MATHEMATICS 2200 · NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Mathematics 2200

Practice Test

Unit D: Sequences and Series

25 Questions

Original practice test based on the Newfoundland and Labrador curriculum. Work through each question, then check your answers at the end.

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button to let Brett know so he can fix it.

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Question 1

An arithmetic sequence starts $3, 7$. Its term number 8 is

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Question 2

A geometric sequence starts $3, 6$. Its term number 5 is

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Question 3

The sum of the first 6 terms of the arithmetic sequence with first term 4 and common difference 4 is

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Question 4

The sum of the first 3 terms of the geometric sequence with first term 2 and common ratio 3 is

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Question 5

Consider the meaning of the term. In an arithmetic sequence, the difference between consecutive terms is

A) constant

B) increasing

C) decreasing

D) zero

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Question 6

Review the key idea. In a geometric sequence, the ratio between consecutive terms is

A) increasing

B) constant

C) decreasing

D) zero

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Question 7

The sum to infinity of the geometric series with first term 20 and common ratio $\frac{1}{4}$ is

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Question 8

The sequence $3,\ 6,\ 12,\ 24$ is

A) arithmetic with common difference 3

B) geometric with common ratio 3

C) neither

D) geometric with common ratio 2

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Question 9

An arithmetic sequence has first term 7 and second term 12. Its common difference is

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Question 10

Use what the term means. The general term of an arithmetic sequence with first term a and common difference d is

A) $a \times d^n$

B) $a + (n - 1) \times d$

C) $a + n \times d$

D) a / d

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Question 11

A quantity starts at 5 and multiplies by 3 each step. After 3 steps, its value is

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Question 12

In an arithmetic sequence, two terms are 10 and 30 with one term between them. The middle term is

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Question 13

A geometric sequence begins $6,\ 12,\ 24.$ Its next term is

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Question 14

Consider the rule in general. An infinite geometric series converges only when the absolute value of the common ratio is

A) greater than 1

B) less than 1

C) equal to 1

D) greater than 0

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Question 15

An arithmetic sequence starts $2,\ 8.$ Its term number 10 is

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Question 16

A geometric sequence starts $4,\ 12$. Its term number 5 is

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Question 17

The sum of the first 10 terms of the arithmetic sequence with first term 2 and common difference 3 is

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Question 18

The sum of the first 4 terms of the geometric sequence with first term 3 and common ratio 2 is

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Question 19

Consider the concept in general. In an arithmetic sequence, the difference between consecutive terms is

A) increasing

B) decreasing

C) constant

D) zero

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Question 20

Review the concept. In a geometric sequence, the ratio between consecutive terms is

A) increasing

B) decreasing

C) zero

D) constant

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Question 21

The sum to infinity of the geometric series with first term 12 and common ratio $\frac{1}{2}$ is

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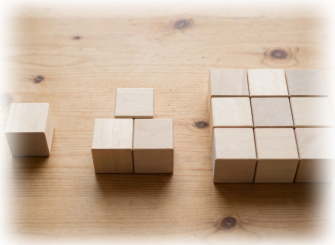

Question 22

The sequence $2,\ 5,\ 8,\ 11$ is

A) geometric with common ratio 3

B) arithmetic with common difference 3

C) arithmetic with common difference 2

D) neither

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Question 23

An arithmetic sequence has first term 3 and second term 11. Its common difference is

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Question 24

Consider the principle in general. The general term of an arithmetic sequence with first term a and common difference d is

A) $a \times d^n$

B) $a + n \times d$

C) a / d

D) $a + (n - 1) \times d$

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Question 25

A quantity starts at 10 and multiplies by 2 each step. After 5 steps, its value is

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ANSWER KEY

1. 31
2. 48
3. 84
4. 26
5. A
6. B
7. 26.7
8. D
9. 5
10. B
11. 135
12. 20
13. 48
14. B
15. 56
16. 324
17. 155
18. 45
19. C
20. D
21. 24
22. B
23. 8
24. D
25. 320

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