

Include your name, the homework number, and your complete work, including any steps used to obtain the answer. Submit a hard copy - written out legibly or printed - before class. (18pts)

Section 5.1

4. Let  $P(n)$  be the statement that  $1^3 + 2^3 + \cdots + n^3 = (n(n+1)/2)^2$  for the positive integer  $n$ . (3pt)
- What is the statement  $P(1)$ ?
  - Show that  $P(1)$  is true, completing the basis step of the proof.
  - What is the inductive hypothesis?
  - What do you need to prove in the inductive step?
  - Complete the inductive step, identifying where you use the inductive hypothesis.
  - Explain why these steps show that this formula is true whenever  $n$  is a positive integer.
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10. a) Find a formula for (2pt)

$$\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)}$$

by examining the values of this expression for small values of  $n$ .

- b) Prove the formula you conjectured in part (a).
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18. Let  $P(n)$  be the statement that  $n! < n^n$ , where  $n$  is an integer greater than 1. (3pt)
- What is the statement  $P(2)$ ?
  - Show that  $P(2)$  is true, completing the basis step of the proof.
  - What is the inductive hypothesis?
  - What do you need to prove in the inductive step?
  - Complete the inductive step.
  - Explain why these steps show that this inequality is true whenever  $n$  is an integer greater than 1.

32. Prove that 3 divides  $n^3 + 2n$  whenever  $n$  is a positive integer. (2pt)

Section 5.3

4. Find  $f(2)$ ,  $f(3)$ ,  $f(4)$ , and  $f(5)$  if  $f$  is defined recursively by  $f(0) = f(1) = 1$  and for  $n = 1, 2, \dots$  (2pt)
- a)  $f(n + 1) = f(n) - f(n - 1)$ .
  - b)  $f(n + 1) = f(n)f(n - 1)$ .
  - c)  $f(n + 1) = f(n)^2 + f(n - 1)^3$ .
  - d)  $f(n + 1) = f(n)/f(n - 1)$ .
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12. Prove that  $f_1^2 + f_2^2 + \dots + f_n^2 = f_n f_{n+1}$  when  $n$  is a positive integer. (2pt)
24. Give a recursive definition of (2pt)
- a) the set of odd positive integers.
  - b) the set of positive integer powers of 3.
44. Use structural induction to show that  $l(T)$ , the number of leaves of a full binary tree  $T$ , is 1 more than  $i(T)$ , the number of internal vertices of  $T$ . (2pt)