \quad 6 \quad 7 \quad 8 \quad 9 \quad 10 \\
 + \quad \underline{10 \quad 9 \quad 8 \quad 7 \quad 6 \quad 5 \quad 4 \quad 3 \quad 2 \quad 1} \\
 11 \quad 11 \quad 11 \quad 11 \quad 11 \quad 11 \quad 11 \quad 11 \quad 11 \quad 11 \\
 \\
 = 10 \times 11 = 110 \\
 \\
 \text{So: } 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10 = 55
 \end{array}$$

Can you see how his method works?

How could you adapt his method to work out the following sums?

$$1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 19 + 20$$

$$1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 99 + 100$$

$$40 + 41 + 42 + \dots + 99 + 100$$

Can Charlie's method be adapted to sum sequences that don't go up in ones?

$$1 + 3 + 5 + \dots + 17 + 19$$

$$2 + 4 + 6 + \dots + 18 + 20$$

$$42 + 44 + 46 + \dots + 98 + 100$$

Can you find an expression for the following sum?

$$1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + (n-1) + n$$