

2. **REINFORCE** Find the first four terms of a sequence using the recursive definition.

a. $f(1) = 6$
 $f(n) = f(n - 1) - 5$
for integer values of $n > 1$

b. $f(0) = 8$
 $f(n) = 2f(n - 1) + 6$
for integer values of $n > 0$

c. $f(1) = 2, f(2) = 5$
 $f(n) = 2f(n - 2) + f(n - 1)$
for integer values of $n > 2$

d. $f(1) = 2$
 $f(n) = -3f(n - 1) + [f(n - 1)]^2$
for integer values of $n > 1$

e. $f(0) = -1,$
 $f(1) = 3$
 $f(n) = f(n - 1) \cdot f(n - 2)$
for integer values of $n > 2$

8. **REINFORCE** Consider the sequence -5, 1, 7, 13, 19, 25.... Write a recursive definition and a general formula for this sequence.