

-27 (10)  $a_1 = 2$   $a_3 = 4$

$$q^2 = \frac{a_3}{a_1} = 2 \rightarrow \boxed{q = \sqrt{2}}$$

$$a_n = 2 \cdot (\sqrt{2})^{n-1} = 2^{\frac{n+1}{2}}$$

$$b_1 + b_2 + \dots + b_n = \log_2 a_1 + \log_2 a_2 + \dots + \log_2 a_n = \log_2 2^1 + \log_2 2^{1.5} + \log_2 2^2 + \dots$$
$$+ \log_2 2^{\frac{n+1}{2}} = 1 + 1.5 + 2 + \dots + \frac{n+1}{2} = \frac{n}{2} \left[ 1 + \frac{n+1}{2} \right] = \frac{n}{2} \cdot \frac{n+3}{2} = \frac{1}{4} (n^2 + 3n)$$

(2)  $a_n = 1024 = 2^{10} = 2^{\frac{n+1}{2}} \rightarrow 10 = \frac{n+1}{2} \rightarrow \boxed{n = 19}$

$$S_{(6)} = \frac{1}{4} (19^2 + 3 \cdot 19) = \frac{1}{4} (361 + 57) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 418 = 104\frac{1}{2}$$