Geometric Sequences

Level 1 – 2

1. Which of the following are geometric sequences? Circle your choices.		ices.		
	a) 1, 3, 9, 27,	b) 2, 4, 6, 8,	c) 4, -4, 4, -4,	
	d) 1, 2, 6, 24,	e) 2, 2, 2, 2,	f) 80, 78, 75, 71,	
	g) 5, 8, 11, 14,	h) 32, 16, 8, 4,	i) 1, 0.1, 0.01, 0.001, .	
2.	Write down the next three te	rms of the geometric sequences.		
	a) 10, 20, 40,			
	b) 120, -60, 30,			
	c) 4, 12, 36,			
	d) 3, 3, 3,			
	e) -4, -8, -16,			
3. Calculate the first four terms of the following geometric sequences		s:		
	$a) t_n = 4 \times 2^{n-1}$			
	b) $t_n = 2t_{n-1}$ $t_1 = 3$			
	c) $t_n = 2000 \times 0.1^{n-1}$			
	d) $t_n = 3 \times (-4)^{n-1}$			
	e) $t_n = -t_{n-1}$ $t_1 = 4$			
	f) $t_n = t_{n-1} \div 2$ $t_1 = 64$			
4.	Write down one possible missing term in each of the following geometric sequences:			
	a) 2, 8	b) 3,, 27	c) 1,, 16	
	d) -1,, -100	e) 100,, 1	f) 32,, 8	
	g) 1,	h) 2,, 0.02	i) -3,, -48	

5.	i) Determine an expression for the n^{th} term of the geometric sequences.		
	ii) Use the expression to determine the 9 th term.		
	a) 5, 10, 20,	i)	
		ii)	
	b) 1024, 512, 256,	i)	
		ii)	
	c) 1, -2, 4,	i)	
		ii)	
	d) 1000, 100, 10,	i)	
		ii)	
	e) -4, 16, -64,	i)	
		ii)	
	f) 2, 20, 200,	i)	
		ii)	
	g) -3, 6, -12,	i)	
		ii)	
	h) 5, -25, 125,	i)	
		ii)	

6.	Write down the first five terms of any sequence that is both arithmetic and geometric. Explain why the sequence is both arithmetic and geometric.		
	<i>Level 5 – 6</i>		
7.	On week 1 Paul saved \$10. In each subsequent week he saves 10% more than the previous week.		
	a) Determine an expression t_n for the	e amount he saves on the n^{th} week.	
	b) Determine the first week when he saves at least \$30.		
8.	Determine the value(s) of the missing term in the following geometric sequences. Show your working out.		
	a) $t_1 = 5$, $t_4 = 40$, $t_3 = ?$		
	b) $t_5 = -1$, $t_8 = 27$, $t_7 = ?$		

	c) $t_{12} = 100$, $t_{16} = 1 \times 10^{-2}$, $t_{10} = ?$	
	d) $t_8 = 2$, $t_{13} = -64$, $t_5 = ?$	
9.	9. Determine the value(s) of k in the following geometric sequences.	
	a) $2, 3k-1, 32$	
	b) $k, k+1, k+3$	

	c) k^2 , $k^2 + 2$, $k^2 + 8$
	<i>Level</i> 7 – 8
10.	The 1^{st} , 4^{th} and 13^{th} terms of an arithmetic sequence form the first three terms of a geometric sequence. If the first term of the arithmetic sequence is 3, find the common difference, d .
11.	The sum of the first two terms of a geometric sequence is 84. The sum of the first three terms is 196. Find the value(s) of a and r . You should get two different sets of answers.

12. Consider S_n the sum of the first n terms of a geometric sequence:

$$S_n = a + ar + ar^2 + \dots + ar^{n-1}$$

a) Show that the value of S_n is equal to $\frac{a(1-r^n)}{1-r}$.

Hint: Multiply both sides by $(1-r)$ and expand and simplify the right side	
b) Use the formula you have just derived	to evaluate the following:
i) $4000 + 2000 + 1000 + \dots + 62.5$	
ii) $1+3+9+\cdots+6561$	
iii) $(-3)+6+(-12)+1536$	