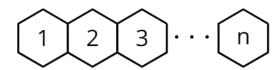


Lesson 9 Practice Problems

1. A party will have hexagonal tables placed together with space for one person on each open side:



a. Complete this table showing the number of people P(n) who can sit at n tables.

n	1	2	3	4	5
P(n)	6				

- b. Describe how the number of people who can sit at the tables changes with each step.
- c. Explain why P(3.2) does not make sense in this scenario.
- d. Define \emph{P} recursively and for the \emph{n}^{th} term.
- 2. Diego is making a stack of pennies. He starts with 5 and then adds them 1 at at time. A penny is 1.52 mm thick.
 - a. Complete the table with the height of the stack h(n), in mm, after n pennies have been added.
 - b. Does h(1.52) make sense? Explain how you know.

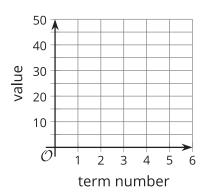
n	h(n)
0	7.6
1	
2	
3	



- 3. A piece of paper has an area of 80 square inches. A person cuts off $\frac{1}{4}$ of the piece of paper. Then a second person cuts off $\frac{1}{4}$ of the remaining paper. A third person cuts off $\frac{1}{4}$ what is left, and so on.
 - a. Complete the table where A(n) is the area, in square inches, of the remaining paper after the n^{th} person cuts off their fracti

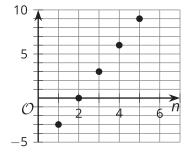
their fraction.	n	A(n)
b. Define A for the n^{th} term.	0	80
c. What is a reasonable domain for the function A ? Explain	1	
how you know.	2	
	2	

- 4. Here is the recursive definition of a sequence: f(1) = 35, f(n) = f(n-1) 8 for $n \ge 2$.
 - a. List the first 5 terms of the sequence.
 - b. Graph the value of each term as a function of the term number.



(From Unit 1, Lesson 7.)

5. Here is a graph of sequence q. Define q recursively using function notation.



(From Unit 1, Lesson 6.)



- 6. Here is a recursive definition for a sequence f: f(0) = 19, f(n) = f(n-1) 6 for $n \ge 1$. The definition for the nth term is $f(n) = 19 6 \cdot n$ for $n \ge 0$.
 - a. Explain how you know that these definitions represent the same sequence.
 - b. Select a definition to calculate f(20), and explain why you chose it.

(From Unit 1, Lesson 8.)

7. An arithmetic sequence j starts 20, 16, . . . Explain how you would calculate the value of the 500th term.

(From Unit 1, Lesson 8.)