Gunnar Holwerda

1. B2 = 4(1) + 3k = **4 + 3k**

B3 = 4(4 + 3K) + 3k = 16 + 12k + 3k = **16 + 15k**

1. B2 = k(2) + 5 = **2k + 5**

B3 = k(2k + 5) + 5 = **2k2 + 5k + 5**

1. A) B2 = 0.5(k + 3(2)) = 0.5k + 6

B3 = 0.5(k + 3(0.5k + 6)) = 0.5k + 1.5k + 18 = **2k + 18**

B) 7 = 2k + 18 -> -11 = 2k -> **k = -11/2**

B4 = 0.5(-11/2 + 3(2(-11/2) + 18)) = **7.75**

1. A) **B4 = 3(10) – 2 = 28**

10 = 3B2 – 2 -> 12 = 3B2 -> B2 = 4

4 = 3B1 – 2 - > 6 = 3B1 -> **B1 = 2**

1. A) T2 = k(1.5) + 2 = **1.5k + 2**

T3 = k(1.5k + 2) + 2 = **1.5k2 + 2k + 2**

B) 12 = 1.5k2 + 2k + 2 -> 0 = 1.5k2 + 2k – 10 -> **k = -3.33, k = 2**

6) Assuming the first number in the series is B1

A) **Bn = 5 + 4(Bn-1), B0 = 0**

B) **Bn = Bn-1 \* 3, B0 = 0**

C) **Bn = Bn-1 – 18, B0 = 80**

D) **Bn = Bn-1/2, B0 = 240**

E) **Bn = 2Bn-1 + 1, B1 = 4**

F) **Bn = 4Bn-1 – 1, B1 = 1**