

Which recursively defined function has a first term equal to 10 and a common difference of 4? *# add to each term*

(a) $f(1) = 10$
 $f(x) = f(x-1) + 4$

PREVIOUS TERM + 4

(b) ~~$f(1) = 4$
 $f(x) = f(x-1) + 10$~~

(c) $f(1) = 10$
 $f(x) = 4f(x-1)$

product

(d) ~~$f(1) = 4$
 $f(x) = 10f(x-1)$~~

just another example

$(n+1) - 1 = n$

Which recursively defined function represents the sequence 3, 7, 15, 31, ...?

(a) ~~$f(1) = 3$
 $f(n+1) = 2^{f(n)} + 3$
 $2^3 + 3 = 11$~~

(b) $f(1) = 3$
 $f(n+1) = 2f(n) + 1$
 $2(3) + 1 = 7$
 $2(7) + 1 = 15$
 $2(15) + 1 = 31$

(c) ~~$f(1) = 3$
 $f(n+1) = 2^{f(n)} - 1$
 $2^3 - 1 = 7$
 $2^7 - 1 = 127$~~

Recursive Sequence Practice:

1) Find the first four terms of the recursive sequence defined below.

$$a_1 = -3$$

$$a_n = a_{(n-1)} - 3$$

$a_1 = -3$	$(\text{prev. term}) - 3$
$a_2 = -6$	$(-3) - 3$
$a_3 = -9$	$(-6) - 3$
$a_4 = -12$	$(-9) - 3$

Note: In the original image, a green arrow points from the -3 in the second row to the -6 in the third row, and a red arrow points from the -9 in the third row to the -12 in the fourth row.

Let's talk notation!

$$a_1 = 1^{\text{st}} \text{ term}$$

$$a_n = n^{\text{th}} \text{ term}$$

$$a_{n-1} = \text{previous term}$$

$$n = \text{term \#}$$



Use the recursive sequence defined below to express the next three terms as fractions reduced to lowest terms.

$a_1 = 2$
 $a_2 = \frac{3}{4}$
 $a_3 = \frac{16}{3}$
 $a_4 = \frac{27}{256}$

$a_1 = 2$
 $a_n = 3(a_{n-1})^{-2}$
 $3(\text{prev term})^{-2}$
 $3(2)^{-2}$
 $3(\frac{3}{4})^{-2}$
 $3(\quad)^{-2}$

$3(\frac{16}{3})^{-2}$
 $\frac{16}{3}$
 $\frac{27}{256}$

■



If a sequence is defined recursively by $f(0) = 2$ and $f(n+1) = -2f(n) + 3$ for $n \geq 0$, then $f(2)$ is equal to

(a) 1

(b) -11

(c) 5

(d) 17

$$a_0 = 2 \quad a_{n+1} = -2(a_n) + 3$$

$$a_1 = -1 \quad -2(2) + 3$$

$$a_2 = 5 \quad -2(-1) + 3$$

Find the third term in the recursive sequence $a_{k+1} = 2a_k - 1$, where $a_1 = 3$.

$$2(\quad) - 1$$

$$a_1 = 3$$

$$a_2 = 2(3) - 1 = 5$$

$$a_3 = 2(5) - 1 = \boxed{9}$$



The Pell numbers can be defined recursively by the formula:

$p(n) = 2p(n-1) + p(n-2)$. If $p(1) = 0$, and $p(2) = 1$, then what is the value of $p(6)$?

If $f(1)=3$ and $f(n)=-2f(n-1)$, then what is the value of $f(5)$?

$$a_1 = 3$$

$$a_n = -2a_{n-1}$$

$$a_2 = -6$$

$$-2(3)$$

$$a_3 = 12$$

$$-2(-6)$$

$$a_4 = -24$$

$$-2(12)$$

$$a_5 = 48$$

$$-2(-24)$$



as

While experimenting with her calculator, Candy creates the sequence 4, 9, 19, 39, 79, Write a recursive formula for Candy's sequence.
Determine the eighth term in Candy's sequence.