



Sequences

Exercise 1 Determine the next 3 terms and the explicit formula of the following sequences.

1) $n=0 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 5 \quad 6$
 $1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13$
 $\quad \quad \quad \checkmark \quad \checkmark \quad \checkmark \quad \checkmark$
 $\quad \quad \quad 2 \quad 2 \quad 2 \quad 2$
 $\quad \quad \quad \checkmark$ common diff. $\rightarrow a_n = a + dn$
 $\quad \quad \quad \{a_n\}$, where $a_n = 1 + 2n$ where n starts at 0.

2) $n=0 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3$
 $2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128$
 $\quad \quad \quad \checkmark \quad \checkmark \quad \checkmark \quad \checkmark$
 $\quad \quad \quad 2 \quad 2 \quad 2 \quad 2$
 $\quad \quad \quad \checkmark$ common ratio $\rightarrow a_n = a \cdot r^n$
 $\quad \quad \quad \{a_n\}$, where $a_n = 2 \cdot 2^n$ where n starts at 0.
 $\quad \quad \quad = 2^{n+1}$ " " 0.
 $\quad \quad \quad = 2^n$ " " 1.

3) $n=0 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3$
 $2, -4, 8, -16, 32, -64, 128$
 $\quad \quad \quad \checkmark \quad \checkmark \quad \checkmark \quad \checkmark$
 $\quad \quad \quad -2 \quad -2 \quad -2 \quad -2$
 $\quad \quad \quad \checkmark$ common ratio $\rightarrow a_n = a \cdot r^n$
 $\quad \quad \quad \{a_n\}$, where $a_n = 2 \cdot (-2)^n$ where n starts at 0.

$$n=0 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 5 \quad 6$$

$$5) \quad 1, 3, 9, 27, 81, 243, 729$$

$\swarrow \quad \swarrow \quad \swarrow$
 $3 \quad 3 \quad 3$

common ratio $\rightarrow a_n = a \cdot r^n$

$\{a_n\}$, where $a_n = 1 \cdot 3^n$, n starts at 0.

$$n=1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 5 \quad 6 \quad 7 \quad 8$$

$$4) \quad 2, 3, 7, 25, 121, 721, 5041, 40321$$

$\swarrow \quad \swarrow \quad \swarrow \quad \swarrow$
 $1 \quad 4 \quad 18 \quad 96$

$\swarrow \quad \swarrow \quad \swarrow \quad \dots$
 $3/2 \quad 7/3 \quad 25/7 \quad \dots$

$\rightarrow n!$
 factorial common diff.
 \times common ratio

$$-1 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 6 \quad 24 \quad 120 \checkmark$$

$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 $1 \quad 1 \cdot 2 \quad 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \quad 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \quad 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \checkmark$

$\swarrow \quad \swarrow \quad \swarrow \quad \swarrow$
 $2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 5 \quad \checkmark$

$\{a_n\}$, where $a_n = n! + 1$, n starts at 1

Exercise 2 determine the recurrence relation of each of the following sequences.

1) $1, 3, 5, 7$
 $\checkmark 1 + 2 = 3$
 $\checkmark 1 * 3 = 3$

$$\{a_n\} = \begin{cases} a_0 = 1 \\ a_n = a_{n-1} + 2 \end{cases}$$

2) $2, 4, 8, 16$
 $\checkmark 2 + 2 = 4$
 $\checkmark 2 * 2 = 4$
 $\square 2^2 = 4$

$$\{a_n\} = \begin{cases} a_0 = 2 \\ a_n = a_{n-1} * 2 \\ = 2a_{n-1} \end{cases}$$

5) $1, 3, 9, 27$
 $\checkmark 1 + 2 = 3$
 $\checkmark 1 * 3 = 3$

$$\{a_n\} = \begin{cases} a_0 = 1 \\ a_n = a_{n-1} * 3 \\ = 3a_{n-1} \end{cases}$$

3) $0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8$
 $\checkmark 0 + 1 = 1$ $\checkmark 1 + 1 = 2$
 $\checkmark x^0 = 1$ $\square 1^0 = 1$
 $n-2 \quad n-1 \quad n$
 $0 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 5 \quad 8$

$$\{a_n\} = \begin{cases} a_0 = 0 \\ a_1 = 1 \\ a_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} \end{cases}$$

Fibonacci

4) $1, 1, 2, 6, 24$
 $\checkmark 1 + 0 = 1$
 $\checkmark 1 * 1 = 1$
 $\square 1^1 = 1$
 $n: 0 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4$
 $1, \boxed{1}, \boxed{2}, \underline{6}, \underline{24}$
 $a_1 = a_{1-1} * 1$
 $= a_0 * 1$
 $= 1 * 1$

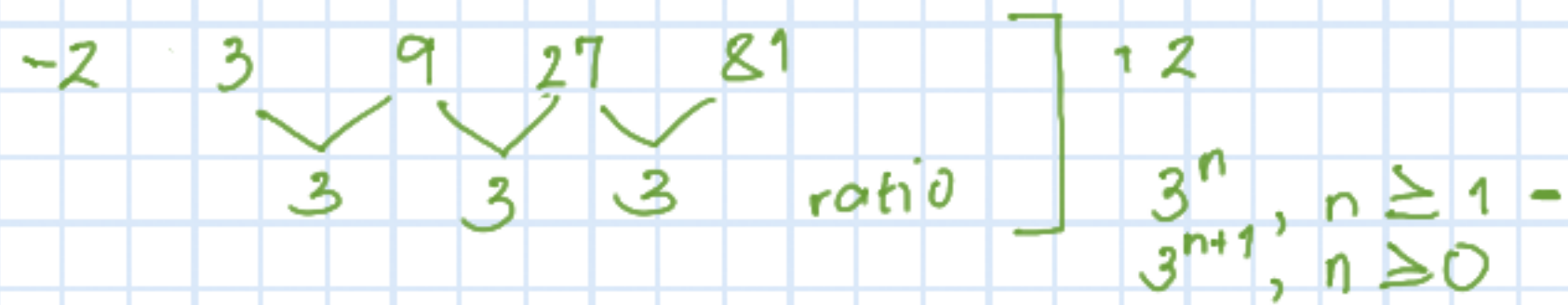
$$\{a_n\} = \begin{cases} a_0 = 1 \\ a_n = a_{n-1} * \underline{n} \end{cases}$$

Factorial

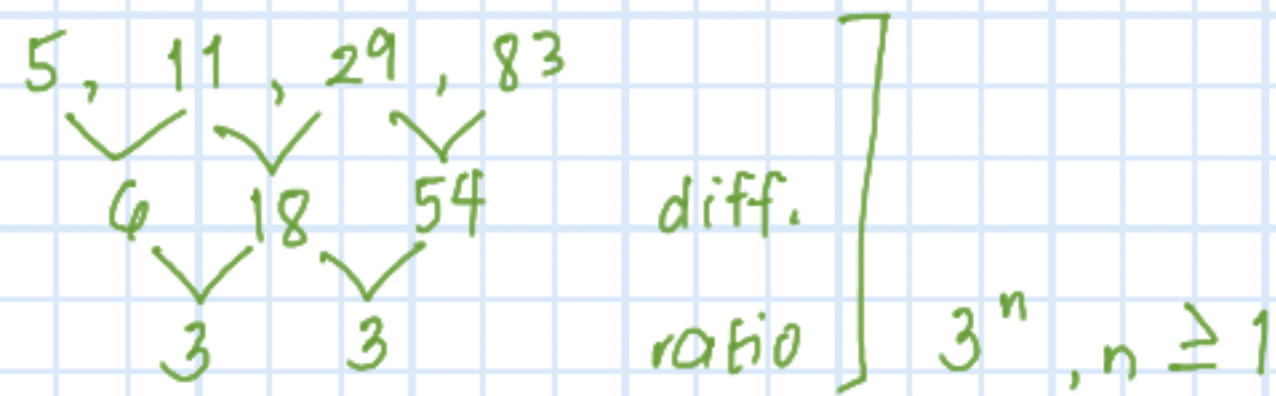
$$\{a_n\} = \begin{cases} a_{-1} = 1 \checkmark \\ a_0 = 1 \checkmark \\ a_n = (a_{n-1} + a_{n-2}) * n \checkmark \end{cases}$$

Exercise 3. Determine the next term & the formula for a_n

1) 5, 11, 29, 83



n	$3^n + 2, n \geq 1$
1	$3^1 + 2 = 5$
2	$3^2 + 2 = 11$
3	$3^3 + 2 = 29$
4	$3^4 + 2 = 83$



n	$3^n, n \geq 1$	goal
1	$3^1 = 3 \rightarrow +2$	5
2	$3^2 = 9 \rightarrow +2$	11
3	$3^3 = 27 \rightarrow +2$	29
4	$3^4 = 81 \rightarrow +2$	83

$$a_n = 3^n + 2, \text{ where } n \geq 1$$

$$a_5 = 3^5 + 2 = 243 + 2 = 245$$

2) 1, 9, 17, 25, 33

$\begin{array}{cccc} \swarrow & \swarrow & \swarrow & \swarrow \\ 8 & 8 & 8 & 8 \end{array}$ — common differences

Arithmetic Progression = $a + dn$, $n \geq 0$

n	$1 + 8n$
0	$1 + 8(0) = 1$
1	$1 + 8(1) = 9$
2	$1 + 8(2) = 17$
3	$1 + 8(3) = 25$
4	$1 + 8(4) = 33$

$$a_n = 1 + 8n, n \geq 0 \quad \text{closed-form formula}$$

$$a_5 = 1 + 8(5) = 1 + 40 = 41$$

3) -1, 1, 9, 45, 237

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \sqrt{} & \sqrt{} & \sqrt{} & \sqrt{} \\ 2 & 8 & 36 & 192 \\ | & | & | & | \\ 1 & 4 & 18 & 96 \end{array} \div 2$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ | & | & | & | & | \\ 1 & 2 & 6 & 24 & 120 \\ \sqrt{} & \sqrt{} & \sqrt{} & \sqrt{} & \sqrt{} \\ 1 & 4 & 18 & 96 & - \end{array}$$

n	Goal	n!	*	2	-	3	
1	-1	1	*	2	=	2	- 3 = -1
2	1	2	*	2	=	4	- 3 = 1
3	9	6	*	2	=	12	- 3 = 9
4	45	24	*	2	=	48	- 3 = 45
5	237	120	*	2	=	240	- 3 = 237

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= -1 \\ a_n &= a_{n-1} * n + 3(n-1) \\ &= (a_{n-1} + 3)n - 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -1 * 1 + 2 * 5 &= 1 \\ 1 * 2 + 7 * 5 &= 9 \\ 9 * 3 + 18 * 5 &= 45 \\ 45 * 4 + 57 * 5 &= 237 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -1 * 2 + 3(1) &= 1 \\ 1 * 3 + 3(2) &= 9 \\ 9 * 4 + 3(3) &= 45 \\ 45 * 5 + 3(4) &= 237 \end{aligned}$$

$$a_n = 2n! - 3, n \geq 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= -1 \\ &= a_{n-1} * n \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= 2n(n-1)! - 3, n \geq 1 \\ &= 2 \cdot \underbrace{n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (n-2) \cdot \dots \cdot 1}_{n!} - 3 \\ &= 2n! - 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 7 \cdot 8 \cdot 9 \cdot 10 \cdot 11 \quad \times$$

$$4) 2, 10, 24, 44, \dots$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 8 \quad 14 \quad 20 \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ 4 \quad 4 \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ 4 \quad 7 \quad 10 \div 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 3 \quad 3 \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ 3 \quad 3 \end{array}$$

Growth is big at first, then slow

$3(n?)$

SOLUTION 2:

$$\begin{array}{lcl} 2+0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2+8 & 10 & 8 = 2+6 \\ 2+8+14 & 24 & 14 = 2+12 \\ 2+8+14+20 & 44 & 20 = 2+18 \end{array}$$

Similar to growth of summation

$$\begin{array}{c} 0 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \\ 0 \quad 0+1 \quad 0+1+2 \quad 0+1+2+3 \quad 0+1+2+3+4 \\ 0 \quad 1 \quad 3 \quad 6 \quad 10 \\ \times 3 \quad 0 \quad 3 \quad 9 \quad 18 \quad 30 \end{array}$$

2^n Growth is small

$$\begin{array}{c} 0 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 5 \\ 1 \quad 2 \quad 4 \quad 8 \quad 16 \quad 32 \end{array} \quad \times$$

3^n A bit similar w/ $n!$

$$\begin{array}{c} 0 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 5 \\ 1 \quad 3 \quad 9 \quad 27 \quad 81 \quad 243 \end{array} \quad \times$$

$n!$ Growth is small at first, then too big later.

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 5 \\ 1 \quad 2 \quad 6 \quad 24 \quad 120 \end{array} \quad \times$$

n^2 Nearer

$$\begin{array}{c} 0 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 5 \\ 0 \quad 1 \quad 4 \quad 9 \quad 16 \quad 25 \end{array} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \times 3 \quad 0 \quad 3 \quad 12 \quad 27 \quad 48 \\ n \quad 3(n) \quad 3 \quad n^2 \quad -n \quad \text{Goal} \\ - \quad 1 \quad 3(1)=3 \quad 3(1)=3 \quad 3-1=2 \quad \checkmark \\ 2 \quad 3(2)=6 \quad 3(4)=12 \quad 12-2=10 \quad \checkmark \\ 3 \quad 3(3)=9 \quad 3(9)=27 \quad 27-3=24 \quad \checkmark \\ 4 \quad 3(4)=12 \quad 3(16)=48 \quad 48-4=44 \quad \checkmark \end{array}$$

$$a_n = 3n^2 - n, n \geq 1$$