

Warm Up

November 8, 2018

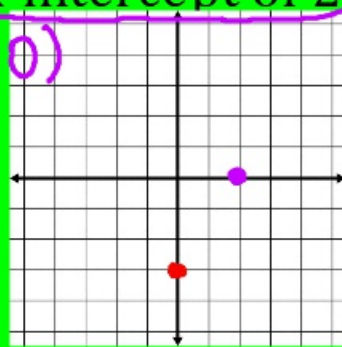
1.) Write a linear function with a x-intercept of 2 and a y-intercept of -3.

$$y = mx + b$$

$(0, -3)$

$$m = \frac{-3 - 0}{0 - 2} = \frac{-3}{-2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{3}{2}x - 3$$



2.) Tabitha had the following test scores in math: 76, 94, 81, and 82. If she wants an overall test average of 85%, what must she score on her next test?

$$76 + 94 + 81 + 82 + X = 85$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 333 + X = 425 \\ \underline{-333} \quad \underline{-333} \\ X = 92 \end{array}$$

3.) The area of a triangle, A, can be calculated using the formula  $A = \frac{bh}{2}$ . Solve for b.

$$A = \frac{bh}{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2A = bh \\ \underline{\quad \quad} \quad \underline{\quad \quad} \\ b = \frac{2A}{h} \end{array}$$

17. Kate bought \$23.40 worth of two types of bird seed. Thistle bird seed sells for \$1.60 per pound and wild bird seed sells for \$0.95 per pound. If she bought 12 pounds of wild bird seed, write and solve a linear equation to find the amount of thistle bird she purchased.

$x$  = lbs. of thistle bird seed  
 $y$  = lbs of wild bird seed

↳  $x$

$$1.60x + .95y = 23.40$$

standard form

$$1.60x + .95(12) = 23.40$$

$$1.60x + 11.40 = 23.40$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.60x + 11.40 = 23.40 \\ -11.40 \quad -11.40 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.60x = 12 \\ \hline 1.60 \quad 1.60 \end{array}$$

$x = 7.5$  lbs  
of thistle  
bird seed

18. Jeff is keeping track of his weight over several weeks. After 2 weeks, he weighs 194 pounds. After 6 weeks, he weighs 186 pounds. Write and solve a linear equation to find Jeff's weight after 12 weeks.

$(2, 194)$   $(6, 186)$

two points

$$m = \frac{186 - 194}{6 - 2} = \frac{-8}{4} = -2$$

(weeks, lbs)

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{\text{lbs}}{\text{week}}$$

• Jeff lost 2 lbs per week.

$$y - 194 = -2(x - 2)$$

Jeff's starting weight is

$$\begin{array}{r} y - 194 = -2x + 4 \\ +194 \quad +194 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

198 lbs.

$$y = -2x + 198$$

$$y = -2(12) + 198$$

$$y = 174 \text{ lbs}$$

1.) 27, 31, 35, 39

$$d=4 \quad a_1=27$$

$$a_n = 4(n-1) + 27$$

$$4n - 4 + 27$$

2.) 4, -3, -10, -17

$$a_n = 4n + 23$$

$$a_n = a_{n-1} + 4$$

4.)  $1/2, 5/2, 9/2, 13/2, \dots$

$$d = \frac{4}{2} \text{ OR } 2$$

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a_n = 2(n-1) + \frac{1}{2}$$
$$= 2n - 2 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$a_n = 2n - \frac{3}{2}$$

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

# Arithmetic Sequences

**1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15**



**2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23**



# What is it?

Main Ideas/Questions	Notes
Arithmetic Sequence	a sequence in which the same
	number is added or subtracted
	repeatedly

Common Difference	the number being repeatedly added
	or subtracted; represented by variable
	$d$

Identifying an  
Arithmetic  
Sequence

**Determine whether the sequences are arithmetic sequences.  
If yes, identify the common difference.**

1. 1, 5, 9, 13, ...

2. 1, 3, 5, 8, ...

3. 8, 6, 4, 2, ...

4. -5, -8, -11, -14, ...

5. 5, 10, 20, 40, ...

6. 7, 6, 5, 4, ...

## One Step Further...

Write a recursive formula for the  
sequences -->  $a_n = a_{n-1} + d$

1.) 1, 5, 9, 13                      Arithmetic? Yes or NO  
Common Difference (d) = \_\_\_\_\_  
 $a_n =$  \_\_\_\_\_

3.) 8, 6, 4, 2                      Arithmetic? Yes or NO  
Common Difference (d) = \_\_\_\_\_  
 $a_n =$  \_\_\_\_\_

## Arithmetic Sequences: THE EXPLICIT FORMULA

Arithmetic  
Sequence  
Formula

The  $n^{\text{th}}$  term of an arithmetic sequence can be found using the following formula:

$$a_n = d(n - 1) + a_1$$

$d =$

$a_1 =$

$n =$

common  
difference

first  
term

desired  
term

### Examples:

Examples

Write the rule for  
the  $n^{\text{th}}$  term,  
then find  $a_{19}$ .

10. 7, 13, 19, 25, ...

$d =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$a_1 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$n =$  \_\_\_\_\_

11. 30, 26, 22, 18, ...

$d =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$a_1 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

$n =$  \_\_\_\_\_

## Explicit

### Explicit Formula

The formula for the EXPLICIT Arithmetic Sequence is

Where  $d$  is common difference of any 2 consecutive numbers.

$$a_n = a_1 + d(n - 1)$$

Where  $a_1$  is the value of the 1<sup>st</sup> term.

Where  $a_1$  is the value of the first term.

Where  $n$  is the position or location of the  $n^{\text{th}}$  term.

Remember what it's used for: Finding the value of any term as long as you know the TERM POSITION or LOCATION.

Finding any term.

## Recursive

### Recursive Formula

If you know any term of an arithmetic sequence and you know the common difference of the sequence, you can find the next term.

$$a_n = a_{n-1} + d$$

Finding next term.