

C_25 More Sequences and Series Practice

Sequences and Series – more practice

- Is the following sequence geometric?
 - 10, 15, 22.5, 37.5, ...
 - 7, 14, 21, 28, ...
- Find the common ratio, r , of each geometric sequence
 - 1, -5, -25, -125, ...
 - 200, 100, -50, -25, ...
- Find the next three terms of the following sequence
 - 386561, 55223, 7889, ..., ..., ...
 - $\frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{15}, \frac{1}{45}, \dots, \dots, \dots$
- Find a formula for the n th term of each geometric sequence.
 - $a = 4, t_3 = 16384$
 - $t_3 = 5, t_6 = 135$
- The seventh term of a geometric sequence is 1215 and the fourth term is 45. Find the common ratio, then find the value of the ninth term.
- A population of rabbits is growing at a rate of 8% a year. If there are 160 rabbits in the initial population, create a general term equation, t_n , describing this sequence. Use it to find the number of rabbits after 6 years.
- Find the sum of the following geometric series. If necessary, round to 2 decimal places.
 - $729 - 243 + 81 - 27 + \dots$ (10 terms)
 - $7 + 14 + 28 + 56 + \dots + 7168$
 - $\sum_{n=4}^{10} 5(2)^n$
- Find the common ratio of a geometric series with a first term of 38 and a sum to infinity of 76.

Sequences and Series – more practice

- Is the following sequence geometric?
 - 10, 15, 22.5, 37.5, ... $r = 1.5$ } **yes**
 - 7, 14, 21, 28, ... **no**. To get the next term, we're adding the same number, not multiplying by the same number.
- Find the common ratio, r , of each geometric sequence
 - 1, -5, -25, -125, ... $r = \frac{-5}{-1} = 5$ **$r = 5$**
 - 200, 100, -50, -25, ... $r = \frac{100}{-200} = -\frac{1}{2}$ **$r = -\frac{1}{2}$**
- Find the next three terms of the following sequence
 - 386561, 55223, 7889, 127, 161, 23 $r = \frac{55223}{386561} = \frac{1}{7}$
 - $\frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{15}, \frac{1}{45}, \frac{1}{135}, \frac{1}{405}, \frac{1}{1215}$ $r = \frac{1/15}{1/5} = \frac{1}{3}$
- Find a formula for the n th term of each geometric sequence.
 - $a = 4, t_3 = 16384$ $t_n = ar^{n-1}$ $16384 = 4(r^3)$ $4096 = r^3$ $r = 16$ **$t_n = 4(16)^{n-1}$**
 - $t_3 = 5, t_6 = 135$ $ar^2 = 5$ $ar^5 = 135$ $r^3 = 27$ $r = 3$ $a = \frac{5}{9}$ **$t_n = \frac{5}{9}(3)^{n-1}$**
- The seventh term of a geometric sequence is 1215 and the fourth term is 45. Find the common ratio, then find the value of the ninth term.
 $t_7 = 1215 = ar^6$ $t_4 = 45 = ar^3$ $27 = r^3$ **$r = 3$** $ar^3 = 45$ $a = \frac{45}{27} = \frac{5}{3}$ **$t_9 = \frac{5}{3}(3)^8$** **$t_9 = 10125$**
- A population of rabbits is growing at a rate of 8% a year. If there are 160 rabbits in the initial population, create a general term equation, t_n , describing this sequence. Use it to find the number of rabbits after 6 years.
 $t_n = 160(1.08)^{n-1}$ $t_7 = 160(1.08)^6 = 253$ **253 rabbits**
- Find the sum of the following geometric series. If necessary, round to 2 decimal places.
 - $729 - 243 + 81 - 27 + \dots$ (10 terms) $r = -\frac{1}{3}$ $S_n = \frac{729(1 - (-\frac{1}{3})^{10})}{1 - (-\frac{1}{3})} = 546.74$
 - $7 + 14 + 28 + 56 + \dots + 7168$ $r = 2$ $S_n = \frac{7(2^{11} - 1)}{2 - 1} = 14329$
- Find the common ratio of a geometric series with a first term of 38 and a sum to infinity of 76.
 $S = \frac{a}{1-r}$ $76 = \frac{38}{1-r}$ $76(1-r) = 38$ $76 - 76r = 38$ $38 = 76r$ $\frac{38}{76} = r$ **$r = \frac{1}{2}$**

9. Find the general term, t_n , for the described sequences:

a) geometric, beginning: $-2, 1, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \dots$

b) geometric, with $t_1 = 75$ and $r = 5$

c) geometric, with $t_1 = 5$ and $r = \frac{1}{4}$

10. Find the 25th term of the following geometric sequence: $2, 2\sqrt{3}, 6, \dots$

11. List the first five terms of the geometric sequence with $t_1 = 8$ and $r = -\frac{1}{2}$.

12. Find the requested sum for each geometric sequence.

a) Find S_2 correct to 2 decimal places, for $a = 5$, $r = \frac{2}{3}$

b) Find S_6 for $a = -3$ and $r = 2$

c) Find the sum of the first 11 terms of the geometric series that begins $7 - 14 + 28 - \dots$

13. Determine the sum, if possible:

a) $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} -4\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^i$

b) $\sum_{i=1}^6 2(3)^i$

c) $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} 5\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^i$

d) $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} 5\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^i$

14. A helium balloon rises 80 meters the first minute after it is released. Each minute after that it rises 15% less than the previous minute. How high does the balloon rise in total?

9. Find the general term, t_n , for the described sequences:

a) geometric, beginning: $-2, 1, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \dots$

$t_n = -2\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1}$

b) geometric, with $t_1 = 75$ and $r = 5$

$t_3 = 75 = a(5)^2$
 $75 = 25a, a = 3$

$t_n = 3(5)^{n-1}$

c) geometric, with $t_1 = 5$ and $r = \frac{1}{4}$

$t_4 = 5 = a\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^3$
 $5 = a\left(\frac{1}{64}\right)$

$t_n = 320\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n-1}$

10. Find the 25th term of the following geometric sequence: $2, 2\sqrt{3}, 6, \dots$

$t_{25} = 2(\sqrt{3})^{24} = 2(3^{12}) = 1062882$

$r = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{3}$

11. List the first five terms of the geometric sequence with $t_1 = 8$ and $r = -\frac{1}{2}$.

$8 = a\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^0$
 $8 = a\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)$
 $a = 32$
 $32, -16, 8, -4, 2$

12. Find the requested sum for each geometric sequence.

a) Find S_2 correct to 2 decimal places, for $a = 5$, $r = \frac{2}{3}$
 $S_2 = \frac{5(1 - (\frac{2}{3})^2)}{1 - \frac{2}{3}} = 14.88$

b) Find S_6 for $a = -3$ and $r = 2$
 $S_6 = \frac{-3(1 - (2)^6)}{1 - 2} = -1533$

c) Find the sum of the first 11 terms of the geometric series that begins $7 - 14 + 28 - \dots$
 $S_{11} = \frac{7(1 - (-2)^{11})}{1 - (-2)} = 4781$

13. Determine the sum, if possible:

a) $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} -4\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^i = -4\left(\frac{4}{5}\right) - 4\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 - \dots$
 $= -\frac{16}{5} - \frac{64}{25} - \dots$
 $r = \frac{4}{5}$

b) $\sum_{i=1}^6 2(3)^i = 2(3) + 2(3)^2 + \dots$
 $S_6 = \frac{6(1 - 3^6)}{1 - 3} = 2184$

c) $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} 5\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^i = 5\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) + 5\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^2 + \dots$
 $= \frac{20}{3} + \frac{80}{9} + \dots$
 $r = \frac{4}{3}$

d) $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} 5\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^i = 5\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) + 5\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + \dots$
 $= \frac{10}{3} + \frac{20}{9} + \dots$
 $r = \frac{2}{3}$
 $S = \frac{10/3}{1 - 2/3} = \frac{10/3}{1/3} = 10$

14. A helium balloon rises 80 meters the first minute after it is released. Each minute after that it rises 15% less than the previous minute. How high does the balloon rise in total?

$80, 68, 57.8, \dots$

$S = \frac{80}{1 - 0.85} = 533.33 \text{ m}$