## Difference Equations \& Functional Equations

1. Consider the sequence: $3,8,13,18, \ldots$
a. The first term is $\qquad$ . We will denote this by $a_{1}=3$.
b. The second term is $\qquad$ . We will denote this by $a_{2}=$ $\qquad$ .
c. The third term is _. We will denote this by $a_{3}=$ $\qquad$
d. The fourth term is the third term plus $\qquad$ . We write $a_{4}=a_{3}+$ $\qquad$ .

$$
\text { So, } \mathbf{a}_{4}=
$$

$\qquad$
e. The fifth term is the fourth term plus $\qquad$ . We write $a_{5}=a_{4}+$ $\qquad$ .
So, $\mathrm{a}_{5}=$ $\qquad$ .
f. $\quad a_{6}=a_{5}+$ $\qquad$ = $\qquad$ .
g. The next term in the sequence is always the previous term plus $\qquad$ .
k. The $n^{\text {th }}$ term is the $(n-1)^{\text {st }}$ term plus $\qquad$ .
l. $a_{n}=a_{n-1}+$ $\qquad$ . (This is called a difference equation.)

This sequence can be defined by recursion via a difference equation:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{a}_{1}=3 \text { and, } \\
& \mathbf{a}_{n}=a_{n-1}+5 \text { for } n \geq 1 .
\end{aligned}
$$

This sequence can also be defined explicitly by the functional equation

$$
a_{n}=5 n-2 .
$$

2. Consider the sequence in the following table.

| $\mathbf{n}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{b}_{\mathbf{n}}$ | 5 | $\mathbf{9}$ | 13 | 17 | 21 |  |  |

a. Complete the table.
b. Is this an arithmetic sequence? Why or why not?
c. Define the sequence recursively using a difference equation.
d. Define the sequence explicitly using a functional equation.
3. Consider the sequence in the following table. Here we start with $\mathbf{n}=\mathbf{0}$.

| $\mathbf{n}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{c}_{\mathrm{n}}$ | $\mathbf{3 2}$ | $\mathbf{4 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 2 . 5}$ |  |  |  |

$1^{\text {st }}$ differences:

| n | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{c}_{\mathrm{n}}$ | 32 | 40 | 50 | 62.5 |  |  |  |

Ratio $\frac{c_{n}}{c_{n-1}}$ :
a. Complete the table.
b. Is this an arithmetic sequence? (Why or why not?)
c. A sequence in which each successive term is obtained by multiplying the previous term by a fixed number is called a geometric sequence. The fixed number is called the common ratio. Is the sequence of this example a geometric sequence? If so what is its common ratio?
d. Define this sequence recursively using a difference equation.
e. Define this sequence explicitly using a functional equation.
4. Consider the sequence in the following table.

| $\mathbf{n}$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{d}_{\mathbf{n}}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 7}$ | $\mathbf{6 0}$ | $\mathbf{8 9}$ |  |  |  |

$1^{\text {st }}$ differences:
$2^{\text {nd }}$ differences:
a. Complete the table.
b. Define the sequence recursively using a difference equation.
c. Later we will define the sequence explicitly using a functional equation.

