

# 6-1 Practice

Form G

## Arithmetic and Geometric Sequences

1. **Reasoning** Explain the relationship between the term number and common ratio for geometric sequences. *The  $n$ th term of a sequence is the result of multiplying the initial term by the common ratio  $n-1$  times.*

2. How can you identify an arithmetic sequence?  
*In an arithmetic sequence the difference between any two consecutive terms is always the same number.*

3. Explain the difference between common ratio and common difference.  
*The constant ratio helps describe a geometric sequence by providing the quotient of any two consecutive terms:  $\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}}$ . The constant difference helps describe an arithmetic sequence.*

4. Tell the significance of the common difference to an arithmetic sequence.  
*The common difference describes the pattern of an arithmetic sequence.*

5. What is the procedure for determining an unknown value in a geometric sequence?  
*The general term  $A(n)$ , of a geometric sequence is described by the formula  $A(n) = A(1) \cdot r^{n-1}$ .*

Tell whether the sequence is geometric. If it is, identify the common ratio.

6.  $\overset{+2}{2}, \overset{+2}{4}, \overset{+2}{6}, 8, \dots$

*Not geometric*

7.  $\overset{\times 2}{3}, \overset{\times 2}{6}, \overset{\times 2}{12}, 24, \dots$

*geometric  $r = 2$*

8.  $\overset{+3}{1}, \overset{+5}{4}, \overset{+7}{9}, 16, \dots$

*Not geometric*

9.  $\overset{+1}{1}, \overset{+3}{2}, \overset{+5}{5}, \overset{+7}{7}, \dots$

*Not geometric*

10.  $\overset{\times -1/2}{-2}, \overset{\times -1/2}{2}, \overset{\times -1/2}{6}, 10, \dots$

*Not geometric*

11.  $\overset{\times -2}{5}, \overset{\times -2}{-10}, \overset{\times -2}{20}, -40, \dots$

*geometric  $r = -2$*

Tell whether the sequence is arithmetic

12)  $2, 4, 6, 8$

Arithmetic  $d=2$

13)  $2.4, 3.6, 4.8, 6.0$

Arithmetic  $d=1.2$

14)  $4, -1.2, 3.6, -10.8$

Arithmetic  $d=-3$

15)  $7, 4.5, 2, -0.5$

Arithmetic  $d=-2.5$

16)  $6, 12, 1.8, 24$

Arithmetic  $d=6$

17)  $2, 3, 5, 8$

Not Arithmetic

18)  $-1, 8, 17, 26$

Arithmetic  $d=9$

$$19) \quad 8, 12, 18, 27$$

$+4 \quad +6 \quad +9$

No Arithmetic  $d =$

$$20) \quad 2, 4, 8, 16$$

$+2 \quad +4 \quad +8$

Not Arithmetic

$$2, 4, 8, 16$$

$\times 2 \quad \times 2 \quad \times 2$

geometric  $r = 2$

# 6-1 Practice

Form K

## Arithmetic and Geometric Sequences

Describe a pattern in each sequence. What are the next two terms of each sequence?

1.  $3, 7, 11, 15, \dots$  19 23

$d = 4$

3.  $32, -16, 8, -4, \dots$  2 -1

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

5.  $-13, -7, -1, 5, \dots$  11 17

$d = 6$

2.  $1, 3, 9, 27, \dots$  81 243

$r = 3$

4.  $24, 22, 20, 18, \dots$  16 14

$d = -2$

6.  $4, 20, 100, 500, \dots$  2500 12,500

$r = 5$

Tell whether the sequence is arithmetic. If it is, identify the common difference.

7.  $3, 9, 15, 21, \dots$

Arithmetic  $d = 6$

8.  $1, 3, 6, 10, \dots$

No Arithmetic

9.  $2, 4, 12, 48, \dots$

Not Arithmetic

10.  $25, 21, 17, 13, \dots$

Arithmetic  
 $d = -4$

Tell whether the sequence is geometric. If it is, identify the common ratio.

11.  $5, 10, 20, 40, \dots$

Geometric  $r = 2$

12.  $7, 13, 19, 25, \dots$

Not Geometric Arithmetic  
 $d = 6$

13.  $160, -80, 40, -20, \dots$

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

14.  $12, 9, 6, 3, \dots$

Not geometric

Arithmetic  
 $d = -3$

# 6-1 Practice (continued)

Form K

## Arithmetic and Geometric Sequences

Write the explicit formula for the  $n$ th term of each arithmetic sequence. Then find the sixth term of each sequence.

15. 9, 16, 23, 30, ...

$$A(n) = A(1) + (n-1)d$$

$$A(n) = 9 + (n-1)(7)$$

17.  $f(1) = 3, d = 5$

$$A(n) = A(1) + (n-1)d$$

$$A(n) = 3 + (n-1)(5)$$

$$9 + (6-1)(7)$$

$$9 + (5)(7)$$

$$9 + 35$$

$$44$$

Write the explicit formula for the  $n$ th term of each geometric sequence. Then find the seventh term of each sequence.

19. 3, 12, 48, 192, ...

$$A(n) = A_1 \cdot r^{n-1}$$

$$A(n) = 3 \cdot (4)^{n-1}$$

$$A(n) = 3 \cdot 4^{(7-1)}$$

21.  $f(1) = 81, r = -3$

$$A(n) = A_1 \cdot r^{n-1}$$

$$A(n) = 81 \cdot (-3)^{n-1}$$

$$A(7) = 81 \cdot (-3)^{7-1}$$

$$3 \cdot 4^6$$

$$3 \cdot 4096$$

$$12288$$

23. **Writing** Matthew is given a \$25 music gift card for his birthday. He downloads one song, and the value of the gift card is \$23.50. After two downloads, its value is \$22. Write an explicit formula to represent the remaining value on the card as an arithmetic sequence. What is the value of the gift card after 10 downloads?

$$A(7) = 81 \cdot (-3)^6$$

$$A(7) = 59,049$$

24. **Open-Ended.** Write an arithmetic sequence that has  $f(1) = 4$ . Identify the common difference.

16. 5, 1, -3, -7, ...

$$A(n) = A(1) + (n-1)d$$

$$A(n) = 5 + (n-1)(-4)$$

18.  $f(1) = 9, d = -2.5$

$$A(n) = A(1) + (n-1)d$$

$$A(n) = 9 + (n-1)(-2.5)$$

$$A(6) = 9 + (6-1)(-2.5)$$

$$5 + (6-1)(-4)$$

$$5 + (5)(-4)$$

$$5 - 20$$

$$-15$$

20. 7, -14, 28, -56, ...

$$A(n) = A_1 \cdot r^{n-1}$$

$$A(n) = 7 \cdot (-2)^{n-1}$$

$$A(7) = 7 \cdot (-2)^{7-1}$$

$$A(6) = 9 + (5)(-2.5)$$

$$A(6) = 9 - 12.5$$

$$A(6) = -3.5$$

22.  $f(1) = 7, r = 5$

$$A(n) = A_1 \cdot r^{n-1}$$

$$A(n) = 7 \cdot (5)^{n-1}$$

$$A(7) = 7 \cdot (5)^6$$

$$A(7) = 448$$

$$A(n) = A_1 \cdot r^{n-1}$$

$$A(n) = 7 \cdot (5)^{n-1}$$

$$A(7) = 7 \cdot (5)^6$$

$$A(7) = 109,375$$