

1. Consider the arithmetic sequence $(a_n)_{n \geq 0}$ which starts 5, 12, 19, 26, ...

+2 (a) What is the next term in the sequence? 33

+3 (b) Find a formula for the n th term of this sequence.

$$5 + 7n$$

+5 (c) Find the sum of the first 50 terms of this sequence.

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 + 12 + \dots + 348 \\ 348 + \dots + 5 \\ \hline 353 \qquad \qquad \qquad 353 \end{array}$$

$$353 \cdot \frac{50}{2} = 8825$$

2. Suppose that five terms of a geometric sequence with ratio $r = -\frac{1}{2}$ sum to 11. What is the first term of the sequence?

$$\frac{a_0 \left(1 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^5\right)}{1 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)} = a_0 \cdot \frac{\frac{33}{32}}{\frac{3}{2}} = a_0 \cdot \frac{33}{32} \cdot \frac{2}{3}$$

+5

$$= \frac{11a_0}{16} = 11 \Rightarrow a_0 = 16$$

+3

3. Compute $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{7^n}{4^{2n}}$.

$$a = 1, \quad r = \frac{7}{16}, \quad \frac{a}{1-r} = \frac{1}{1-7/16}$$

+2

+2

+2

$$= \frac{16}{9}$$

+1

4. Suppose an infinite geometric series has ratio $-\frac{3}{5}$ and sums to 4. What is the first term in this series?

$$\frac{a}{1-r} = \frac{a}{1 - \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right)} = 4 \Rightarrow \frac{a}{\frac{8}{5}} = 4$$

+4

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{32}{5} + 2$$

5. Use polynomial fitting to find a formula for the n th term of the sequence $(a_n)_{n \geq 0}$:

2, 11, 24, 41, 62, ...

$$2n^2 + 7n + 2$$

9 13 17 21

4 4 4 ← Quadratic + 2

$$an^2 + bn + c:$$

$$+6 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} n=0: c=2 \\ n=1: a+b+2=11 \\ n=2: 4a+2b+2=24 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} a+b=9 \quad b=9-a \\ 4a+2b=22 \quad 4a+2(9-a)=22 \quad +3 \\ \quad \quad \quad 2a=4 \\ \quad \quad \quad a=2, \quad b=7 \end{array}$$

6. Use polynomial fitting to write the equations you would need to find a formula for the n th term of the sequence $(a_n)_{n \geq 0}$:

1, 2, 6, 16, 35, 66, ...

$$an^3 + bn^2 + cn + d$$

1 4 10 19 31

3 6 9 12

3 3 3 + 2

$$+8 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} n=0: d=1 \\ n=1: a+b+c+d=2 \\ n=2: 8a+4b+2c+d=6 \\ n=3: 27a+9b+3c+d=16 \end{array} \right.$$

+3 EXTRA CREDIT: Find a formula for the sequence given in (6).

Solve! $\frac{1}{2}(n^3+n+2)$

+1 some progress