## Ch ChPTIERREVIEW

## REVIEW KEY VOCABULARY

- sequence, p. 794
- terms of a sequence, p. 794
- series, p. 796
- summation notation, p. 796
- sigma notation, p. 796
- arithmetic sequence, p. 802
- common difference, p. 802
- arithmetic series, p. 804
- geometric sequence, p. 810
- common ratio, p. 810
- geometric series, p. 812
- partial sum, p. 820
- explicit rule, p. 827
- recursive rule, p. 827
- iteration, p. 830


## VOCABULARY EXERCISES

1. Copy and complete: The values in the range of a sequence are called the $\qquad$ of the sequence.
2. WRITING How can you determine whether a sequence is arithmetic?
3. Copy and complete: $\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{n})$ ? rule gives $a_{n}$ as a function of the term's position number $n$ in the sequence.
4. Copy and complete: In $\mathrm{a}(\mathrm{n})$ ? sequence, the ratio of any term to the previous term is constant.

## REVIEW EXAMPLES AND EXERCISES

Use the review examples and exercises below to check your understanding of the concepts you have learned in each lesson of Chapter 12.

### 12.1 Define and Use Sequences and Series

## EXAMPLE

Find the sum of the series $\sum_{i=1}^{4}\left(i^{2}-4\right)$.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
a_{1}=1^{2}-4=-3 & \text { First term } \\
a_{2}=2^{2}-4=0 & \text { Second term } \\
a_{3}=3^{2}-4=5 & \text { Third term } \\
a_{4}=4^{2}-4=12 & \text { Fourth term }
\end{array}
$$

The sum of the series is $\sum_{i=1}^{4}\left(i^{2}-4\right)=-3+0+5+12=14$.

## EXERCISES

## EXAMPLES

5 and 6
on p. 797
for Exs. 5-8

## Find the sum of the series.

5. $\sum_{n=1}^{6}\left(n^{2}+7\right)$
6. $\sum_{i=2}^{6}(10-4 i)$
7. $\sum_{i=1}^{17} i$
8. $\sum_{k=1}^{25} k^{2}$
