

# Dr Oliver Mathematics

## Quadratic Sequences

In this note, we investigate quadratic sequences. The easiest way to do this is to do a few examples.

- Here are the first five terms of an quadratic sequence:

$$0 \quad 7 \quad 18 \quad 33 \quad 52.$$

Find, in terms of  $n$ , an expression for the  $n$ th term of this sequence.

### Solution

Let the

$$nth \text{ term} = an^2 + bn + c.$$

|                             |   |    |    |    |    |
|-----------------------------|---|----|----|----|----|
| Write down the sequence:    | 0 | 7  | 18 | 33 | 52 |
| First line of differences:  | 7 | 11 | 15 | 19 |    |
| Second line of differences: |   | 4  | 4  | 4  |    |

Compare this with the first five  $(an^2 + bn + c)$ s:

$$n = 1 : a \times 1^2 + b \times 1 + c = a + b + c,$$

$$n = 2 : a \times 2^2 + b \times 2 + c = 4a + 2b + c,$$

$$n = 3 : a \times 3^2 + b \times 3 + c = 9a + 3b + c,$$

$$n = 4 : a \times 4^2 + b \times 4 + c = 16a + 4b + c, \text{ and}$$

$$n = 5 : a \times 5^2 + b \times 5 + c = 25a + 5b + c.$$

Table 1 displays the rows, and first and second line of differences.

We compare terms:

$$2a = 4 \Rightarrow a = 2,$$

$$3a + b = 7 \Rightarrow 3 \times 2 + b = 7$$

$$\Rightarrow b = 1,$$

and

$$a + b + c = 0 \Rightarrow 2 + 1 + c = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow c = -3;$$

hence,

$$nth \text{ term} = \underline{\underline{2n^2 + n - 3}}.$$

2. Here are the first five terms of an quadratic sequence:

$$9 \quad 7 \quad -1 \quad -15 \quad -35.$$

Find, in terms of  $n$ , an expression for the  $n$ th term of this sequence.

**Solution**

Let the

$$nth \text{ term} = an^2 + bn + c.$$

Write down the sequence:  $9 \quad 7 \quad -1 \quad -15 \quad -35$

First line of differences:  $-2 \quad -8 \quad -14 \quad -20$

Second line of differences:  $-6 \quad -6 \quad -6$

Table 1 displays the rows, and first and second line of differences.

We compare terms:

$$2a = -6 \Rightarrow a = -3,$$

$$3a + b = -2 \Rightarrow 3 \times (-3) + b = -2 \\ \Rightarrow b = 7,$$

and

$$a + b + c = 9 \Rightarrow -3 + 7 + c = 9 \\ \Rightarrow c = 5;$$

hence,

$$nth \text{ term} = \underline{\underline{-3n^2 + 7n + 5}}.$$

3. Here are the first five terms of an quadratic sequence:

$$x \quad 16 \quad y \quad 80 \quad 127.$$

Find  $x$  and  $y$ .

**Solution**

Let the

$$nth \text{ term} = an^2 + bn + c.$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 x & & 16 & & y & & 80 & & 127 \\
 16 - x & & & & y - 16 & & 80 - y & & 47 \\
 & & x + y - 32 & & 96 - 2y & & y - 33 & & 
 \end{array}$$

We compare terms:

$$\begin{aligned}
 96 - 2y = y - 33 &\Rightarrow 129 = 3y \\
 &\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{y = 43}};
 \end{aligned}$$

now,

$$96 - 2y = 96 - 2 \times 43 = 10,$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
 x + y - 32 = 10 &\Rightarrow x + 43 - 32 = 10 \\
 &\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{x = -1}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

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Write down the sequence:  $a + b + c$        $4a + 2b + c$        $9a + 3b + c$        $16a + 4b + c$        $25a + 5b + c$   
 First line of differences:  $3a+b$        $2a$        $5a + b$        $7a + b$        $9a + b$   
 Second line of differences:  $2a$        $2a$        $2a$        $2a$        $2a$

Table 1: the first five entries of  $an^2 + bn + c$