

TI-83+

MODE: Put your calculator into sequence mode.

- **To generate a list of terms in a sequence** $\{a_n\} = \{f(n)\}$

Method 1: On the Y = menu: nMin = 1
 u(n) = f(n)
 u(nMin) = value of term a_1

On the Tblset menu: TblStart = 1
 Δ Tbl = 1
 Auto
 Auto

Go to TABLE to view the terms of the sequence

Method 2: On the home screen, type seq(f(n),n,1,k,1) (where k is the number of terms you want to see) then press <ENTER>

Note: seq can be found in LIST OPS or in catalog

- **To graph the terms of a sequence**

On the Y = menu nMin = 1
 u(n) = f(n)
 u(nMin) = value of term a_1

Set an appropriate window, have your calculator in dot mode; press GRAPH

- **To generate and graph a sequence of partial sums for the series** $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$

On the Y = menu, enter nMin = 1
 u(n) = sum(seq(f(n),n,1,n,1))
 u(nMin) = value of term a_1

Note: sum can be found in LIST MATH or in catalog

On the Tblset menu: TblStart = 1
 Δ Tbl = 1
 Auto
 Auto

Go to TABLE to view the terms of the sequence of partial sums; press GRAPH to see the sequence of partial sums graphed. You can also use the TRACE key to read out the values of the partial sums.

TI-86

- **To generate a list of terms in a sequence $\{a_n\} = \{f(n)\}$**

On the home screen, enter $\text{seq}(f(n),n,1,k,1)$ and press enter to generate the first k terms.

Note: seq can be found in MATH MISC

- **To generate and graph a sequence of partial sums for the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$**

On the Y = menu, enter $y1 = \text{sum seq}(f(x),1,x,1)$ and press GRAPH.

If you set $X_{\min} = 0$ and $X_{\max} = 126$ on the WINDOW menu, you can TRACE on the graph to read the values of the partial sums.