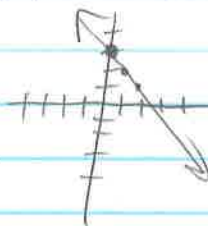


11/6 Algebra I - Downing
Warm-up

Construct a graph for $f(x) = 3x - 1$ and $g(x) = -x + 3$



Graph each function

$g(x) = -x + 3$ $f(x) = 3x - 1$

$g(7) - f(2)$

$g(7) = -7 + 3$ $f(2) = 3(2) - 1$

-4

5

$-4 - 5$

-9

Arithmetic Sequences - a sequence is arithmetic if the difference between each term is constant

Ex) 5, 7, 9, 11, ... $a_0 = 3$
 $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$
 $+2 +2 +2$
 $d = 2$
 $a_1 = 5$
 $a_2 = 7$ (1st term)
 $a_3 = 9$
 $a_4 = 11$

Ex) 12, 9, 6, 3, ... $a_0 = 15$
 $\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$
 $-3 -3 -3$
 $d = -3$
 $a_1 = 12$
 $a_2 = 9$
 $a_3 = 6$
 $a_4 = 3$

$a_n = 2n + 3$

$a_n = -3n + 15$

Can find 300th term

$a_{300} = 2(300) + 3$
 $= 603$

Find 1000th term
 $a_{1000} = -3(1000) + 15$
 $= -2985$

Explicit Formula for Arithmetic Sequences

$a_n = dn + a_0$

or

$f(x) = mx + b$ ← slope formula

Determine if the sequence is arithmetic, If yes, determine what the common difference would be.

1) $37, 41, 45, 49, \dots$ $a_0 = 33$ $a_1 = 37$ $a_2 = 41$
 $+4 \quad +4 \quad +4$
 $d = 4$ $a_n = 4n + 33$

2) $1, -3, 9, -27, \dots$ Not arithmetic (have to add or subtract by same number)
 $-4 \quad +12$

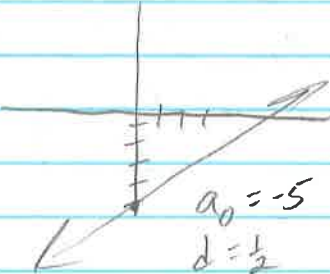
3) $4, 4\frac{1}{2}, 5, 5\frac{1}{2}, \dots$ $a_0 = 3\frac{1}{2}$ $a_1 = 4$ $a_2 = 4\frac{1}{2}$
 $+\frac{1}{2} \quad d = \frac{1}{2}$ $a_n = \frac{1}{2}n + 3\frac{1}{2}$

Given your first term and the common difference find the next 4 terms and write the explicit formula.

1) $a_1 = -29 \quad d = 2$ $a_0 = -31$ $a_1 = -29$ $a_2 = -27$ $a_3 = -25$ $a_4 = -23$ $a_5 = -21$
 $a_n = 2n - 31$

Ex) $\dots \dots \dots \dots$

$1, 2, 5, 8, 11$
 $+3 \quad +3 \quad +3$

2)  $a_0 = -5$ $d = \frac{1}{2}$
 $a_n = \frac{1}{2}n - 5$


$a_n = 3n - 1$

50th Term

$a_{50} = 3(50) - 1$

$= 150 - 1$

$= 149$

3)  $a_0 = 4$ $d = -2$
 $a_n = -\frac{2}{7}n + 4$

HW - Arithmetic Sequences WS