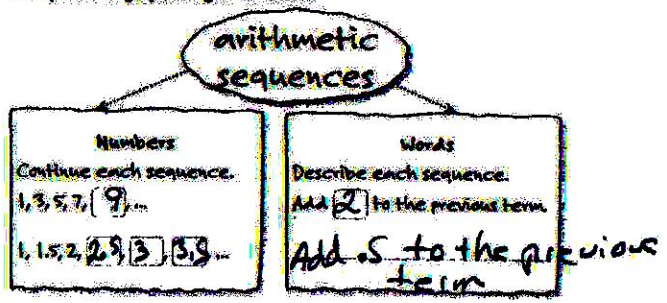
Math 7 Notes
Section 5.2 Sequences

A sequence is an ordered list of numbers. Each number in a sequence is called a term. In an arithmetic sequence, each term is found by adding the same number to the previous term.

Complete the graphic organizer below.



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Each term in a sequence has a specific position in the sequence.

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	...	nth
3,	6,	9,	12,	15,	...	

Find the algebraic expression that represents the nth term.

Position	Value of term
Think: 1	→ 3
2	→ 6
3	→ 9
4	→ 12
5	→ 15
n	→ ? 3n

1000 → 3(1000) = 3000

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6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42

Describe the relationship between the terms in this arithmetic sequence. Add 6 to the previous term

What are the next three terms in the sequence? 30 36 42

Write an algebraic expression for the nth term in the sequence.

1st = 6
2nd = 12
3rd = 18
nth = 6n

Find the value of the 1000th term.

Evaluate 6n when n = 1000

6(1000)

6000

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1, 7, 13, 19, ___, ___, ___

Describe the relationship between the terms in this arithmetic sequence. Add 6 to the previous term

What are the next three terms in the sequence? 25, 31, 37

Write an algebraic expression for the nth term in the sequence.

1st → 1 1·6−5
2nd → 7 2·6−5
3rd → 13 3·6−5
4th → 19 4·6−5
nth → n·6−5

6n−5

Find the value of the 1000th term.

6·1000 − 5
6000 − 5 = 5995

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