

AQA Qualifications

AQA Level 2 Certificate FURTHER MATHEMATICS

Level 2 (8360)

Worksheet 11 Sequences Our specification is published on our website (<u>www.aqa.org.uk</u>). We will let centres know in writing about any changes to the specification. We will also publish changes on our website. The definitive version of our specification will always be the one on our website, this may differ from printed versions.

You can get further copies of this Teacher Resource from: The GCSE Mathematics Department AQA Devas Street Manchester M16 6EX

Or, you can download a copy from our All About Maths website (http://allaboutmaths.aqa.org.uk/).

Copyright © 2012 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.

AQA retains the copyright on all its publications, including the specifications. However, registered centres for AQA are permitted to copy material from this specification booklet for their own internal use.

AQA Education (AQA) is a registered charity (number 1073334) and a company limited by guarantee registered in England and Wales (number 3644723). Our registered address is AQA, Devas Street, Manchester M15 6EX.





Question 1

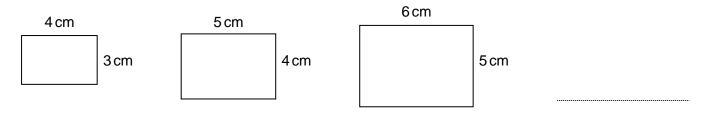
250 246 242 238 Which term is the first to have a negative value? (4 marks Question 2						
Question 2						
Manual and the state of the second state of th						
Work out the <i>n</i> th term of this quadratic sequence.						
8 9 14 23 36 (4 marks)	2					
(4 marks	5)					
Question 3						
(a) Show that the <i>n</i> th term of the quadratic sequence						
4 10 18 28 is $n^2 + 3n$	- 1					
(3 marks	S)					
(b) Hence, write down the <i>n</i> th term of these quadratic sequences.						
(b) (i) 5 11 19 29 (1 mark	·k)					
(b) (ii) 5 12 21 32 (1 mark	k)					



Question 4 (non calculator)

(a)	Write down the <i>n</i> th term of the linear sequence						
		4	7	10	13		(1 mark)
(b)	Hence, write down the <i>n</i> th term of the quadratic sequence.						
		16	49	100	169		(1 mark)
(c)	For the sequence in part 4(b), show that the 30th term is equal to the product of the 2nd and 4th terms				equal to the product	(3 marks)	

Question 5



This pattern of rectangles continues.

Show that the sequence of numbers formed by the areas of these rectangles has *n*th term

$$n^2 + 5n + 6$$
 (4 marks)

Question 6

A linear sequence starts

a+b a+3b a+5b a+7b

The 5th and 8th terms have values 35 and 59.

(a)	Work out a and b .	(4 marks)

(b) Work out the *n*th term of the sequence. (2 marks)

Question 7

A sequence has *n*th term
$$\frac{3n+1}{n}$$

(a)	Show that the difference between the <i>n</i> th and $(n + 1)$ th terms is $\frac{1}{n(n + 1)}$	(3 marks)
(b)	Which are the first two consecutive terms with a difference less than 0.01?	(2 marks)
(c)	Write down the limiting value of the sequence as $n \rightarrow \infty$	(1 mark)

Question 8

A sequence has *n*th term $\frac{5n+2}{2n}$

Show that the limiting value of the sequence, S, as $n \rightarrow \infty$ is 2.5	(2 marks)
---	-----------

Question 9

Here is the sequence of odd numbers

3 5 7 9

A quadratic sequence is formed by multiplying consecutive odd numbers in successive pairs.

1

3 15 35 63

Work out the *n*th term of this sequence.

Question 10

The *n*th term of a sequence is $\frac{2n^2 - 1}{3n^2 + 2}$

(a)	Show that the difference between the first two terms is	3 10	(3 marks)

(b) Write down the limiting value of the sequence as $n \to \infty$ (1 mark)

(3 marks)