Give an Example — Linear Sequences

For each linear sequence, write down the first five terms and the nth term rule.

A	An increasing linear sequence with a first term of 6	e.g. $6, 10, 14, 18, 22, \ldots$ $4n + 2$
B	An increasing linear sequence with a second term of 7	e.g. $5, 7, 9, 11, 13, \ldots$ $2n + 3$
C	A linear sequence that is based on the 5 times table	e.g. $6, 11, 16, 21, 26, \ldots$ $5n + 1$
D	A linear sequence where the difference between terms is 3	e.g. $4, 7, 10, 13, ..$ $3n + 1$
E	A decreasing linear sequence with a first term of 12	e.g. $12, 11, 10, 9, \ldots$ $13 - n$
F	A decreasing linear sequence where the difference between terms is 7	e.g. $10, 3, -4, -11, \ldots$ $17 - 7n$
G	A linear sequence with only positive terms	e.g. $14, 16, 18, 20, \ldots$ $2n + 12$
H	An increasing linear sequence that has the terms 3 and 15	e.g. $1, 3, 5, 7, \ldots$ $2n - 1$
I	A linear sequence with only negative terms	e.g. $-3, -6, -9, -12, \ldots$ $-3n$
J	An increasing linear sequence that has decimal terms	e.g. $3, 3.2, 3.4, 3.6, \ldots$ $0.2n + 2.8$
K	A linear sequence where all terms are even numbers	e.g. $16, 20, 24, 28, \ldots$ $4n + 12$
L	A linear sequence where all the terms end in a 3	e.g. $13, 23, 33, 43, \ldots$ $10n + 3$
M	An increasing linear sequence where alternate terms are odd	e.g. $1, 4, 7, 10, \ldots$ $3n - 2$
N	An increasing linear sequence where the 3rd term is twice the 1st term	e.g. $8, 12, 16, 20, \ldots$ $4n + 4$
O	A decreasing linear sequence where the 5th term is half of the 2nd term	e.g. $14, 12, 10, 8, 6, \ldots$ $16 - 2n$