	Preliminaries and Objectives	Sequences
Sequences and Recursion White the control of Minnesota and Minnesota an	Preliminaries • Functions and function notation Objectives • Define sequences from an explicit formula • Define sequences from a recursive formula	A sequence is an ordered set of numbers. Typically a sequence is denoted $\{a_n\}=\{a_1,a_2,a_3,\ldots\}$ where the subscript indicates the term in the sequence.
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Sequences	Example 1	Example 1
A sequence is an ordered set of numbers. Typically a sequence is an infinite list.	The positive even numbers $=\{2,4,6,8,10\ldots\}$	$E = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10 \dots\}$ $\{e_n\} = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10 \dots\}$ $e_1 = 2, e_2 = 4, e_3 = 6, e_4 = 8$
		$e_{24} = 48$ $e_n = 2n$
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Sequences and Functions	Example 2	Recursion

$$\{e_n\} = \{2, 4, 6, 8 \dots\}$$

Sequence Notation: $e_n = 2n$

Function Notation: f(x) = 2x

Equation of a Line: y = 2x

$$m_n = 2^n - 1$$

 $\{m_n\} = \{1, 3, 7, 15, 31 \dots\}$

- Define the first term
- Give a formula to determine the next term from the previous term

The positive even numbers = $\{e_n\}$ = $\{2, 4, 6, 8...\}$ can be determined from the recursive formula

$$e_1 = 2$$
 $e_{n+1} = e_n + 2$



How much money will you have at the end of each year if you deposit \$100 at 6% interest, compounded annually?

$$\{d_n\} = \{\$106.00, \$112.36, \$119.10...\}$$

$$d_0 = 100$$

$$d_{next} = 1.06 \cdot d_{prev}$$

$$d_n = 100(1.06)^n$$

How much money will you have at the end of 50 years?

$$d_{50} = \$100(1.06)^{50} = \$1842.02$$

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Example 4

$$a_1 = 1$$

 $a_{n+1} = 3a_n - 1$

$$\{a_n\} = \{1, 2, 5, 14, 41, 122 \ldots\}$$

Example 5 - Fibonacci Sequence

$$f_1 = 1, f_2 = 1, f_{n+2} = f_{n+1} + f_n$$

$$\{f_n\} = \{1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89 \dots\}$$

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Example 6

$$c_n = (-1)^n \cdot n$$

$$\{c_n\} = \{-1, 2, -3, 4, -5, 6 \ldots\}$$

Recap

- Explicit definition is formula, much like a function.
- Recursion defines the first term (or first few terms) and a method to calculate later terms based on previous terms.