

Example 3**Self Tutor**

Find k given that $3k + 1$, k , and -3 are consecutive terms of an arithmetic sequence.

Since the terms are consecutive, $k - (3k + 1) = -3 - k$ {equating differences}

$$\therefore k - 3k - 1 = -3 - k$$

$$\therefore -2k - 1 = -3 - k$$

$$\therefore -1 + 3 = -k + 2k$$

$$\therefore k = 2$$

or Since the middle term is the arithmetic mean of the terms on either side of it,

$$k = \frac{(3k + 1) + (-3)}{2}$$

$$\therefore 2k = 3k - 2$$

$$\therefore k = 2$$

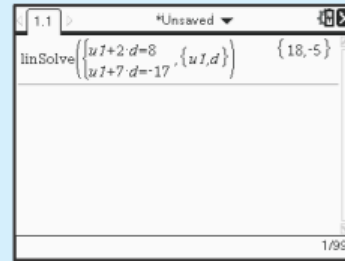
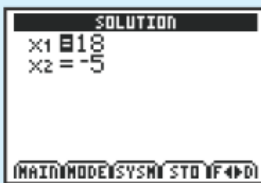
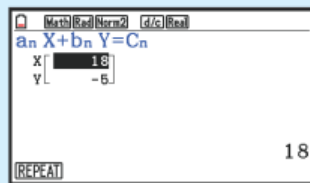
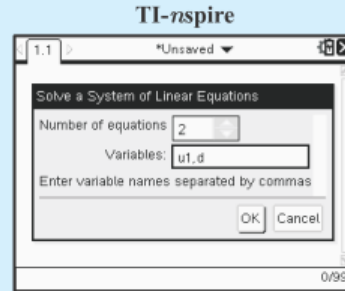
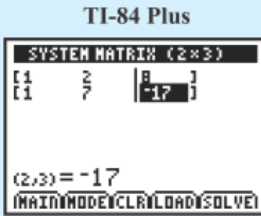
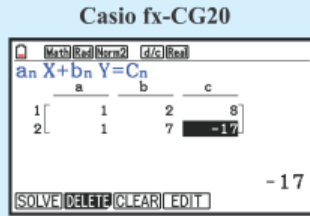
Example 4

Find the general term u_n for an arithmetic sequence with $u_3 = 8$ and $u_8 = -17$.

$$u_3 = 8 \quad \therefore u_1 + 2d = 8 \quad \dots (1) \quad \{\text{using } u_n = u_1 + (n - 1)d\}$$

$$u_8 = -17 \quad \therefore u_1 + 7d = -17 \quad \dots (2)$$

We now solve (1) and (2) simultaneously using technology:



$$\therefore u_1 = 18 \quad \text{and} \quad d = -5$$

Now $u_n = u_1 + (n - 1)d$

$$\therefore u_n = 18 - 5(n - 1)$$

$$\therefore u_n = 18 - 5n + 5$$

$$\therefore u_n = 23 - 5n$$

Check:

$$u_3 = 23 - 5(3)$$

$$= 23 - 15$$

$$= 8 \quad \checkmark$$

$$u_8 = 23 - 5(8)$$

$$= 23 - 40$$

$$= -17 \quad \checkmark$$

