

21 February 2017

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## 1. Warm up:

(a) What is a sequence? Give an example of a sequence.

(b) What is a series? Give an example of a series.

2. Find the first four terms in the following sequences, starting at  $n = 1$ .

(a)  $x_n = 2n + 1$

(b)  $a_n = (-2)^n$

(c)  $b_n = 2 + (1 - n)^n$

(d)  $c_n = 2c_{n-1} + c_{n-1}^2$  where  $c_1 = 2$

3. Reindex the sequences above so that the term for  $n = 1$  previously is now for  $n = 0$ .4. Find a general formula for the  $n$ th term of the following sequences. The first term given in each sequence is for  $n = 1$ .

(a)  $16, 25, 36, 49, \dots$

(b)  $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, \dots$

(c)  $e, \frac{e}{\pi}, \frac{e^2}{\pi}, \frac{e^2}{\pi^2}, \frac{e^3}{\pi^2}, \dots$

(d)  $-1, 1, -1, 1, -1, 1, \dots$

(e)  $0, 1, 0, 1, 0, \dots$

(f)  $1, \frac{-1}{4}, \frac{1}{27}, \frac{-1}{256}, \dots$

## 5. Using the periodicity of the cosine function, find formulas for the sequence in part (d) using:

(a)  $\cos$

(b)  $|\cos|$