

Arithmetic and Geometric Sequences

Nelson Page 430 #s 1, 3, 6, 8ace, 10, 11 & 16

Nov 4-10:28 AM

Warm Up:

Determine t_2 , t_5 and t_{10} of each sequence.

a) $t_n = (3n + 4)^2$

$$t_2 = (3(2) + 4)^2$$
$$= 100$$

$$t_5 = (3(5) + 4)^2$$
$$= 361$$

$$t_{10} = (3(10) + 4)^2$$
$$= 1156$$

b) $t_n = 2^{n+1}$

$$t_2 = 2^{2+1}$$
$$= 8$$

$$t_5 = 2^{5+1}$$
$$= 64$$

$$t_{10} = 2^{10+1}$$
$$= 2048$$

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Warm Up 2:

If $t_1 = 6$, $t_2 = 4$, $t_3 = 2$ and $t_n = (t_{n-3} + t_{n-2})t_{n-1}$ find t_5 .

$$\begin{aligned} t_4 &= (t_{4-3} + t_{4-2})t_{4-1} \\ &= (t_1 + t_2)t_3 \\ &= (6 + 4)(2) \\ &= 20 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t_5 &= (t_{5-3} + t_{5-2})t_{5-1} \\ &= (t_2 + t_3)t_4 \\ &= (4 + 2)(20) = 120 \end{aligned}$$

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Geometric Sequence

geometric sequence: a sequence where the **ratio of any term**, except the 1st one, to the previous term is r .

the general term of a geometric sequence is:

$$t_n = ar^{n-1}$$

where,

a is the first term

n is the term #

r is the common ratio

where $r = \frac{t_n}{t_{n-1}}$

If $r > 1$ then the terms increase, if $0 < r < 1$ then the terms decrease.

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Example

Find the formula for the n^{th} term and use it to find t_6 .

2, 6, 18, ...

$$a = 2, r = \frac{6}{2} = \frac{18}{6} = 3$$

$$t_n = a(r)^{n-1}$$

$$t_n = 2(3)^{n-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow t_6 &= 2(3)^{6-1} \\ &= 2(3)^5 \\ &= 486 \end{aligned}$$

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Example

Find the number of terms in the following sequence:

3, 6, 12, ..., 384

$$a = 3, r = \frac{6}{3} = \frac{12}{6} = 2$$

$$t_n = a(r)^{n-1}$$

$$t_n = 3(2)^{n-1}$$

$$\frac{384}{3} = \frac{3(2)^{n-1}}{3}$$

$$128 = (2)^{n-1}$$

$$2^7 = 2^{n-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow 7 = n-1 \Rightarrow n = 8$$

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Example

Find the general term given: $t_5 = 1875$ and $t_7 = 46875$

$$t_5 = a(r)^{5-1} \quad t_7 = a(r)^{7-1}$$

$$1875 = ar^4 \text{ (1)} \quad 46875 = ar^6 \text{ (2)}$$

Dividing equation (2) by (1)

$$\frac{46875}{1875} = \frac{ar^6}{ar^4}$$

$$25 = r^2$$

$$\sqrt{25} = r = 5$$

Use $r = 5$ in (1)
to solve for a

$$1875 = a(5)^4$$

$$\frac{1875}{625} = \frac{625a}{625}$$

$$3 = a$$

$$\Rightarrow t_n = 3(5)^{n-1}$$

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Homework

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Mar 19-7:45 AM