Honors PreCalculus Name _____

Sequences and Series Review

Some formulas you may find useful . . .				
$a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d$	$a_n = a_1 \cdot r^{n-1}$	$\sum a_n = \left(\frac{a_1 + a_n}{2}\right)n$	$\sum a_n = \frac{a_1(1-r^n)}{1-r}$	$\sum a_n = \frac{a_1}{1-r}$

1. Expand $(g + e)^7$. 1 7 21 35 35 21 7 1

$g^7 + 7g^6e + 21g^5e^2 + 35g^4e^3 + 35g^3e^4 + 21g^2e^5 + 7ge^6 + e^7$

2. Expand $(d - 3f)^6$. Simplify completely. 1 6 15 20 15 6 1

$1(d^6)(-3f)^0 + 6(d^5)(-3f)^1 + 15(d^4)(-3f)^2 + 20(d^3)(-3f)^3 + 15(d^2)(-3f)^4 + 6(d^1)(-3f)^5 + 1(d^0)(-3f)^6$

$= d^6 - 18d^5f + 135d^4f^2 - 540d^3f^3 + 1215d^2f^4 - 1458df^5 + 729f^6$

3. Expand $(-2m - n)^4$. Simplify completely. 1 4 6 4 1

$(-2m)^4 + 4(-2m)^3(-n) + 6(-2m)^2(-n)^2 + 4(-2m)^1(-n)^3 + 1(-2m)^0(-n)^4$

$= 16m^4 + 32m^3n + 24m^2n^2 + 8mn^3 + n^4$

4. Find the 21st term of the sequence 16, 8, 4, . . . $r = \frac{1}{2}$; $a_1 = 16$

$a_{21} = 16\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{21-1} = 16\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{20} = 16\left(\frac{1}{1,048,576}\right) \approx 0.00001526$

5. Determine the 19th term of the sequence -2, 1, 4, 7, . . .

$d = 3$, $a_1 = -2$

$a_{19} = -2 + (19-1)(3)$

$= -2 + (18)(3) = -2 + 54 = 52$

6. The fourth and eleventh terms of an arithmetic sequence are 3 and 192, respectively. Find the common difference, the first term and the Explicit Rule for the sequence.

$a_4 = 3 = a_1 + (4-1)d \Rightarrow 3 = a_1 + 3d$

$a_{11} = 192 = a_1 + (11-1)d \Rightarrow 192 = a_1 + 10d$

$-189 = -7d \Rightarrow d = 27$

$3 = a_1 + 3(27) \Rightarrow a_1 = -78$

$a_n = -78 + (n-1)(27)$

$= -78 + 27n - 27 = 27n - 105$

7. The fifteenth and thirtieth terms of an arithmetic sequence are –27 and –102, respectively. Find the common difference, the first term and the Explicit Rule for the sequence.

$a_{15} = -27 = a_1 + (15-1)d \Rightarrow -27 = a_1 + 14d$

$a_{30} = -102 = a_1 + (30-1)d \Rightarrow -102 = a_1 + 29d$

$75 = -15d$

$-3 = d$

$-27 = a_1 + (15-1)(-3)$

$-27 = a_1 + 14(-3)$

$-27 = a_1 - 42$

$a_1 = 15$

$a_n = 15 + (n-1)(-3)$

$= 15 - 3n + 3 = -3n + 18$

For Questions 8 – 13;
a) Determine whether the infinite sequence is arithmetic or geometric,
b) Determine whether the sequence converges or diverges, and
c) If it converges, find the limit/sum (what it converges to).

8. $1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{16}, \ldots, \frac{1}{2^n}, \ldots$ GEOMETRIC; $r = \frac{1}{2}$; CONVERGES

$$\Sigma = \frac{a_1}{1-r} = \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 \cdot 2 = 2$$

9. 2, 5, 8, 11, . . . ARITHMETIC; DIVERGES

10. $\frac{1}{27}, \frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{3}, 1, \ldots$ GEOMETRIC; $r = 3$; DIVERGES

11. $3n - 1$ ARITHMETIC; DIVERGES

12. $1(0.5)^{n-1}$ GEOMETRIC; $r = 0.5$; CONVERGES

$$\Sigma = \frac{1}{1-0.5} = \frac{1}{0.5} = 2$$

13. $6(-0.9)^n$ GEOMETRIC; $r = -0.9$; CONVERGES

$$\Sigma = \frac{6}{1-(-0.9)} = \frac{6}{1.9} \approx 3.1579$$

14. Given the sequence 1, 7, 13, . . . $d = 6$ (ARITHMETIC)

a. Write the Explicit Formula that represents this sequence.

$$a_n = 1 + (n-1)6 = 1 + 6n - 6 = 6n - 5$$

b. Find the 7th, 12th and 55th terms of the sequence.

$a_7 = 6(7) - 5 = 42 - 5 = 37$

$a_{12} = 6(12) - 5 = 72 - 5 = 67$

$a_{55} = 6(55) - 5 = 330 - 5 = 325$

c. Find the sum of the finite sequence if it has 55 terms.

$$\Sigma = \left(\frac{a_1 + a_n}{2}\right)n = \left(\frac{1 + 325}{2}\right)55 = \left(\frac{326}{2}\right)55 = 163(55) = 8965$$

d. If possible, find the sum of the sequence if it is infinite.

NOT POSSIBLE BECAUSE IT'S ARITHMETIC

15. Given the sequence 125, 25, 5, . . . $r = \frac{1}{5}$

a. Write the Explicit Formula that represents this sequence.

$a_1 r^{n-1} = 125\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{n-1}$

b. Find the 7th and 15th terms of the sequence.

$a_7 = 125\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{7-1}$

$= 125\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^6 = 125\left(\frac{1}{15625}\right) = \frac{1}{125} = 0.008$

$a_{15} = 125\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{15-1} = 125\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{14}$

$= \frac{1}{48828125}$

≈ 0.00000002048

c. Find the sum of the finite sequence if it has 21 terms.

$S = \frac{a_1(1-r^n)}{1-r} = \frac{125\left(1-\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{21}\right)}{1-\frac{1}{5}} = \frac{125\left(1-\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^{21}\right)}{\frac{4}{5}} = 156.25$

d. If possible, find the sum of the sequence if it is infinite. $|r| = \frac{1}{5} < 1$, so OK

$S = \frac{a_1}{1-r} = \frac{125}{1-\frac{1}{5}} = \frac{125}{\frac{4}{5}} = \frac{125}{1} \cdot \frac{5}{4} = \frac{625}{4} = 156.25$

16. Jacob is planning a trapezoid shaped patio that has 21 rows. His plan calls for 10 blocks in the first row and 60 in the last row. How many blocks does Jacob need to buy for this project?

$n = 21$

$a_1 = 10$

$a_n = 60$

$S = \left(\frac{10+60}{2}\right)21 = \left(\frac{70}{2}\right)21 = (35)(21) = 735$

17. In his piggy bank, Bingo dropped \$1.00 on May 1, \$1.75 on May 2, \$2.50 on May 3 and so on until the last day of May. $d = 0.75$ $a_1 = 1$

a) How much did he drop in his piggy bank on May 19?

$a_{19} = 1 + (19-1)(0.75)$

$= 1 + (18)(0.75) =$

$= 1 + 13.50 = \$14.50$

b) What was his total deposit in his piggy bank for the month of May?

MAY HAS 31 DAYS, SO $n = 31$

$a_{31} = 1 + (31-1)(0.75)$

$= 1 + 30(0.75)$

$= 1 + 22.5 = 23.50$

ON MAY 31ST

$S = \left(\frac{1+23.50}{2}\right)31$

$= \left(\frac{24.50}{2}\right)31$

$= (12.25)(31) = \$379.75$

18. Find the x^{11} term of the expansion of $(x + 2y)^{23}$.

$(1352078)x^{11}(2y)^{12}$

$1352078(4096)x^{11}y^{12}$

$= 5,538,111,488x^{11}y^{12}$

19. Find the b^6 term of the expansion of $(3a - 4b)^{12}$.

$924(3a)^6(-4b)^6$

$= 924(729)(4096)a^6b^6$

$= 2,759,049,216a^6b^6$

20. Tarzan, while swinging from vine to vine in the jungle, misses a vine and has to swing back and forth on his vine until he comes to a complete stop. If he travels 75 feet on his initial swing and each subsequent swing is 10% smaller, how many total feet does Tarzan travel until his swinging stops?

$a_1 = 75$

$r = \frac{1}{10}$ or 0.10

$$\Sigma = \frac{a_1}{1-r} = \frac{75}{1-0.1} = \frac{75}{0.9} \approx 83.3 \text{ ft}$$