

Geometric Sequences

Determine if the sequence is geometric. If it is, find the common ratio.

1) $-1, 6, -36, 216, \dots$

2) $-1, 1, 4, 8, \dots$

3) $4, 16, 36, 64, \dots$

4) $-3, -15, -75, -375, \dots$

5) $-2, -4, -8, -16, \dots$

6) $1, -5, 25, -125, \dots$

Given the explicit formula for a geometric sequence find the first five terms and the 8th term.

7) $a_n = 3^{n-1}$

8) $a_n = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n-1}$

9) $a_n = -2.5 \cdot 4^{n-1}$

10) $a_n = -4 \cdot 3^{n-1}$

Finite Geometric Series

Evaluate the related series of each sequence.

1) $2, 12, 72, 432$

2) $-1, 5, -25, 125$

3) $-2, 6, -18, 54, -162$

4) $-2, -12, -72, -432, -2592$

Find the inverse of each function.

9) $h(x) = \sqrt[3]{x} - 3$

10) $g(x) = \frac{1}{x} - 2$

State the =

- end behavior
- y-int
- x-int
- intervals increase/decrease

11) $h(x) = 2x^3 + 3$

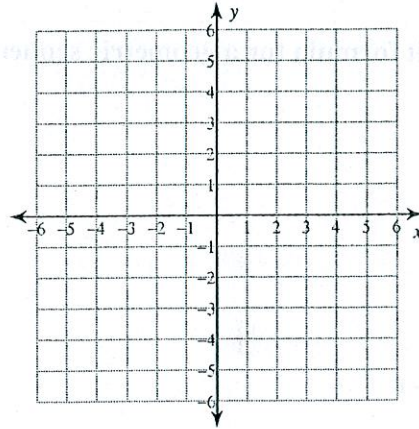
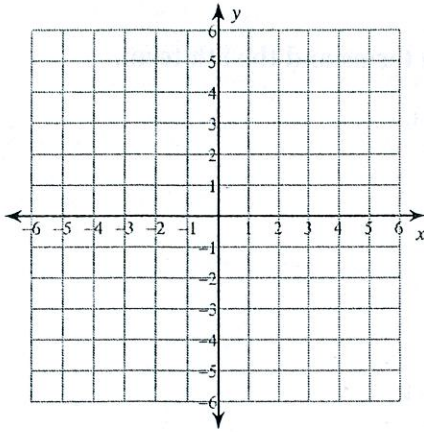
12) $g(x) = -4x + 1$

- Domain & Range (or try to)

Find the inverse of each function. Then graph the function and its inverse. Also

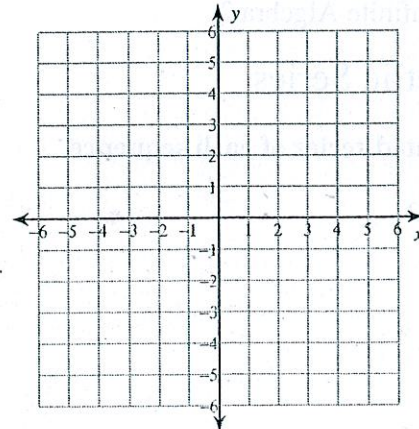
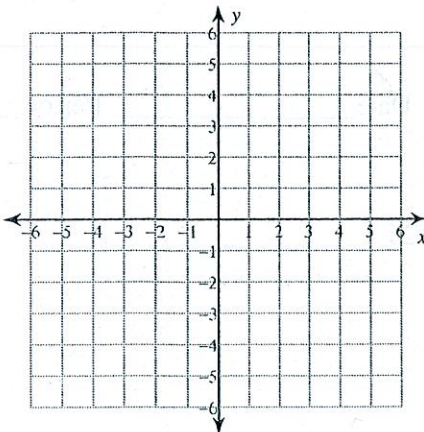
17) $f(x) = -1 - \frac{1}{5}x$

18) $g(x) = \frac{1}{x-1}$



19) $f(x) = -2x^3 + 1$

20) $g(x) = \frac{-x-5}{3}$



1 2/3