

An arithmetic sequence is produced by adding each term in a sequence by a constant value (common difference) to obtain the next term.

Find the n th term of the following arithmetic sequences:

2, 4, 6, 8, ...

4, 7, 10, 13, ...

3, -1, -5, -9

x , $x + 5$, $x + 10$, $x + 15$

a , $a + d$, $a + 2d$, $a + 3d$

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The formula for the n th term of an arithmetic sequence is:

$$u_n = a + (n - 1)d$$

where a is the first term and d is the common difference.

Find the n th term of each arithmetic sequence.

a 6, 20, 34, 48, 62

b 101, 94, 87, 80, 73

A sequence is generated by the formula $u_n = an + b$

where a and b are constants to be found.

Given that $u_3 = 5$ and $u_8 = 20$, find the values of the constants a and b .

In the following arithmetic progression, the first three terms and the last term are given. Find the number of terms.

-3, $-1\frac{1}{2}$, 0, ..., 12

The first three terms of an arithmetic sequence are 1, k^2 , $20 - k$. Calculate both values of k and hence the three terms in each possible sequence.

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