

1. A line, $y=mx + b$ passes through the point $(1,6)$ and is parallel to $y=4x + 6$. What is the value of b ?

$m=4$

$$y - 6 = 4(x - 1)$$

$$y - 6 = 4x - 4$$

$$\begin{array}{r} +6 \quad +6 \\ \hline y = 4x + 2 \end{array}$$

2

2. Find the y -intercept of: $y= 3x^2 + 12x - 5$

$$y = 3(0)^2 + 12(0) - 5$$

$$0 + 0 - 5$$

(0, -5)

3. What is the smallest of 3 consecutive positive integers if the product of the smaller two integers is 8 less than 8 times the largest integer?

x	$x(x+1) = 8(x+2) - 8$
$x+1$	$x^2 + x = 8x + 16 - 8$
$x+2$	$x^2 + x = 8x + 8$
	$\begin{array}{r} -8x \quad -8x - 8 \\ \hline x^2 - 7x - 8 = 0 \end{array}$
$ac = -8$	$\begin{array}{l} -8 \overline{) 1} \quad (x^2 - 8x)(x - 8) \\ \quad \underline{x(x - 8) \quad (x - 8)} \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad (x + 1)(x - 8) \end{array}$
	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">(x+1)(x-8)</div>

Geometric Sequences

Main Ideas/Questions	Notes
Geometric Sequences	A sequence of numbers in which the ratio remains the same.
Common Ratio	Dividing a term by the previous term
Identifying a Geometric Sequence	<p>Determine whether the following represent geometric sequences. If yes, identify the common ratio.</p> <p>1. 2, 10, 50, 250, ... 2. 135, 45, 15, 5, ... yes $r=5$ yes $r=1/3$</p> <p>3. 6, 18, 24, 30, ... 4. 7, -14, 28, -56, ... NO yes $r=-2$</p> <p>5. 80, -40, 20, -10, ... 6. -9, -36, -144, -576, ... yes $r=-1/2$ yes $r=4$</p>
Continuing Geometric Sequences	<p>Given the geometric sequence, find the next three terms.</p> <p>7. 7, -21, 63, <u>-189</u>, <u>567</u>, <u>-1701</u></p> <p>8. 3072, 768, 192, <u>48</u>, <u>12</u>, <u>3</u></p> <p>9. 8, 4, 2, <u>1</u>, <u>1/2</u>, <u>1/4</u></p> <p>10. -5, -25, -125, <u>-625</u>, <u>-3125</u>, <u>-15625</u></p>

<p>Geometric Sequence Formula</p>	<p>The n^{th} term of a geometric sequence can be found using the following formula:</p> $a_n = a_1 \cdot r^{n-1}$ <p>$a_n =$ value of n^{th} term $a_1 =$ 1st term</p>	
<p>Examples Write the rule for the n^{th} term, then find a_7.</p>	<p>11. 3, 9, 27, ...</p> $a_n = 3 \cdot 3^{n-1}$ $a_7 = 3 \cdot 3^{7-1}$ $3 \cdot 3^6$ $\boxed{2187}$	<p>12. -4, 20, -100, ...</p> $a_n = -4 \cdot -5^{n-1}$ $a_7 = -4 \cdot -5^{7-1}$ $= -4 \cdot -5^6$ $\boxed{-62,500}$

13. 400, 200, 100, ...

14. 1, 5, 25, ...

15. -1, -4, -16, ...

$$a_n = -1 \cdot 4^{n-1}$$

$$a_7 = -1 \cdot 4^6$$

$$\boxed{-4096}$$

16. 729, -243, 81, ...

$$a_n = 729 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n-1}$$

$$a_{12} = 729 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^{11} = -0.0041152263$$

17. 6, -12, 24, ...

$$a_n = 6 \cdot (-2)^{n-1}$$

$$a_7 = 6 \cdot (-2)^6$$

$$\boxed{384}$$

18. 8, 12, 18, ...

$$a_n = 8 \cdot \frac{3}{2}^{n-1}$$

$$a_{10} = 8 \cdot \frac{3^9}{2^9} = 307.546875$$

Real Life Application

Year	Value (\$)
1	10,000
2	8,000
3	6,400

The table to the left shows a car's value for 3 years after it is purchased.

19. Write a rule to represent the car's depreciation.

$$a_1 = 10,000 \quad r = 4/5$$

$$a_n = 10,000 \cdot \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{n-1}$$

← value goes down

20. What will be the value of the car after 10 years?

$$a_{10} = 10,000 \cdot \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^9$$
$$\$1342.18$$

EXponential Decay

RECURSIVE FORMULA

$$\mathbf{a_n = a_{n-1} * r}$$

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

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

$\mathbf{r = \text{common ratio}}$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \begin{array}{l} -9(3) \\ -3(3) \\ -1(3) \end{array} \quad -27(3) \\ a_n = a_{n-1}(3) \quad a_1 = -1$$

$$-1, -3, -9, -27, -81$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad a_n = a_{n-1}\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \quad a_1 = 216$$

$$216, 54, \frac{27}{2}, \frac{27}{8}, \frac{27}{32}$$

$$13.5, 3.375, 0.84375$$