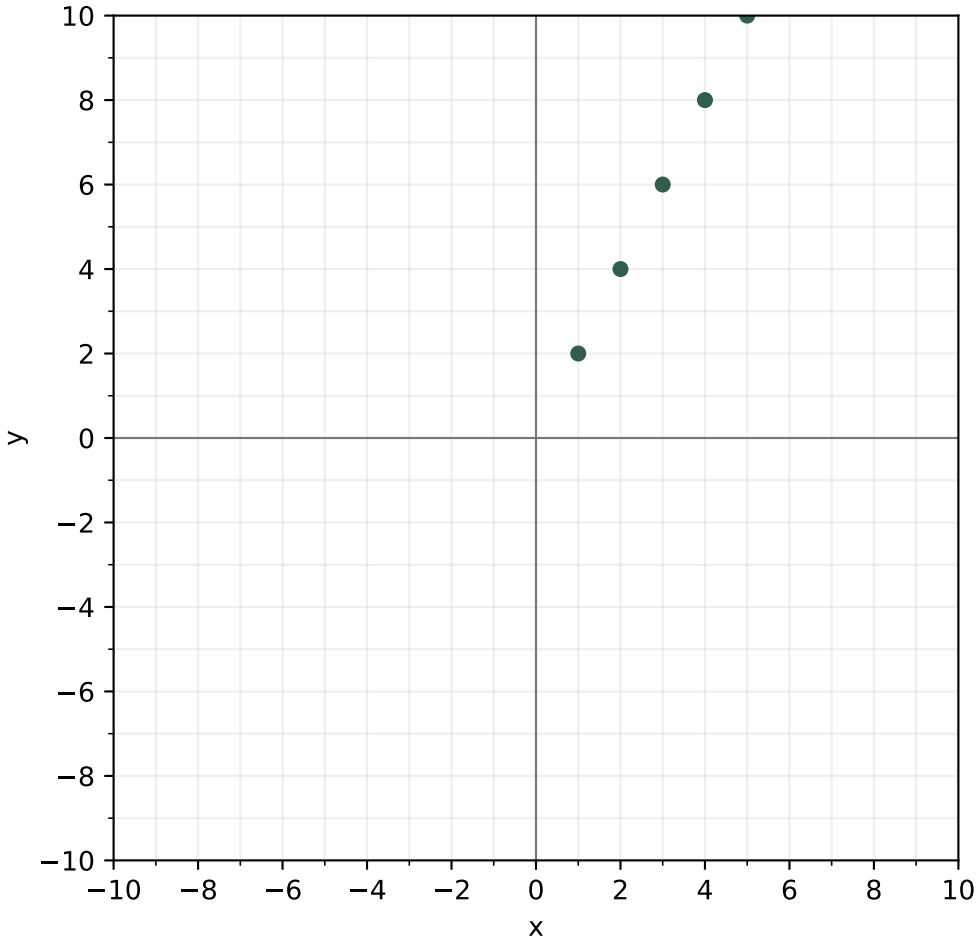
Graphing Arithmetic Sequences

REFERENCE / CASE 1

An arithmetic sequence starts at 2, with common difference 2. Find and graph terms 1 to 5. State a formula for term n, n >= 1.

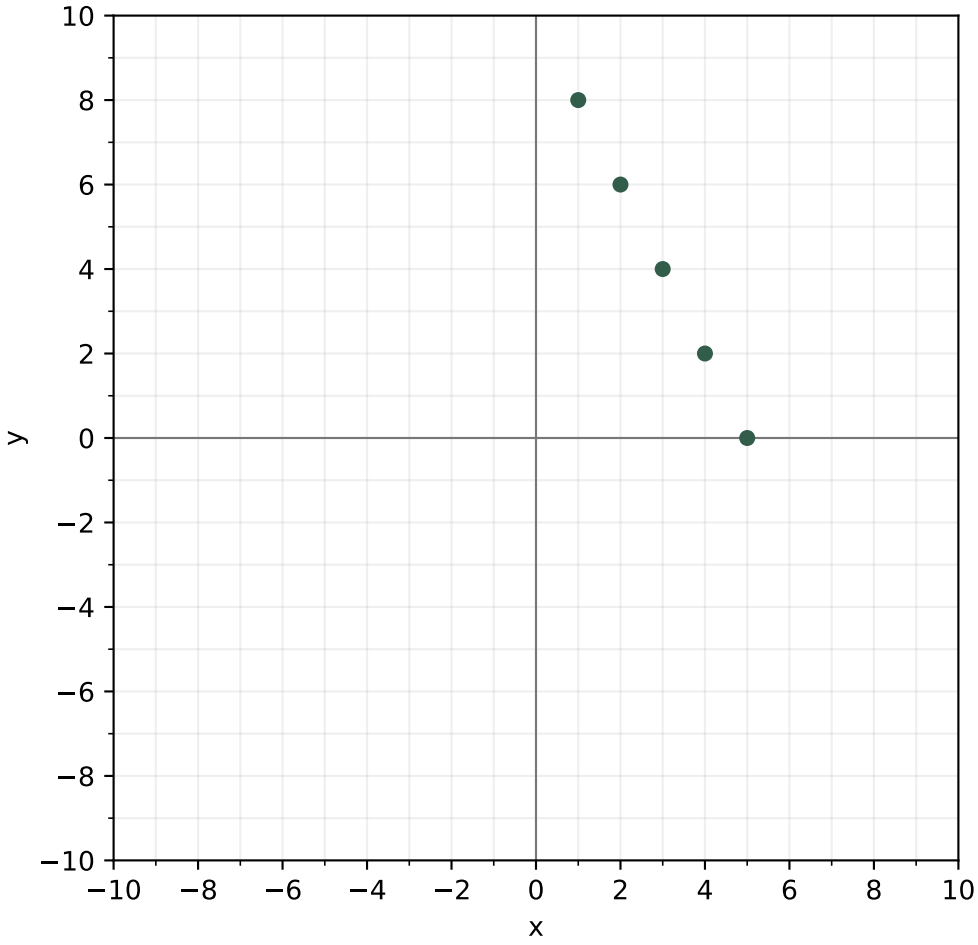


METHOD: The first term is at n=1, not n=0. Add the common difference for each next term. Plot separate points; do not connect them.
Reference diagram supplied. Use the separate practice sheet before checking the worked answer.

Graphing Arithmetic Sequences

REFERENCE / CASE 2

An arithmetic sequence starts at 8, with common difference -2. Find and graph terms 1 to 5. State a formula for term n, n >= 1.

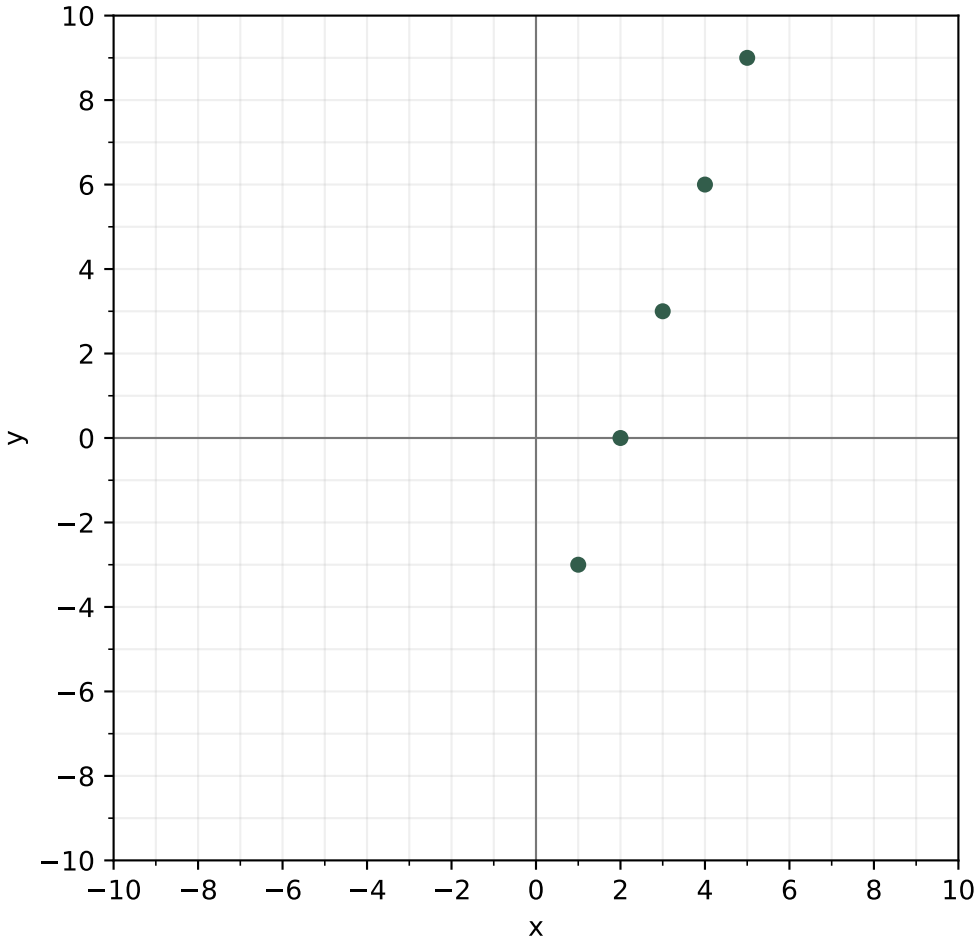


METHOD: The first term is at n=1, not n=0. Add the common difference for each next term. Plot separate points; do not connect them.
Reference diagram supplied. Use the separate practice sheet before checking the worked answer.

Graphing Arithmetic Sequences

REFERENCE / CASE 3

An arithmetic sequence starts at -3, with common difference 3. Find and graph terms 1 to 5. State a formula for term n, n >= 1.

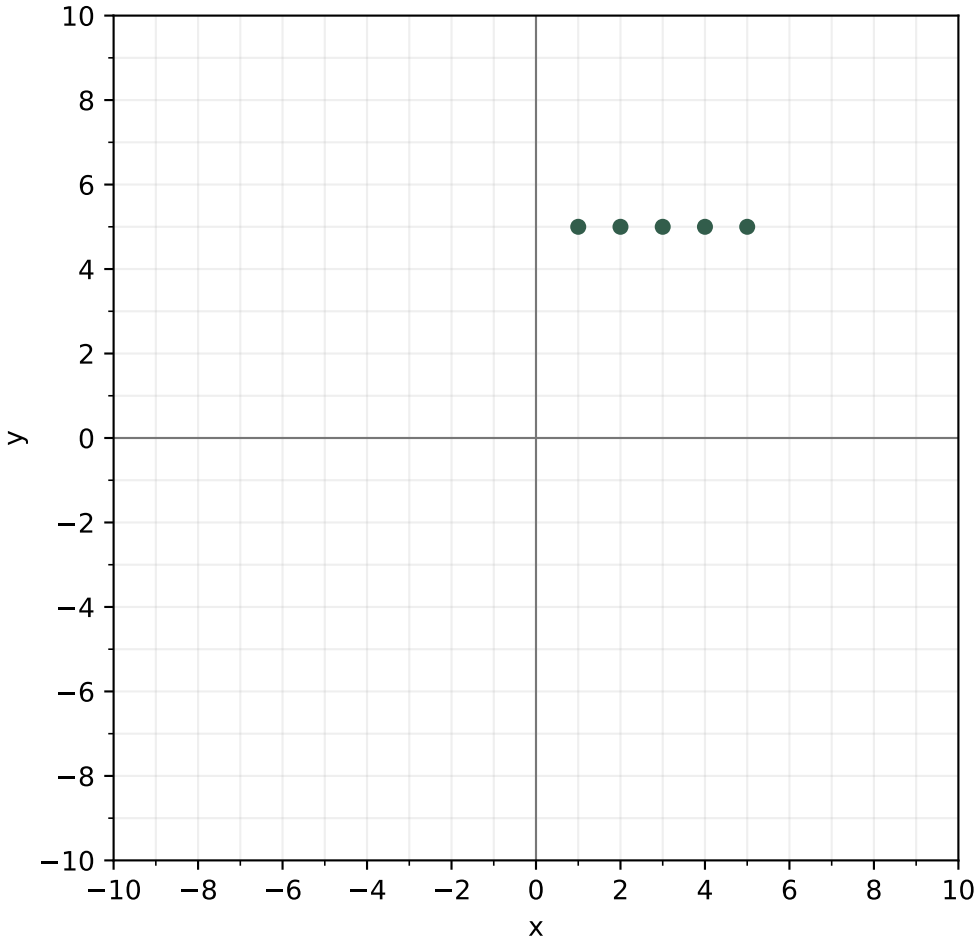


METHOD: The first term is at n=1, not n=0. Add the common difference for each next term. Plot separate points; do not connect them.
Reference diagram supplied. Use the separate practice sheet before checking the worked answer.

Graphing Arithmetic Sequences

REFERENCE / CASE 4

An arithmetic sequence starts at 5, with common difference 0. Find and graph terms 1 to 5.
State a formula for term n, n >= 1.



METHOD: The first term is at n=1, not n=0. Add the common difference for each next term.
Plot separate points; do not connect them.
Reference diagram supplied. Use the separate practice sheet before checking the worked answer.