

23/25

Calculators OK!! Please round all answers to 3 decimal places where appropriate.
3 points each problem (except for the induction proof, naturally)

- 1a) Consider an arithmetic sequence that begins with 3, and whose 30th term is 500. Write in the second and third term.

3, 20.138, 37.276..... ✓

$$500 - 3 = 497$$

$$166 \cdot 497 \div 29 = 17.137931$$

$$1.185931 = r$$

- b) Find the first term of a geometric sequence whose 2nd term is 5 and whose 50th term is 500.

4.543 ✓

$$500 = r^{50} \cdot m$$

$$5 = r^2 \cdot m$$

- c) Consider an infinite geometric sequence that starts with 8, and whose sum is 50. Write in the second and third term.

$$50 = \frac{8}{1-r}$$

8, 6.72, 5.645, ✓

$$50 - 50r = 8$$

$$-50r = -42$$

$$r = .84$$

- d) The sum of the first n terms of an arithmetic series is 1550. The middle number is 10. How many terms are in the sequence?

$$1550 = \frac{10(x)}{2}$$

$$3100 = 10x$$

310 terms

-1

- e) Three numbers have a geometric mean of 12 and an arithmetic mean of 30. One of them is 4. Find either of the other numbers.

$$4+b+c=90$$

$$\sqrt[3]{4bc} = 12$$

$$42222 \cdot 333$$

$$12 = \sqrt[3]{b+c} = 8633$$

$$4bc = 1728$$

$$9 \cdot 8 = 72 \approx 12$$

$$b = \frac{432}{c}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{bc} = 8$$

$$42 \cdot 8 \cdot 9 = 72$$

$$\frac{432}{c} + c = 86$$

$$90 = 4 + b + c$$

$$16 \cdot 9 =$$

$$432 + 54 + 86 = 432 + c^2 = 86c$$

$43 \pm \sqrt{5668}$

$$\frac{86 \pm \sqrt{7390 - 1728}}{2}$$

$$43 \pm \sqrt{-1}$$

1
2
3
1
2
31
2
3

2. Solve for n: $\frac{(n-1)!(n+1)!}{n!(n-2)!} = 17$

$$(n+1)(n-1) = 17$$

$$n^2 - 1 = 17$$

$$n^2 = 18$$

$$\boxed{n = \sqrt{18}} \quad \checkmark$$

3. Use mathematical induction to prove that the product of consecutive integers is even. In other words, that $(n)(n+1)$ is a multiple of 2. Please clearly show all of the important steps of your proof and use words/math to justify any conclusion. [7]

$$(n)(n+1) = 2m \rightarrow \text{shorthand for "multiple of } 2\text{"}$$

SHOW
n=1

$$1(2) = 2m \quad \checkmark$$

ASSUME
n=k

$$k(k+1) = 2m$$

PROVE
n=k+1

$$(k+1)(k+2) =$$

$$k^2 + 3k + 2$$

$$k^2 + k + \underline{2k + 2}$$

$$\underbrace{k(k+1)}_{2m} + \underbrace{\frac{2m}{2m}}_{2k+2} = 2m$$

The sum of
any even number + any other
even number is even