## Continue non-linear sequences

a) A non-linear sequence is found by doubling the previous term. Continue the sequence.

2, 4, $\square$
$\square$
b) A different non-linear sequence is found by tripling the previous term. Continue the sequence.
1, 3, $\square$
$\square$
$\square$

2 Write the next three terms in these non-linear sequences. Describe what is happening in each sequence.
a) $160,80,40$, $\square$
$\square$
$\square$
b) 1, 4, 16, $\square$
$\square$
$\square$
c) $4,7,11,18,29$, $\square$
$\square$
$\square$
d) $4400,5400,7400,10400$, $\square$
$\square$
$\square$
e) $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{16}$,


Continue the sequences.
sequence $A: \quad 2,6,18$, $\square$
$\square$ $\square$
sequence $B: \quad 2,32,62$, $\square$
$\square$
$\square$

Which sequence will reach 200 first? $\qquad$

Explain how you know.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

In which position will the number in sequence A be greater than sequence $B$ ?
$\qquad$

How many different sequences, linear or non-linear, can you create starting with 15, $45 \ldots$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

Compare answers with a partner.

A sequence starts with the number 23
The next term is found by multiplying the previous term by 2 and then adding 7
a) Write the first six terms of the sequence.
b) What do you notice about the terms?

6 Continue each sequence using this rule.

To find the next term in the sequence, you multiply the previous term by 3 and subtract 2

1st
2nd
3rd
4th 5th

1 $\square$
$\square$
$\square$$\square$

2 $\square$
$\square$
$\square$
$\square$

3 $\square$
$\square$
$\square$
$\square$
4 $\square$
$\square$
$\square$

If you compare all of the 2nd terms, they form a linear sequence with a constant difference of 3
a) Is Eva correct? Explain how you know.
$\qquad$
b) What do you notice when you compare the 3rd terms of each sequence?
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
c) Compare the constant differences between the same terms of each sequence.

What do you notice?
d) What do you predict will happen with the 10th term of each sequence?

Create a geometric sequence where the last digit is always 4

