



EXAM PAPERS PRACTICE

GCSE AQA Maths 8300

Sequences

Answers

*"We will help you to
achieve A Star "*

Answer 1

IT WILL BE IF n IS A WHOLE NUMBER IN

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 108 & = & 3n + 5 \\ -5 & & -5 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{103}{3} = \frac{3n}{3}$$

$$n = \frac{103}{3}$$

THIS IS NOT A WHOLE AND SO 108 IS
NOT A TERM IN THIS SEQUENCE

Answer 2

$$n^{\text{th}} \text{ Term} = 3n - 1$$

So $(n+1)^{\text{th}} \text{ Term} = \underline{\underline{3(n+1) - 1}}$

Answer 3

Here are the first five terms of an arithmetic sequence.

2 5 8 11 14
 ↗ +3 ↗ +3 ↗ +3 ↗ +3

(a) Write down an expression, in terms of n , for the n^{th} term of this sequence.

$$n^{\text{th}} \text{ Term} = 3n + k$$

Find k to make the formula work for $n=1$

When $n=1$ Term = 2.

So k must be -1 so $n^{\text{th}} \text{ Term} = \underline{\underline{3n - 1}}$



Answer 4

Here are the first four terms of an arithmetic sequence.

11 17 23 29
 +6 +6 +6

- (a) Find, in terms of n , an expression for the n th term of this arithmetic sequence.

$$n^{\text{th}} \text{ TERM} = 6n + k$$

CHOOSE k TO MAKE
THE FIRST TERM WORKS

$$n=1: 1^{\text{st}} \text{ TERM} = 6 + k = 11$$

So $k = 5$

$$n^{\text{th}} \text{ TERM} = \underline{6n + 5}$$

Answer 5

Here are the first five terms of an arithmetic sequence.

1 2 3 4 5
2 6 10 14 18
 +4 +4 +4 +4

- (a) Write down an expression, in terms of n , for the n th term of this sequence.

$$n^{\text{th}} \text{ TERM} = 4n + k$$

CHOOSE k TO MAKE
THE FIRST TERM WORK

$$\text{WHEN } n=1, 1^{\text{st}} \text{ TERM IS } 2$$

$$\text{So } k = -2$$

$$n^{\text{th}} \text{ TERM} = \underline{\underline{4n - 2}}$$



Answer 6

TRY SOLVING:
$$\begin{array}{rcl} 6n - 3 & = & 150 \\ +3 & & +3 \\ \hline 6n & = & 153 \end{array}$$

6 DOES NOT GO INTO 153
SO n WILL NOT BE A
WHOLE NUMBER SO BEN
IS WRONG.

**Answer 7**

IF k IS n WILL BE A WHOLE NUMBER

$$\begin{array}{r} 6n + 5 = 121 \\ -5 \quad -5 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{6n}{6} = \frac{116}{6}$$

$$n = \frac{2 \times 58}{2 \times 3}$$

$$n = \frac{58}{3}$$

So 121 IS NOT A TERM IN THIS SEQUENCE

Answer 8

Here are the first five terms of an arithmetic sequence.

$$4 \xrightarrow{+5} 9 \xrightarrow{+5} 14 \xrightarrow{+5} 19 \xrightarrow{+5} 24$$

(a) Find, in terms of n , an expression for the n th term of this sequence.

$$n^{\text{th}} \text{ TERM} = 5n + k \rightarrow k \text{ "MAKES IT WORK"}$$

$$\text{WHEN } n=1 \quad n^{\text{th}} \text{ TERM} = 4$$

$$\text{So } 5 \times 1 + k = 4$$

$$\underline{k = -1}$$

$$\rightarrow n^{\text{th}} \text{ TERM} = 5n - 1$$

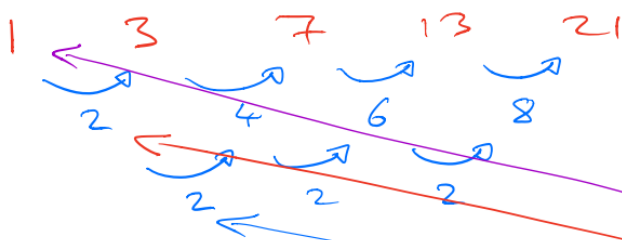


Answer 9

Here are the first 5 terms of a quadratic sequence.

1 3 7 13 21

Find an expression, in terms of n , for the n th term of this quadratic sequence.



$$\frac{2a}{2} = \frac{2}{2}$$

$$\underline{a = 1}$$

$$3a + b = 2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 + b = 2 \\ -3 \quad -3 \end{array}$$

$$\underline{b = -1}$$

$$a + b + c = 1$$

$$1 - 1 + c = 1$$

$$\underline{c = 1}$$

QUADRATIC SEQUENCES

$$n^{\text{th}} \text{ TERM} = an^2 + bn + c$$

$$n=1 \quad n=2 \quad n=3$$

$$a+b+c \quad 4a+2b+c \quad 9a+3b+c$$

$$3a+b \quad 5a+b$$

$$2a$$

COMPARE HIGHLIGHTED TERMS
WITH DIFFERENCES IN YOUR
SEQUENCE TO FIND a, b AND c

$$\underline{\underline{n^{\text{th}} \text{ TERM} = n^2 - n + 1}}$$



Answer 10

- (b) The 3rd term of this sequence is 21 and the 6th term is 96.

Find the value of a and the value of b .
You must show all your working.

$$n=6: 6^{\text{th}} \text{ Term} = a \times 6^2 + b \times 6 \\ = \underline{\underline{36a + 6b}}$$

$$\begin{cases} n=3: 9a + 3b = 21 & \text{--- ①} \\ n=6: 36a + 6b = 96 & \text{--- ②} \end{cases}$$

LINEAR SIMULTANEOUS EQUATIONS
USE "ELIMINATION" METHOD

$$2 \times \text{①} \quad 18a + 6b = 42 \quad \text{--- ③}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{②} - \text{③} \quad \frac{18a}{18} \quad = \frac{54}{18} \\ \underline{\underline{a = 3}} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \rightarrow \text{①} \quad 9 \times 3 + 3b = 21 \\ \quad \quad \quad -27 \quad \quad -27 \\ \hline \quad \quad \quad 3b = -6 \\ \quad \quad \quad \frac{3b}{3} = \frac{-6}{3} \\ \quad \quad \quad \underline{\underline{b = -2}} \end{array}$$



Answer 11

$$n=1 : \quad 1^2 + 1 = \underline{\underline{2}}$$

$$n=2 : \quad 2^2 + 1 = \underline{\underline{5}}$$

$$n=3 : \quad 3^2 + 1 = \underline{\underline{10}}$$

Answer 12

$$\begin{aligned} n=3 : \quad 3^{\text{rd}} \text{ Term} &= a \times 3^2 + b \times 3 \\ &= \underline{\underline{9a + 3b}} \end{aligned}$$

**Answer 13**

Here are the first five terms of a different sequence.

An expression for the n th term of this sequence is $3n - n^2$

(b) Write down, in terms of n , an expression for the n th term of a sequence whose first five terms are

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} 2 & 2 & 0 & -4 & -10 \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ 4 & 4 & 0 & -8 & -20 \end{array}$$

(x2)

$$\begin{aligned} n^{\text{th}} \text{ term} &= (3n - n^2) \times 2 \\ &= \underline{\underline{2(3n - n^2)}} \end{aligned}$$

Answer 14

(b) Show that the 5th term of S is $7 + 5\sqrt{2}$

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} n: & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ n^{\text{th}} \text{ term:} & \sqrt{2} - 1 & 1 & \sqrt{2} + 1 & & \end{array}$$

$\times(\sqrt{2} + 1)$ $\times(\sqrt{2} + 1)$

$$\begin{aligned} 4^{\text{th}} \text{ term} &= (\sqrt{2} + 1)(\sqrt{2} + 1) \\ &= 2 + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} + 1 \\ &= 3 + 2\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5^{\text{th}} \text{ term} &= (3 + 2\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{2} + 1) \\ &= 3\sqrt{2} + 3 + 4 + 2\sqrt{2} \\ &= \underline{\underline{7 + 5\sqrt{2}}} \end{aligned}$$

Common
Ratio
= $\sqrt{2} + 1$



Answer 15

The population of bacteria in flask A at the start of the 10th day is k times the population of bacteria in flask A at the start of the 6th day.

(b) Find the value of k .

$$\text{DAY } n = 1000 \times 1.5^{n-1}$$

$$\text{DAY } 10 = 1000 \times 1.5^9$$

$$\text{DAY } 6 = 1000 \times 1.5^5$$

$$\text{DAY } 10 = k \times \text{DAY } 6$$

$$k = \frac{\text{DAY } 10}{\text{DAY } 6}$$

$$k = \frac{1000 \times 1.5^9}{1000 \times 1.5^5}$$

$$k = \underline{\underline{5.0625}}$$