

1. Which recursive sequence would produce the sequence  $1, -3, 17, \dots$ ?

A.  $a_1 = 1$  and  $a_n = 3a_{n-1} - 6$

B.  $a_1 = 1$  and  $a_n = -5a_{n-1} + 2$

C.  $a_1 = 1$  and  $a_n = 2a_{n-1} - 5$

D.  $a_1 = 1$  and  $a_n = -6a_{n-1} + 3$

2. Which recursive sequence would produce the sequence  $3, -16, 79, \dots$ ?

A.  $a_1 = 3$  and  $a_n = 2a_{n-1} - 6$

B.  $a_1 = 3$  and  $a_n = -5a_{n-1} - 1$

C.  $a_1 = 3$  and  $a_n = -a_{n-1} - 5$

D.  $a_1 = 3$  and  $a_n = -6a_{n-1} + 2$

3. Which recursive sequence would produce the sequence  $3, 11, 27, \dots$ ?

A.  $a_1 = 3$  and  $a_n = 2a_{n-1} + 3$

B.  $a_1 = 3$  and  $a_n = 2a_{n-1} + 5$

C.  $a_1 = 3$  and  $a_n = 3a_{n-1} + 2$

D.  $a_1 = 3$  and  $a_n = 5a_{n-1} + 2$

4. Which recursive sequence would produce the sequence  $10, -15, 10, \dots$ ?

A.  $a_1 = 10$  and  $a_n = -5a_{n-1} - 1$

B.  $a_1 = 10$  and  $a_n = -2a_{n-1} + 5$

C.  $a_1 = 10$  and  $a_n = 5a_{n-1} - 2$

D.  $a_1 = 10$  and  $a_n = -a_{n-1} - 5$

5. Which recursive sequence would produce the sequence  $7, -33, 127, \dots$ ?

A.  $a_1 = 7$  and  $a_n = -4a_{n-1} - 5$

B.  $a_1 = 7$  and  $a_n = -5a_{n-1} - 4$

C.  $a_1 = 7$  and  $a_n = -5a_{n-1} + 2$

D.  $a_1 = 7$  and  $a_n = 2a_{n-1} - 5$

6. What is a formula for the  $n$ th term of the given sequence?

$-6, 0, 6, \dots$

A.  $a_n = -6(6)^n$

B.  $a_n = -6 + 6(n + 1)$

C.  $a_n = -12 + 6n$

D.  $a_n = -6 + 6n$

7. What is a formula for the  $n$ th term of the given sequence?

$8, 16, 32, \dots$

A.  $a_n = 8\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{1-n}$

B.  $a_n = 8\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$

C.  $a_n = 8\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-n}$

D.  $a_n = 8(2)^{1-n}$

8. What is a formula for the  $n$ th term of the given sequence?

$250, 100, 40, \dots$

A.  $a_n = 625\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{-n}$

B.  $a_n = 625\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^n$

C.  $a_n = 250\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^n$

D.  $a_n = 250\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^{-n}$

9. What is a formula for the  $n$ th term of the given sequence?

12, 6, 3...

A.  $a_n = 24(2)^{1-n}$       B.  $a_n = 24(\frac{1}{2})^{n-1}$

C.  $a_n = 24(\frac{1}{2})^{-n}$       D.  $a_n = 12(2)^{1-n}$

10. What is a formula for the  $n$ th term of the given sequence?

12, 20, 28...

A.  $a_n = 20 + 8(n - 1)$

B.  $a_n = 12 + 8(n + 1)$

C.  $a_n = -4 + 8(n + 1)$

D.  $a_n = 12(8)^n$