

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)  $1(4) + 2(5) + 3(6) + \cdots + n(n+3) = \frac{1}{3}(n)(n+1)(n+5)$  for  $n \geq 1$ ;
- (b)  $3^{n+1}(n+2)! \geq 2^n(n+3)!$  for  $n \geq 0$ ;
- (c)  $(1 - \frac{1}{3^2})(1 - \frac{1}{4^2})(1 - \frac{1}{5^2}) \cdots (1 - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2}) = \frac{2(n+2)}{3(n+1)}$  for  $n \geq 2$ ;
- (d)  $2^{3n+2} + 3^{6n+1}$  is divisible by 7 for  $n \geq 1$ .

2. Simplify as much as possible using properties of sigma notation.

$$\sum_{n=0}^{1000} (n+1)^6 - \sum_{n=2}^{1000} 2(n+1)^6 + \sum_{n=1}^{999} [(n+2)^6 + 1].$$

3. Identities  $\sum_{k=1}^m k = \frac{1}{2}[m(m+1)]$ ,  $\sum_{k=1}^m k^2 = \frac{1}{6}[m(m+1)(2m+1)]$  and  $\sum_{k=1}^m k^3 = \frac{1}{4}[m^2(m+1)^2]$  are given. Use the identities to evaluate the sum  $\sum_{\ell=100}^{110} [(\ell-100)^3 + (\ell-99)^2 - 4]$ .

4. Find all solutions of the following equation. Express your answers in polar form.

$$(x^4 + 6x^2 + 9)(x^4 + x^3 + 5x^2 + 4x + 4) = 0.$$

Hint: In the right bracket consider  $5x^2$  as  $x^2 + 4x^2$  and then solve it by factoring.

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

- (a)  $\left(\frac{\sqrt[4]{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt[4]{18}}{2}i\right)^{10}$ ;
- (b)  $\frac{1}{81}\left(\frac{1}{2i}\right)^{11}(1-i)^8(-\sqrt{3}-3i)^8$ .

6. Find all solutions of the equation  $2x^5 + \frac{1}{16} = 0$ . Express all solutions in polar form, simplified as much as possible.