1. A sequence of terms a_1, a_2, a_3, ... is defined by

$$a_1 = 3$$
$$a_{n+1} = 8 - a_n$$

(a) (i) Show that this sequence is periodic.

(ii) State the order of this periodic sequence.

(2)

(b) Find the value of

$$\sum_{n=1}^{85} a_n$$

(2)

2. The sequence $u_1, u_2, u_3, \ldots$ is defined by

$$u_{n+1} = k - \frac{24}{u_n} \qquad u_1 = 2$$

where k is an integer.

Given that $u_1 + 2u_2 + u_3 = 0$

(a) show that

$$3k^2 - 58k + 240 = 0$$

(3)

(b) Find the value of k, giving a reason for your answer.

(2)

(c) Find the value of u_3

(1)

3. A sequence $u_1, u_2, u_3 \ldots$ is defined by

$$u_1 = 35$$

$$u_{n+1} = u_n + 7\cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) - 5(-1)^n$$

(a) (i) Show that $u_2 = 40$

 (ii) Find the value of u_3 and the value of u_4

(3)

Given that the sequence is periodic with order 4

(b) (i) write down the value of u_5

 (ii) find the value of $\displaystyle\sum_{r=1}^{25} u_r$

(3)

4. A sequence of numbers $a_1, a_2, a_3, \ldots$ is defined by

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{k(a_n + 2)}{a_n} \qquad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

where k is a constant.

Given that

- the sequence is a periodic sequence of order 3
- $a_1 = 2$

(a) show that

$$k^2 + k - 2 = 0$$

(3)

(b) For this sequence explain why $k \neq 1$

(1)

(c) Find the value of

$$\sum_{r=1}^{80} a_r$$

(3)