Questions from homework

Sequences

Find the first 5 terms of the following sequences:

$$t_{n} = 3^{n}$$

$$t_{1} = 3^{1} = 3$$

$$t_{2} = 3^{2} = 9$$

$$t_{3} = 3^{3} = 37$$

$$t_{4} = 3^{4} = 81$$

$$t_{5} = 3^{5} = 343$$

$$t_{3} = 37,81,343$$

$$t_n = (n+2)(n-1)$$

$$t_n = (3)(0) = 0$$

$$t_n = (4)(1) = 4$$

$$t_n = (4)(1) = 4$$

$$t_n = (5)(6) = 10$$

$$t_n = (6)(3) = 18$$

$$t_n = n + 5$$
 $(6, 7, 8, 9, 10)$

Arithmetic Sequences

Ex: 2, 5, 8, 11, 14

• The difference between each term is constant.

- In the sequence 2, 5, 8, 11, 14. the difference between each term is 3.
- The difference is called 'd'. $d = t_2 t_1 = t_3 t_3 = t_4 t_3$
- The first term is called "a" or " t_1 ".
- The second term is called 't₂".
- general term • The last term or an indicated term is called t_n .
- The position of a term or the number of terms is calledn".

Arithmetic Sequences

To find any given term in an arithmetic sequence we use the following formula:

$$t_n = a + (n-1)d$$

Example I.

Find the indicated term of the following sequence

1, 4, 7...
$$d=3$$
 t_7 $t_n = \alpha + (n-1)d$
 $t_7 = 1 + (1-1)3$
 $t_7 = 1 + (6)(3)$
 $t_{7} = 1 + (8)(3)$
 $t_{7} = 1 + (8)(3)$
 $t_{1} = 1 + (8)(3)$
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We can also determine the number of terms in the sequence.

$$t_n = a + (n-1)d$$

Example II.

How many terms are in the following sequences?

How many terms are in the following sequences?

(Solve for "n")

1, 3, 5,... 71

$$3 = 1 + (n-1) = 1 +$$

Find "a", "d", and " t_n " for the following sequence

$$t_5 = 16, \ t_8 = 25$$

$$t_5 = a + (5-1)d$$
 $t_8 = a + (8-1)d$

$$a+4d=16$$
 $a+7d=25$

a+76=25 2×2 system

$$a+4b=16$$
 $a+4b=16$
 $a+4b=16$
 $a+4(3)=16$
 $a+1b=16$
 $a+1b=16$
 $a=4$

$$t_n = a + (n-1)d$$
 $t_n = 4 + (n-1)d$
 $t_n = 4 + (n-1)d$
 $t_n = 4 + 3n-3$
 $t_n = 3n+1$

Homework

#1 #2 #3 #4 #6 #7

#9