

Find the first four terms and the eighth term of the sequence.

1. $\{12-3n\}$
 $a_1 = 12 - 3(1) = 9$
 $a_2 = 12 - 3(2) = 6$
 $a_3 = 12 - 3(3) = 3$
 $a_4 = 12 - 3(4) = 0$
 $a_8 = 12 - 3(8) = -12$

2. $\left\{\frac{3n-2}{n^2+1}\right\}$
 $a_1 = \frac{1}{2}$
 $a_2 = \frac{4}{5}$
 $a_3 = \frac{7}{10}$
 $a_4 = \frac{10}{17}$
 $a_8 = \frac{22}{65}$

3. $\{9\}$
 $a_1 = 9$
 $a_2 = 9$
 $a_3 = 9$
 $a_4 = 9$
 $a_8 = 9$

4. $\left\{(-1)^{n-1} \frac{n+7}{2n}\right\}$
 $a_1 = 4$
 $a_2 = -\frac{9}{4}$
 $a_3 = \frac{5}{3}$
 $a_4 = -\frac{11}{8}$
 $a_8 = -\frac{15}{16}$

5. $\{1+(-1)^{n+1}\}$
 $a_1 = 2$
 $a_2 = 0$
 $a_3 = 2$
 $a_4 = 0$
 $a_8 = 0$

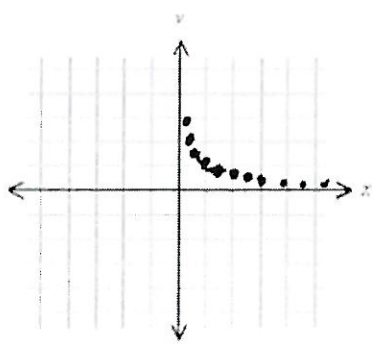
6. $\left\{\frac{2^n}{n^2+2}\right\}$
 $a_1 = \frac{2}{3}$
 $a_2 = \frac{2}{3}$
 $a_3 = \frac{8}{11}$
 $a_4 = \frac{8}{9}$
 $a_8 = \frac{128}{33}$

7. a_n is the number of decimal places in $(0.1)^n$.

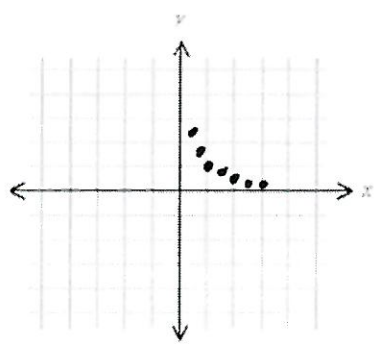
$\{.1, .01, .001, .0001, \dots, .00000001\}$
 (1) (2) (3) (4) (8) → # of decimal places

Graph the sequence.

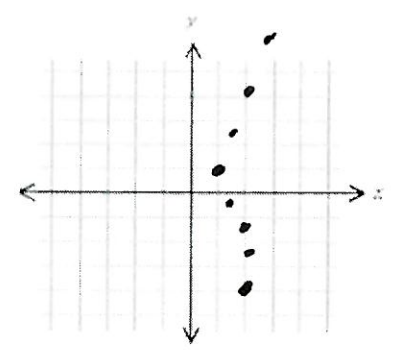
8. $\left\{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right\}$



9. $\left\{\frac{1}{n}\right\}$



10. $\{(-1)^{n+1}n^2\}$



$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \dots$

$\frac{1}{1}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{5}, \dots$

$1 \cdot 1^2, -1 \cdot 2^2, 1 \cdot 3^2, -1 \cdot 4^2, \dots$
 $1, -4, 9, -16, \dots$

$\approx 1, .71, .58, .5, .45, \dots$

$= 1, .5, .\bar{3}, .25, .2, \dots$

$(1, 1), (2, -4), (3, 9), (4, -16), \dots$

$(1, 1), (2, .71), (3, .58), \dots$

$(1, 1), (2, .5), (3, .\bar{3}), \dots$

Find the first five terms of the recursively defined infinite sequence.

11. $a_1 = 2$, $a_{k+1} = 3a_k - 5$

$$\begin{aligned} a_2 &= 3(2) - 5 = 1 \\ a_3 &= 3(1) - 5 = -2 \\ a_4 &= 3(-2) - 5 = -11 \\ a_5 &= 3(-11) - 5 = -38 \end{aligned}$$

12. $a_1 = -3$, $a_{k+1} = a_k^2$

$$\begin{aligned} a_2 &= (-3)^2 = 3^2 \\ a_3 &= (3^2)^2 = 3^4 \\ a_4 &= (3^4)^2 = 3^8 \\ a_5 &= (3^8)^2 = 3^{16} \end{aligned}$$

13. $a_1 = 5$, $a_{k+1} = ka_k$

$$\begin{aligned} a_2 &= 1(5) = 5 \\ a_3 &= 2(5) = 10 \\ a_4 &= 3(10) = 30 \\ a_5 &= 4(30) = 120 \end{aligned}$$

14. $a_1 = 128$, $a_{k+1} = \frac{1}{4}a_k$

$$\begin{aligned} a_2 &= \frac{1}{4}(128) = 32 \\ a_3 &= \frac{1}{4}(32) = 8 \\ a_4 &= \frac{1}{4}(8) = 2 \\ a_5 &= \frac{1}{4}(2) = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

15. $a_1 = 3$, $a_{k+1} = 1/a_k$

$$\begin{aligned} a_2 &= \frac{1}{3} \\ a_3 &= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}} = 3 \\ a_4 &= \frac{1}{3} \\ a_5 &= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}} = 3 \end{aligned}$$

16. $a_1 = 2$, $a_{k+1} = (a_k)^k$

$$\begin{aligned} a_2 &= (2)^1 = 2 \\ a_3 &= (2)^2 = 4 \\ a_4 &= (4)^3 = 4^3 \\ a_5 &= (4^3)^4 = 4^{12} \end{aligned}$$

17. Find the first four terms of the sequence of partial sums for the given sequence $\{3 + \frac{1}{2}n\}$.

$$\begin{aligned} S_1 &= a_1 = 3 + \frac{1}{2}(1) = \frac{7}{2} \\ S_2 &= S_1 + a_2 = \frac{7}{2} + (3 + \frac{1}{2}(2)) = \frac{7}{2} + 4 = \frac{15}{2} \\ S_3 &= S_2 + a_3 = \frac{15}{2} + (3 + \frac{1}{2}(3)) = \frac{15}{2} + \frac{9}{2} = 12 \\ S_4 &= S_3 + a_4 = 12 + (3 + \frac{1}{2}(4)) = 12 + 5 = 17 \end{aligned}$$

Find the sum.

18. $\sum_{k=1}^5 (2k - 7)$

$$= -5 + -3 + -1 + 1 + 3$$
$$= \textcircled{-5}$$

19. $\sum_{k=1}^4 (k^2 - 5)$

$$= (-4) + (-1) + 4 + 11$$
$$= \textcircled{10}$$

20. $\sum_{k=3}^6 \frac{k-5}{k-1}$

$$= (-1) + \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) + 0 + \frac{1}{5}$$
$$= \textcircled{-\frac{17}{15}}$$

21. $\sum_{k=1}^5 (-3)^{k-1}$

$$= 1 + -3 + 9 + -27 + 81$$
$$= \textcircled{61}$$

22. $\sum_{k=1}^{1000} 5$

$$= 1000(5)$$
$$= \textcircled{5000}$$

23. $\sum_{k=253}^{571} \frac{1}{3}$

$$= (571 - 253 + 1) \frac{1}{3}$$
$$= (319) \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$$
$$= \textcircled{\frac{319}{3}}$$

24. $\sum_{j=1}^7 \frac{1}{2} k^2$

$$7 \left(\frac{1}{2} k^2\right) =$$
$$\textcircled{\frac{7}{2} k^2}$$

Note: j , not k , is
summation
variable

25. The number of bacteria in a certain culture is initially 500, and the culture doubles in size every day.

(a) Find the number of bacteria present after one day, two days, and three days.

after 1 day, $\textcircled{1000}$
2 days, $\textcircled{2000}$
3 days, $\textcircled{4000}$

(b) Find a formula for the number of bacteria present after n days.

$$a_n = 500(2)^n$$
$$= a_1 r^n$$

26. The Fibonacci sequence is defined recursively by $a_1 = 1$, $a_2 = 1$, $a_{k+1} = a_k + a_{k-1}$ for $k \geq 2$.

(a) Find the first ten terms of the sequence.

$1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55$