

Chapter 10 sections 1 and 2 Review

## FORMULAS:

$$t(n) = \text{1st term} + \text{change}(n-1)$$

$$\text{Sum} = S(n) = (\text{1st} + \text{last}) \frac{n}{2}$$

$$t(n) = \text{1st term} \cdot \text{change}^{n-1}$$

$$\text{Sum} = S(n) = \frac{\text{1st term} \cdot \text{change}^n - \text{1st term}}{\text{change} - 1}$$

\*change = common difference or common ratio (multiplier)

## Section 1. Multiple Choice

A 1) What is the 20<sup>th</sup> term in the arithmetic sequence for which 1st term = 5 and change = 4?

A) 81

B) 85

C) 96

D) 105

$$t(20) = 5 + 4(20-1)$$

$$t(20) = 5 + 4(19)$$

$$5 + 76 = 81$$

C 2) The number 54 is what term in the arithmetic sequence -12, -9, -6, -3, ...?

A) 25<sup>th</sup>B) 24<sup>th</sup>C) 23<sup>rd</sup>D) 22<sup>nd</sup>

$$54 = -12 + 3(n-1)$$

$$\frac{66}{3} = \frac{3(n-1)}{3}$$

$$22 = n - 1$$

$$23 = n$$

B 3) What are the missing terms in the arithmetic sequence 6, 14, 22, 30?

A) 12, 24

B) 14, 22

C) 12, 18

D) 18, 18

$$\frac{30-6}{4-1} = \frac{24}{3} = 8 \quad \text{change!}$$

D 4) What is Sum for the arithmetic series in which 1st term = 4, change = 3, and last term = 61?

A) 20

B) 1280

C) 64

(D) 650

$$61 = 4 + 3(n-1)$$

$$57 = 3(n-1)$$

$$19 = n - 1$$

$$20 = n$$

$$\text{Sum} = (4 + 61)(10)$$

D 5) What is the 1<sup>st</sup> term of the arithmetic series in which  $n=6$ , last term = 44, and the Sum = 174?

A) -58

B) 58

C) -14

(D) 14

$$\frac{174}{3} = \frac{(a + 44)(3)}{3}$$

$$58 = a + 44$$

$$14 = a$$

A 6) What is the change for the geometric sequence 4, 12, 36, 108, ...?

(A) 3B)  $\frac{1}{3}$ 

C) 8

D)  $\frac{1}{8}$ 

D 7) What is the 6<sup>th</sup> term in the geometric sequence in which 1st term = 3 and change = -2?

A) -7

B) 48

C) 96

(D) -96

$$t(6) = 3(-2)^{6-1}$$

$$t(6) = 3(-2)^5$$

$$3(-32) = -96$$

A 8) What is Sum for the geometric series in which 1st term = -16, second term = 8, and  $n = 5$ ?

(A) -11

B) 11

C) -44

D) -10

$$-16 + 8 + \dots + \dots + \dots$$

$$r = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$S(5) = \frac{-16(-\frac{1}{2})^5 - (-16)}{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$S(5) = -11$$

## Section 2. Show your work.

Find the  $n^{\text{th}}$  term of each arithmetic sequence:

- 9) 1<sup>st</sup> term = 3, change = 7,  $n = 8$

$$t(8) = 3 + 7(8-1)$$

$$t(8) = 52$$

- 10) 1<sup>st</sup> term = 8, change = -5,  $n = 12$

$$t(12) = 8 - 5(12-1)$$

$$t(12) = 8 - 55$$

$$t(12) = -47$$

- 11) Find the 23<sup>rd</sup> term in the arithmetic sequence 2, 5, 8, 11, ...

$$t(n) = 2 + 3(n-1)$$

$$t(23) = 2 + 3(23-1)$$

$$t(23) = 68$$

- 12) Find the missing terms of the arithmetic sequence -8, -3, 2, 7, 12

$$\frac{12 - (-8)}{5 - 1} = \frac{20}{4} = 5 = \text{change}$$

- 13) Find Sum for the arithmetic sequence 1<sup>st</sup> term = 5, last term = 104,  $n = 34$

$$S(34) = (5 + 104)\left(\frac{34}{2}\right) = 109 \cdot 17 = 1853$$

- 14) Find the sum:  $\sum_{n=1}^7 (2(n-1) - 2)$

$$t(1) = -2 \quad (-2 + 10)\left(\frac{7}{2}\right)$$

$$t(7) = 10 \quad 8 \cdot \frac{7}{2} = 28$$

- 15) Find the next 3 terms of the geometric sequence: 2, -8, 32, -128, 512, -2048

$$\frac{-8}{2} = -4$$

- 16) Find the  $n^{\text{th}}$  term of the geometric sequence: 1<sup>st</sup> term = 7, change = -5,  $n = 6$

$$t(n) = 7(-5)^{n-1}$$

$$t(6) = 7(-5)^{6-1} = -21875$$

- 17) Find the 12<sup>th</sup> term of the following geometric sequence:  $\frac{1}{3}$ , 1, 3, ...

$$t(n) = \frac{1}{3}(3)^{n-1}$$

$$t(12) = \frac{1}{3}(3)^{12-1} = 59,049$$

18) Find Sum for the geometric series: 1<sup>st</sup> term = 4, change = -3, n = 5

$$t(n) = 4(-3)^{n-1}$$

$$S(5) = \frac{4(-3)^5 - 4}{-4}$$

$$S(5) = 1244$$

19) Find the sum of the geometric series:  $\sum_{n=1}^5 5(-4)^{n-1}$

$$t(1) = 5$$

$$t(5) = -1280$$

$$S(5) = \frac{5(-4)^5 - 5}{-5}$$

$$S(5) = 1025$$

20) Find the sum, if possible, of the infinite geometric series 972+324+108+....

$$r = \frac{324}{972} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$S = \frac{a}{1-r}$$

$$\frac{972}{1-\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{972}{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$S = 1458$$

21) Given a bouncing ball that travels 8 meters up on the first throw and bounces 80% of the previous height after each bounce.

a. Find the total height after 12 bounces.

distance

$$t(13) = 16(0.8)^{13-1}$$

$$S(12) = \frac{16(0.8)^{12} - 16}{0.8 - 1} = 74.5024 \text{ meters}$$

b. Find the total distance if the ball were to bounce an infinite number of times.

$$\frac{16}{1-0.8} = \frac{16}{0.2} = \frac{160}{2} = 80 \text{ meters}$$