

11.5 Recursive Rules for Sequences

std. 22.0

explicit rule gives a_n in terms of n $a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d$
 $a_n = a_1 r^{n-1}$

recursive rule gives a_n using previous term or terms

$$a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_{n-2}, a_{n-1}, a_n$$

ex. 1 Give the 1st 5 terms of each sequence:

a) $a_1 = 1, a_n = (a_{n-1})^2 + 1$ 1, $\overset{2}{(1)^2+1}$, $\overset{5}{(2)^2+1}$, $\overset{26}{(5)^2+1}$, $\overset{677}{(26)^2+1}$
 $a_2 = (a_1)^2 + 1$

b) $a_0 = 2, a_1 = 2, a_n = .5(a_{n-2}) + a_{n-1}$
 1st 2nd 3rd
 2, 2, $\overset{3}{.5(2)+2}$, $\overset{4}{.5(2)+3}$, $\overset{5.5}{.5(3)+4}$
 a_{n-2} a_{n-1}

ex. 2 Write a recursive rule for

a) 17, 34, 68, ...

$a_1 = 17, a_n = 2(a_{n-1})$
 $\times 2$ $\times 2$ prev. term

b) $1, 1, 2, 3, 5, \dots$
 $a_{n-2} \ a_{n-1} \ a_n$
 1st + 2nd = 3rd

$a_1 = 1, a_2 = 1, a_n = a_{n-2} + a_{n-1}$

ex. 3 Write an explicit rule and a recursive rule:

a) $a_1 = 15, d = 5$

Arith. $a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d$
 $a_n = 15 + (n-1)5$
 $a_n = 5n + 10$

recursive
 $a_1 = 15, a_n = a_{n-1} + 5$

b) $a_1 = 4, r = 0.2$

geo. $a_n = 4(.2)^{n-1}$

recursive
 $a_1 = 4, a_n = (.2)a_{n-1}$