

Attempt all questions and show all your work. Attach to Honesty Declaration Form.

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

- (a) $1(2) + 2(2^2) + 3(2^3) + \cdots + (n-3)(2^{n-3}) = 2[1 + (n-4)2^{n-3}]$ for $n \geq 4$;
- (b) $9^n + (49)^n - 2$ is divisible by 8 for $n \geq 1$;
- (c) $n^3 > (n+1)^2$, for $n \geq 3$;
- (d) $n! > n^3$, for $n \geq 6$.

2. Identities $\sum_{k=1}^m k = \frac{1}{2}[m(m+1)]$ and $\sum_{k=1}^m k^2 = \frac{1}{6}[m(m+1)(2m+1)]$ are given.

- (a) First write the sum $1^2 + 3^2 + 5^2 + \cdots + (4n+1)^2$ in sigma notation and then use the identities to prove that

$$1^2 + 3^2 + 5^2 + \cdots + (4n+1)^2 = \frac{1}{3}(2n+1)(16n^2 + 16n + 3).$$

- (b) Use the identities to evaluate the sum $\sum_{\ell=19}^{29} \left[\frac{1}{20}(\ell-18)^2 - \frac{1}{5} \right]$.

3. Express each of the following in simplified Cartesian form.

- (a) $6\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} + \frac{\sqrt{5}i}{\sqrt{6}}\right)^{10} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} - \frac{\sqrt{5}i}{\sqrt{6}}\right)^8$;
- (b) $\frac{i^{82}(\sqrt{2}+i)^8}{6+3\sqrt{5}i}$;
- (c) $\left(\frac{-\sqrt{3}+3i}{3i-\sqrt{3}}\right)^{20}$.

4. Find a formula for the sigma $\sum_{k=1}^{3n} \frac{2}{(2k+1)(2k+3)}$.

Hint: First write the general term as a subtraction of two terms.

5. Find all solutions of each of the following equations. Express your answers in polar form.

- (a) $x^6 + 6x^4 + 5x^2 = 0$;
- (b) $x^5 + 4x^3 - x^2 - 4 = 0$.