# Mathematics poster

Sequence:

A sequence is a selection of numbers and letters that correspond in certain ways. For example 1 2 3 4 would be a numerical sequence that goes up in ones. There are different types of sequence.

Quadratic sequence

A quadratic sequence is a sequence of numbers in which the second differences between each consecutive term differ by the same amount, called a common second difference.
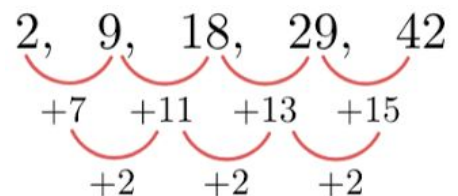
Geometric Sequence

In mathematics, a geometric progression, also known as a geometric sequence, is a sequence of numbers where each term after the first is found by multiplying the previous one by a fixed, non-zero number called the common ratio. For example, the sequence 2, 6, 18, 54 is a geometric progression with common ratio 3.

Recursive sequence

A recursive sequence, also known as a recurrence sequence, is a sequence of numbers indexed by an integer and generated by solving a recurrence equation.

Term

In Algebra a term is either a single number or variable, or numbers and variables multiplied together. Terms are separated by + or − signs.
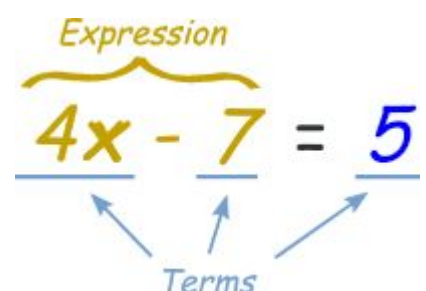
Term-To-Term rule

A term to term rule allows you to find the next number in the sequence if you know the previous term (or terms.) This is also called a recursive rule. For example, if the sequence is 1,3,5,7,... then in order to find the next term you add 2 to the previous term. or in general.

Position-to-Term rule

A position to term rule refers to a position sequence that carries on through a sequenced pattern that is uneven. It is usually used to find out the next number in a sequence.

Common Difference

The common difference is the difference between two numbers in an arithmetic sequence. For example, 1357 has a common difference of 2.

Common Ratio

For a geometric sequence or geometric series, the common ratio is the ratio of a term to the previous term. This ratio is usually indicated by the variable r. Example: The geometric series 3, 6, 12, 24, 48 has common ratio r = 2.

Linear sequence

Linear sequences. A number pattern which increases (or decreases) by the same amount each time is called a linear sequence. The amount it increases or decreases by is known as the common difference.