

1. Use mathematical induction on positive integer  $n$  to prove each of the following:

- (a)  $1(3) + 2(3^2) + 3(3^3) + \dots + n(3^n) = \frac{1}{4} [(2n - 1)3^{n+1} + 3]$ , for  $n \geq 1$ ;
- (b)  $1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + (3n)^2 = \frac{1}{2} [n(3n + 1)(6n + 1)]$ , for  $n \geq 1$ ;
- (c)  $5^{2n-1} + 1$  is divisible by 6 for  $n \geq 1$ .

2. Let  $a$  be a real number, use mathematical induction on positive integer  $n \geq 1$  to prove that

$$a^{n+1} - 1 = (a - 1)(a^n + a^{n-1} + \dots + a + 1)$$

Do not use any other method.

3. First write sigma form of  $(13)^2 + (25)^2 + (37)^2 + \dots + (24n + 1)^2$  and then use identities

$$\sum_{k=1}^m k = \frac{1}{2} [m(m + 1)] \text{ and } \sum_{k=1}^m k^2 = \frac{1}{6} [m(m + 1)(2m + 1)] \text{ to prove that}$$

$$(13)^2 + (25)^2 + (37)^2 + \dots + (24n + 1)^2 = 2n(192n^2 + 168n + 37).$$

4. Express the sum in sigma notation with summation index starting from 1.

- (a)  $2 + \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{5}{2} + \dots + \frac{101}{10}$  ;
- (b)  $2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{5\sqrt{5}} + \dots + \frac{1}{10\sqrt{20}}$  ;
- (c)  $1 - \frac{2}{9} + \frac{6}{25} - \frac{24}{49} + \frac{120}{81} - \dots$ .

5. Use formulas  $\sum_{k=1}^m k = \frac{1}{2} [m(m + 1)]$  ,  $\sum_{k=1}^m k^2 = \frac{1}{6} [m(m + 1)(2m + 1)]$  and  $\sum_{k=1}^m k^3 = \frac{1}{4} [m^2(m + 1)^2]$  to evaluate each of the following sum :

- (a)  $\sum_{\ell=31}^{41} \left[ \frac{1}{22} (\ell - 32)^2 - \frac{2}{11} \right]$  ;
- (b)  $\sum_{j=-11}^{88} [(j + 12)^3 + (j + 12)^2 - j - 12]$ .

6. Prove that  $\sum_{\ell=n}^{\ell=2n} (\ell + 1) = \frac{1}{2} [(n + 1)(3n + 2)]$  with each of the following two methods:

- (a) By mathematical induction on positive integer  $n \geq 1$  ;
- (b) By using the identity  $\sum_{k=1}^m k = \frac{1}{2} [m(m + 1)]$ .

7. For each of the sums  $\sum_{n=4}^{203} \frac{9^{n-3} + 5^{n-1}}{(n - 3)!}$  and  $\sum_{n=0}^{199} \frac{3^{2n+2} + 5^{n+1}}{(n + 1)!}$ , change the summation index to

1 and then use it to write  $\sum_{n=4}^{203} \frac{9^{n-3} + 5^{n-1}}{(n - 3)!} - \sum_{n=0}^{199} \frac{3^{2n+2} + 5^{n+1}}{(n + 1)!}$  as one sum. Simplify as much as possible.