Matching: Classify each function on the left with its description on the right.



$$a_n = \frac{5}{3}(8)^{(n-1)}$$

Arithmetic, Recursive



$$a_n = \frac{6}{5}n - 1$$

 $\sum_{n=\frac{6}{5}n-1} \text{ anithmetic}$

Arithmetic, Explicit



$$a_n = 6 \cdot a_{n-1}, a_1 = 2$$

Geometric, Recursive

d. Geometric, Explicit

Matching: Match each sequence on the left with a formula on the right.



$$a_n = 38^{n-1}$$

 $a_n = 3(8)^{1-1} = 3$ $3(8)^{2-1} = 24$ $a_n = 5 \cdot 6$

$$a_n = 5 \cdot a_{n-1}, a_1 = 4$$



c.
$$a_n = -8n + 11$$

d.
$$a_n = 36 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{(n-1)}$$

For each table below, determine if the sequence is arithmetic or geometric. Then tell what the constant ratio or common difference is. Create the recursive for each.

Term Value Number 0 2 14 3 19

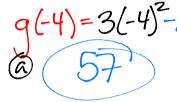


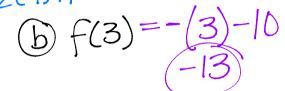
Term Number 64

128

9. Below is an arithmetic sequence. Complete the table with the missing values.

f(x) 10. Find the following: $f(x) = (-10, g(x)) = 3x^2 - 2x + 1$ a) g(-4) b) f(3)





	11. Below is a <u>geometric</u> sequence. Complete the table	with the missing v	alues. Is that the only ra	atio that works?	
	Why?	FL -2	F V	716-	
	x 1 2 1 5 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 4 77 21	1110	77	
0	a la company	12 22	×3		
	only ratio x3 x3	***	r = 27	3/77 - 2	
	bje odd jumps	SJUMPS		UZT - 5	
	12. The first term in a sequence is 8. The sequence incequation?				
	equation? Anthmetic Ai	= R 1	$a = A_{a} + A_{b}$	15	
	MANNUME AT		\ \frac{f}{\frac{f}{f}} \cdot \ \frac{f}{f} \cdot \frac{f}{f} \cdot \ \frac{f}{f} \cdot \frac{f}{f}		
	12. The end of a socion is multad as for book as it will as		On the first becomes been	de la companda 153	
	13. The end of a spring is pulled as far back as it will go			ik, it extends 152	
	cm. On its second bounce back, it extends 76 cm. On its third bounce back, it extends 38 cm.				
	a. Is this scenario Arithmetic or Geometric? Ho	w do you know?	76-1	1 152	
	Y=	上	100	1 102	
	b. Create the recursive and explicit formulas.	4	154	2/765	
, K	A = 152 An = 1 (An-1)	EXP An=	162/1/2	2 20 4	
ン			102(2)	3 307	
	c. How far does the spring extend on its 5 th , 6 th			4/192	
	9.5cm.	4.75cm, 2	2.375cm	6 900	
	14. A large nursery starts on day 0 with 1400 lilies to so			decreases by 70	
				10 111 150	
	Write an explicit formula or the number of lilies availa	25		men, morne	
1	number of lilies that can be sold on the 87,000 and 1000)day. ————————————————————————————————————	0770	+ 12.3765	
<u> </u>	An=1	400-70n	9 770		
λ	1400 1330 1260	-70 (8)	10 700		
` -	Av		1 1 16 64		
	10	Sequence	: 1, 4, 16, 64,	4	
				<i>'</i>	
	2 7		^		
	J=- D	18. Type of	sequence: Of	ametria.	
	5	18. Type 01	sequence.	<u> </u>	
	4		$\Lambda = 1/1$	$= U/\Lambda. I$	
	3	19. Recursiv			
			1 - 1/11	h-1	
		20. Explicit:	An-117)	
	15. Type of sequence: Anthretic				
	$\Lambda = \Omega \Lambda = \Lambda = 1$	*			
	16. Recursive: $A_1 = 9$ $A_n = A_n - ($	ť			
	1 10 2				
	17. Explicit: $An = 12 - 3n$				
	17. Explicit.				

21. Error Analysis: Who is correct?

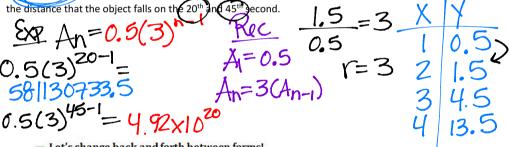
A=-5 r=3

Callie and Joseph are trying to find the common ratio, recursive formula, and explicit formula for the sequence $-5, -15, -45, -135, \dots$ Their answers are provided. Is either one correct?

Callie's Work	Joseph's Work		
Common ratio: $\frac{-15}{-5} = 3$ Explicit Formula: $a_n = -5(3)\frac{(n-1)}{2}$	Common ratio: $\frac{-15}{-5} = 3$ Explicit Formula: $a_n = 3(-5)^{(n-1)}$		
Recursive Formula: $a_n = -3$ a_{n-1} $a_1 = -5$ Evaluation:	Recursive Formula: $a_n = 3 \cdot a_{n-1}$ $a_1 = -5$		

Swap A, & ris Joes work

22. The distance (in inches) that a free-falling object falls in each second, starting with the first second, is given by the geometric progression 0.5, 1.5, 4.5, 13.5,...Create the explicit and recursive function for this situation. Find



23. Let's change back and forth between forms!

Given the recursive definition, write the explicit definition.	Given the explicit definition, write the recursive definition.
$\begin{array}{c} a_{n} = 4 & a_{n} = 3 \cdot a_{n-1} \\ 4 + 3 & N - 1 \end{array}$	$a_n = 5(2)^n$
4(3)	$A_1 = 5(2)^1 = 10$ $A_1 = 2(a_{n-1})$
$a_{n} = 5 \qquad a_{n} = -2 \cdot a_{n-1}$	$a_n = 200\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$ $A = 00$
5(-2) ⁿ⁻¹	$a_n = 200 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$ $A_1 = 100$ $A_1 = 200 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$ $A_2 = \frac{1}{2}(A_{n-1})$
\$5	00