

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Advanced Algebra

Unit 1: Sequence and Series

Assignment #4

I can find the common ratio of a geometric pattern that is not in order.

1)  $U_2 = 18$  and  $U_5 = 486$

One strategy for this problem can be to make a table:

$U_0$	$U_1$	$U_2$	$U_3$	$U_4$	$U_5$
		18			486

r

r

r

I know that a common ratio means that it is being multiplied over and over....so

$18 * r * r * r = 486$  This creates  $r^3$  So I have

$18r^3 = 486$  Now I have an equation to solve. I know that I should divide by 18 and my last step will be to take the 3<sup>rd</sup> root. I can find roots on my calculator by pressing the MATH button.

$r^3 = 27$

$r = \sqrt[3]{27}$

**$r = 3$  My ratio is 3. I can then go back in the table by dividing to get back to  $U_0$**

**In this case  $U_1 = 18/3 = 6$  and  $U_0 = 6/3 = 2$**

**$U_0 = 2$  and  $r = 3$**

My recursive formula is  $\begin{cases} U_0 = 2 \\ U_n = 3 * U_{(n-1)} \\ n \geq 1 \end{cases}$  The direct formula is  $y = 2 * (3)^x$

**For the following problems, set up a table to help you find the common ratio. Then write the recursive formula and the direct formula. (If you can find the common ratio without making the table, then that is OK. Just have the recursive and the direct formula.)**

2)  $U_1 = 32$  and  $U_3 = 51200$

$U_0$	$U_1$	$U_2$	$U_3$
18	32		51,200

Direct  $\frac{32}{40}$

$y = .8(40)^x$

$32r^2 = 51,200$

$r^2 = 1600$

$r = 40$

Recursive

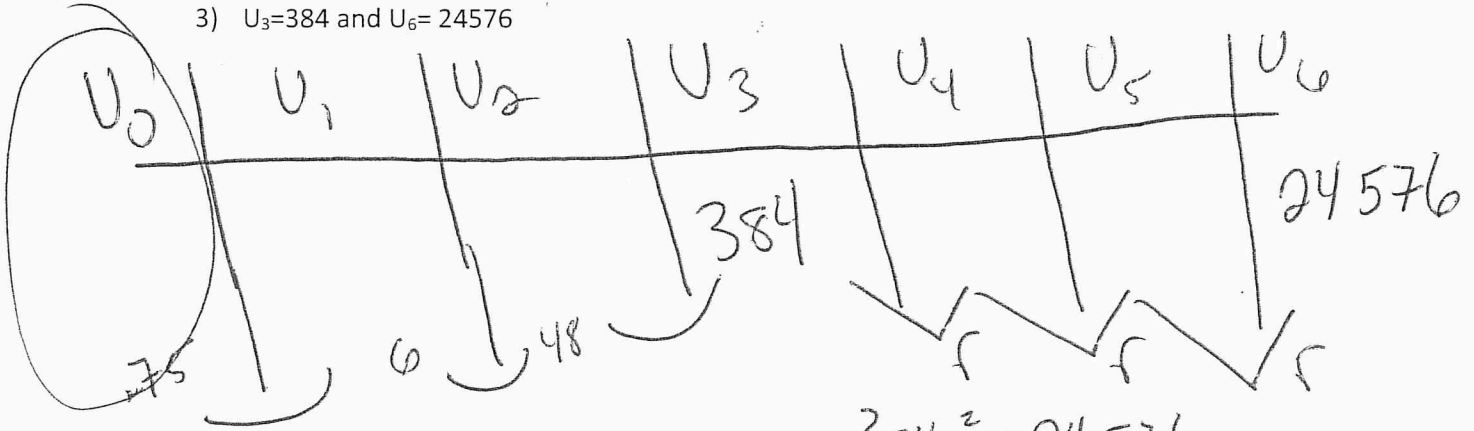
$U_0 = .8$

$U_n = 40 * U_{(n-1)}$

$n \geq 1$

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3)  $U_3=384$  and  $U_6=24576$



$$384r^2 = 24576$$

$$r^2 = 64 \quad (r=8)$$

Recursive Formula:

$$U_0 = 0.75$$

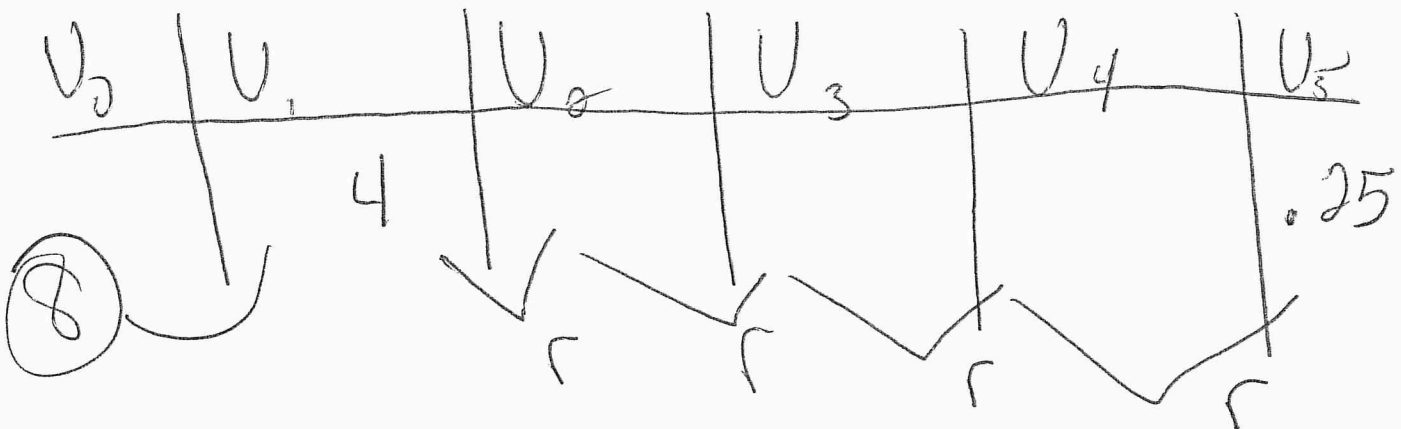
$$U_n = 8 \cdot U_{(n-1)}$$

$$n \geq 1$$

Direct Formula

$$y = 0.75 (1.8)^x$$

4)  $U_1=4$  and  $U_5=.25$



$$4r^4 = .25$$

$$r^4 = .0625$$

$$r = .5$$

Recursive Formula

$$U_0 = 8$$

$$U_n = 0.5 \cdot U_{(n-1)}$$

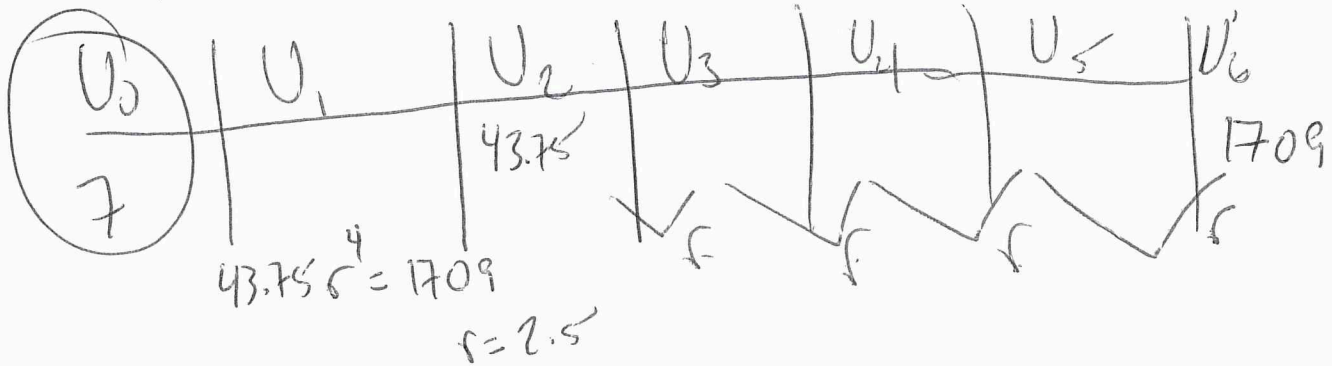
$$n \geq 1$$

Direct Formula

$$y = 8 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$$

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5)  $U_2 = 43.75$  and  $U_6 = 1709$



Recursive Formula

$$U_0 = 7$$

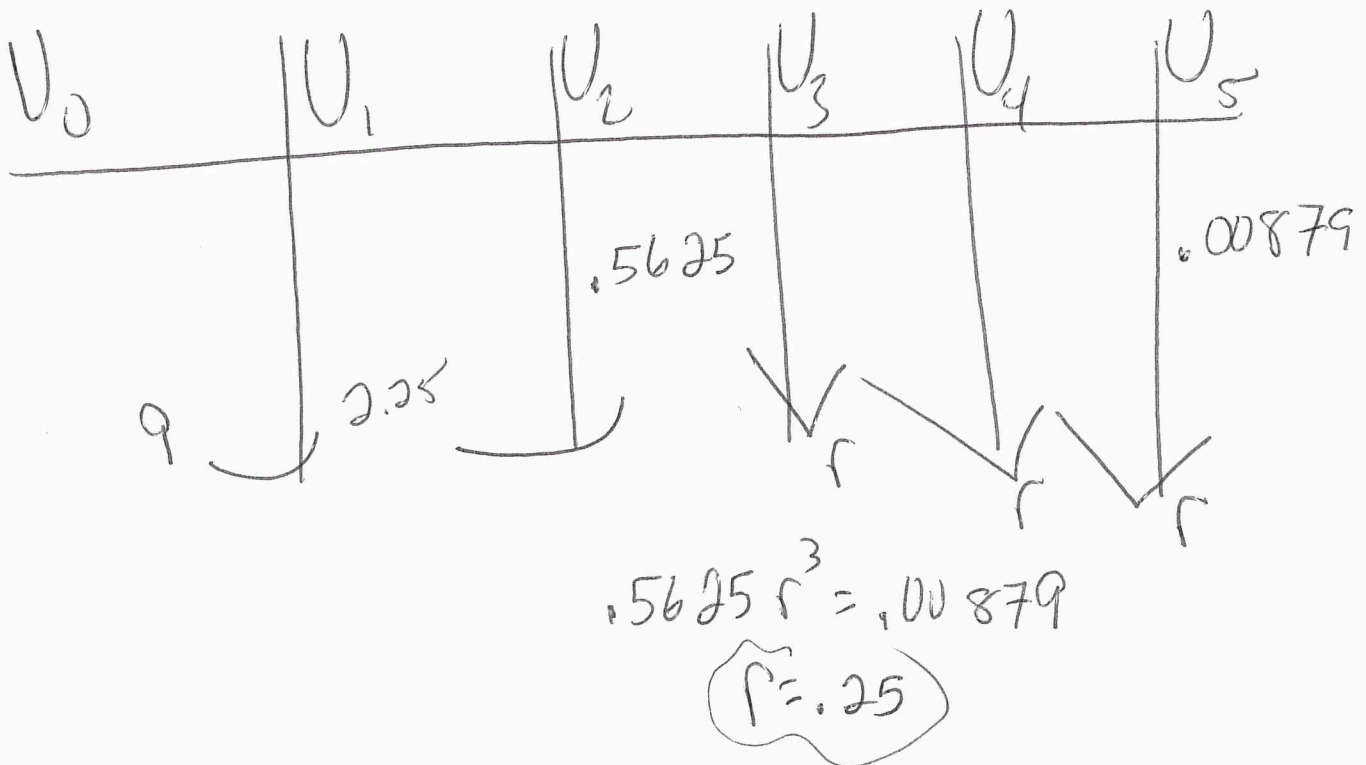
$$U_n = 2.5 \cdot U_{(n-1)}$$

$$n \geq 1$$

Direct Formula

$$y = 7 \cdot 2.5^x$$

6)  $U_2 = .5625$  and  $U_5 = .00879$



Recursive Formula

$$U_0 = 9$$

$$U_n = .25 \cdot U_{(n-1)}$$

$$n \geq 1$$

Direct Formula

$$y = 9 \cdot (.25)^x$$