

KEY

More Practice: Recursive Formulas

For **ALL** of the given sequences,

- A. State whether they are arithmetic, geometric or neither.

For the **Arithmetic and Geometric** sequences:

- B. Write an explicit formula for the sequence.

- C. Write a recursive formula for the sequence.

G 1. $\begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\times 3} \\ 4, 12, 36, 108, \dots \end{array}$ $a_n = 4 \cdot 3^{n-1}$ $a_1 = 4$ $a_n = 3 \cdot a_{n-1}$

G 2. $\begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\times .5} \xrightarrow{\times .5} \\ 1.2, 0.6, 0.3, 0.15, \dots \end{array}$ $a_n = 1.2 \cdot (.5)^{n-1}$ $a_1 = 1.2$ $a_n = .5 a_{n-1}$

A 3. $\begin{array}{c} +6 \quad +6 \\ 5, 11, 17, 23, \dots \end{array}$ $a_n = 5 + 6(n-1)$ $a_1 = 5$ $a_n = a_{n-1} + 6$

A 4. $\begin{array}{c} +.4 \quad +.4 \\ 2.1, 2.5, 2.9, 3.3, \dots \end{array}$ $a_n = 2.1 + .4(n-1)$ $a_1 = 2.1$ $a_n = a_{n-1} + .4$

A 5. $\begin{array}{c} -3 \quad -3 \\ 4, 1, -2, -5 \dots \end{array}$ $a_n = 4 - 3(n-1)$ $a_1 = 4$ $a_n = a_{n-1} - 3$

N 6. $\frac{6}{5}, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{4}{9}, \frac{3}{11}, \dots$ $a_n = \frac{6-1(n-1)}{5+2(n-1)}$?

N 7. $2, -3, 4, -5, \dots$ $a_n = (-1)^{n-1} \cdot (n+1)$ $a_1 = 2$ $a_n = (-1)[a_{n-1} + 1]$

A 8. $\begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\frac{3}{12}} \\ \frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{5}{12}, \frac{7}{12}, \dots \end{array}$ $a_n = \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{6}(n-1)$ $a_1 = \frac{1}{2}$ $a_n = a_{n-1} + \frac{1}{6}$

G 9. $\begin{array}{c} \times X \quad \times X \\ x, x^2, x^3, x^4, \dots \end{array}$ $a_n = X^n$ $a_1 = X$ $a_n = X \cdot a_{n-1}$

A or G 10. $\begin{array}{c} +0 \text{ or } \times 0 \\ 0, 0, 0, 0, \dots \end{array}$ $a_n = 0 + 0(n-1)$ $a_1 = 0$ $a_n = a_{n-1} + 0$

$\text{or } a_n = 0 \cdot 0^{n-1}$ $a_1 = 0$ $a_n = 0 \cdot a_{n-1}$