

Agenda:

* Announcements:

1. Quiz on Wednesday, starting with 8.5 content
2. Reminder: Project write-up due on Monday

* Today:

- Arithmetic sequences
- Quadratic sequences
- *These topics are not in your text.*

Handshakes:

Case 1: Two teams with same number of players shake hands.

How many handshakes with teams of 5 players? 10? n ?

$$\begin{array}{l} A \\ B \\ C \\ D \\ E \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 5 \times 5 = h \\ 10 \times 10 = h \\ n \times n = h \end{array}$$

Case 2: Two teams, where one team has one additional player.

- e.g. 10 players and 9 players?
e.g. 15 players and 14 players?
e.g. n and $n-1$?

$$h = n(n-1) = n^2 - n = 10^2 - 10 = 90 \quad (n \text{ is the \# on larger team})$$

$$h = n^2 + n \quad (n \text{ is \# on smaller team})$$

$81 + 9 = 90$

$$\rightarrow n_* = n - 1$$

$$h = (n-1)^2 + (n-1)$$

$$h = n^2 - 2n + 1 + n - 1$$

$$= n^2 - n \quad \checkmark$$

Case 3: Members of the same team exchange high fives.

How many high fives on a Quiz Bowl team of 4? 12? n ?

$n=4:$ $(n-1)! = h$

$(4-1)! = 3! = 6$



$3+2+1 = 6$

if $n=5:$

$4+(3+2+1) = 10$

$(5-1)! = 10$

$24 \neq 10$

if $n=12:$

$11+10+\dots+2+1$

Sum of 1st n -integers. $\frac{n(n+1)}{2} = h$

$\frac{11(12)}{2} = 132/2 = 66$

handshakes for n -person team. $\frac{(n)(n-1)}{2} = h$



Handshakes follow-up:

For cases 1, 2, and 3, make a table showing the number of players and number of handshakes/high fives.

HANDOUT

Case 1: (handshakes, same number of players)

Players:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
High fives:	1	4	9	16	25	36	49	64	81	100

Case 2: (handshakes, one extra player)

* smaller of 2 teams

Players:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
High fives:	2	6	12	20	30	42	56	72	90	110

Case 3: (high fives on one team)

Players:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
High fives:	0	1	3	6	10					

Handshakes follow-up:

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Case 2: (handshakes, one extra player)

*small team

Players*:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
High fives:	2	6	12	20	30	42	56	72	90	

Case 3: (high fives on one team)

Players:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
High fives:	0	1	3	6	10	15	21	28	36	45

Handshakes follow-up:

Case 2: (handshakes, one extra player)

*small team

$$h = n(n+1)$$

Players*:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
High fives:	2	6	12	20	30	42	56	72	90	110



1. Is the relationship between players and handshakes linear? *No.*
How can you tell?

-slope not constant

2. Describe a pattern that would help you predict the number of handshakes for larger teams.

3. Tyler expressed the number of handshakes as $n(n-1)$.

Asuko expressed the number of handshakes as $n^2 - n$.

How might each student have thought about the equation?

Case 3: (high fives on one team)

Players:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
High fives:	0	1	3	6	10	15	21	28	36	45

$$\frac{4-0}{2-1} = 4$$

1. Is the relationship between players and high fives linear?

No.

2. Describe a pattern that would help you predict the number of high fives for larger teams.

Graph these relationships for players $n = 1$ to 10:

HW

Case 1: (handshakes, same number of players)

Players:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
High fives:	1	4	9	16	25	36	49	64	81	100

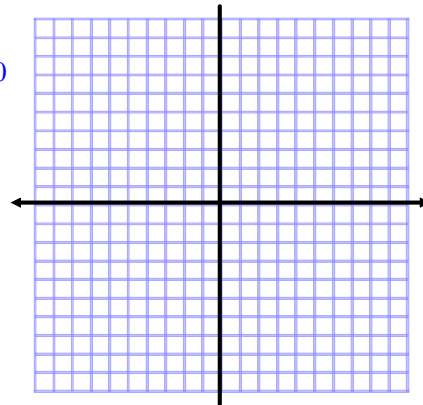
Case 2: (handshakes, one extra player)

*small team

Players*:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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Players:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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1. Are these relationships quadratic?

First and Second Differences:

Calculate the first difference and second difference for the following tables. What do you notice?

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Case 2: (handshakes, one extra player)
*small team

Players*:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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Case 3: (high fives on one team)

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Definition: A sequence is a function whose domain is the set of natural numbers $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots\}$.

- A) $f(n) = 5n - 3$ <-- a linear sequence
- B) $g(n) = n^2 - n + 3$ <-- quadratic sequence
- C) $h(n) = 3^n + 1$ <-- exponential sequence

1. Write out the first few terms of the sequences f , g , and h .
2. Calculate the first and second differences for each sequence.

What do you notice?