

- Find the common difference of the following arithmetic sequences:
 - 2, 14, 26, 38,... $d = 12$
 - 8, 1, -6, -13,... $d = -7$
 - 24, -16, -8, 0,... $d = 8$
- Find the common ratio of the following geometric sequences:
 - 1, 7, 49, 343... $r = 7$
 - 81, 27, 9, 3... $r = 1/3$
 - 1, 4, -16, 64,... $r = -4$
- Determine if the following sequences are arithmetic, geometric or neither. If they are arithmetic or geometric, write the explicit and recursive formulas and find the 10th term.
 - 7, 15, 23, 31, ...
Arithmetic, $d = 8$, $a_1=7$ and $a_n=a_{n-1}+8$, $a_n= 7 + 8(n-1) = 8n -1$, $a_{10} = 79$
 - 3, 12, 48, 192, ...
Geometric, $r = 4$, $a_1=3$ and $a_n=a_{n-1} * 4$, $a_n= 3 *4^{n-1}$, $a_{10} = 786432$
 - 4, -7, -10, -13
Arithmetic, $d = -3$, $a_1=-4$ and $a_n=a_{n-1}+ -3$, $a_n= -4 + -3(n-1) = -3n -1$, $a_{10} = -31$
 - 5, -15, 45, -135 (note this should have been -135, not -13... otherwise NEITHER)
Geometric, $r = -3$, $a_1=5$ and $a_n=a_{n-1} * (-3)$, $a_n= 5 *(-3)^{n-1}$, $a_{10} = -98415$
- The explicit formula of a sequence is used to find nth term.
- The recursive formula of a sequence is used to find next term.
- An arithmetic sequence has a common difference.
- A geometric sequence has a common ratio.
- How do you find the common difference? **subtract**
- How do you find the common ratio? **divide**
- Given the following arithmetic sequence **3, 6, 9, 12, ...** answer parts A, B, C.
 - Explicit Equation $a_n= 3 + 3(n-1) = 3n$
 - Recursive Equation $a_1=3$ and $a_n=a_{n-1}+ 3$
 - 50th Term 150
- Given the following geometric sequence **2, -12, 72, -432 ...** answer questions 15 A,B C
 - Explicit Equation $a_n = 2 (-6)^{n-1}$
 - Recursive Equation $a_1=2$ and $a_n=a_{n-1} * (-6)$,
 - 8th Term -559872

12. Identify each function as an exponential growth function or an exponential decay function:

a. $y = 2(1.25)^x$ Growth

b. $f(x) = 1.5(.75)^x$ Decay

c. $y = 3\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x$ Decay

d. $g(x) = 2500\left(\frac{7}{5}\right)^x$ Growth

13. In the exponential function given below, identify the initial amount and the growth rate.

$y = 250(1 + 0.2)^t$ $y = 250(1.20)^t$ Note: $1 + .2$ is 1.20, not 1.02... so 1.20 = 120%

Time starts at 0 so (0, 250) so initial amount is 250, growth increasing by 20%

14. Write an exponential growth function to model the situation. A population of 422,000 increases by 12% each year.

$y = 422000(1.12)^t$ note: $100\% + 12\%$ is $112\% = 1.12$ growth factor

15. Write an exponential growth function to model the situation. You start with \$30,000 and earn 15% interest each year. How much do you have after 25 years?

$y = 30000(1.15)^t$ $y = 30000(1.15)^{25} = \$987568.58$ (money so round)

16. A car bought for \$13,000 depreciates at 12% per annum (means per year). What is its value after 7 years?

$y = 13000(0.88)^t$ since $100\% - 12\% = 88\% = .88$

$y = 13000(0.88)^7 = \$5312.78$

17. Does the equation $y = 11(1.11)^x$ model exponential growth or exponential decay? Find the growth or decay factor and the percent change per time period.

Exponential Growth, growth factor 1.11, growth rate $0.11 = 11\%$ (increasing by 11% per time period)

18. Does the equation $y = 27\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x$ model exponential growth or exponential decay? Find the growth or decay factor and the percent change per time period.

$\frac{3}{2} = 1.5 = 1.50 = 150\% = 100\% + 50\%$ growth

Exponential Growth, growth factor 1.50 (or 1.5), growth rate $.50 = 50\%$ (increasing by 50% per time period)

19. Does the equation $y = 7(3/4)^t$ model exponential growth or exponential decay? Find the growth or decay factor and the percent change per time period.

$$\frac{3}{4} = 0.75 = 75\% = 100\% - 25\% \text{ decay}$$

Exponential Decay, decay factor 0.75 (or $\frac{3}{4}$), decay rate 0.25 = 25% (decreasing by 25% per time period)