Algebra 1: 4.6 Arithmetic Sequences

Learning Outcomes:

- Write the terms of arithmetic sequences
- Graph arithmetic sequences
- Write arithmetic sequences as functions

Sequence: a set of numbers in a specific order

<u>Arithmetic Sequence</u>: the terms increase or decrease by a constant rate called the common difference

(note: 1, 2, 4, 8, 16 ... is a sequence but not an arithmetic sequence)

terms: 7 is the 1st term, 12 is the 2nd term

ellipsis - the name of the symbol ...

common difference (d): d = 5 (found by term₂ - term₁)

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Example 1: Determine whether each sequence is arithmetic. Justify your answer.

b.
$$\frac{7}{8}$$
, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $-\frac{5}{8}$, ... ND

$$-\frac{2}{8}$$
, $-\frac{4}{8}$, $-\frac{6}{8}$

Example 2: Find the next 3 terms of this arithmetic sequence:

4.6 Arithmetic Sequences with work

term	symbols
9	Q,
ल ू	w'+9
a	۵, ۲ کم
an	٥,+(١-١)

To find the nth term () of an arithmetic sequence

Example 3: Find the 100th term in the arithmetic sequence:

Think our way thru:

1) General Equation for an arithmetic sequence:

2) Write the equation for Ex. 3 and simplify it:

$$7 + (100 - 1)(4)$$

 $7 + 99 \cdot 4 = 77 + 396 = 403$

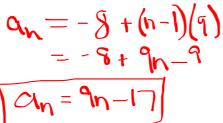
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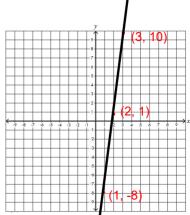
Consider the arithmetic sequence: Example 4:

(5, 28)

a. Write an equation for the nth term in the sequence in simplest (4, 19)

form:





b. Find the 12th term of the sequence.

c. Graph the first five terms of the sequence.

4.6 Arithmetic Sequences with work

4.6 Assignment:

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