

**1.4a** Prove by induction that the sum of the first  $n$  even numbers is  $n^2 + n$ .

**1.4b** Prove by induction that the sum of the first  $n$  numbers of the form 1, 4, 7, 10, ... is  $\frac{n}{2}(3n-1)$ .

**1.4c** Prove by induction that  $2 \sum_{k=0}^n 3^k = 3^{n+1} - 1$ .

**1.4d** Prove by induction that  $\sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} = 0$ .

**1.4e** Prove by induction that  $\sum_{k=0}^n k \binom{n}{k} = n2^{n-1}$ .

**1.4f** Prove by induction that  $\sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k r^k = \frac{1 - (-r)^{n+1}}{1 + r}$ .

**1.4g** Prove that  $n^2 - n$  is even for all integers  $n$ .

**1.4h** Show that  $\sum_{k=0}^n k^2 \geq \frac{n^3}{3}$  for all  $n \geq 0$ .

**1.4i** Show that  $\sum_{k=0}^n k^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$  for all  $n \geq 0$ .

**1.4j** Show that  $\sum_{k=1}^n 3k^2 - 3k + 1 = n^3$  for all  $n \geq 1$ .

**1.4k** Show that  $\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \geq \sqrt{n}$  for all  $n \geq 1$ .

**1.4l** Show that 4 divides  $3^{2n-1} + 1$  for all  $n \geq 1$ .

**1.4m** Show that  $\left| \sum_{k=1}^n x_k \right| \leq \sum_{k=1}^n |x_k|$  for all  $n \geq 1$ .

**1.4n** Show that  $2^{n-1} \leq n!$  for all  $n \geq 1$ .

**1.4o** Show that 133 divides  $11^{n+1} + 12^{2n+1}$  for all  $n \geq 0$ .

**1.4p** If  $F(n)$  is the  $n^{\text{th}}$  Fibonacci number where  $F(0) = F(1) = 1$ , show that  $F(n)$  and  $F(n+1)$  are relatively prime (that is, they share no common factors) for all  $n \geq 0$ .

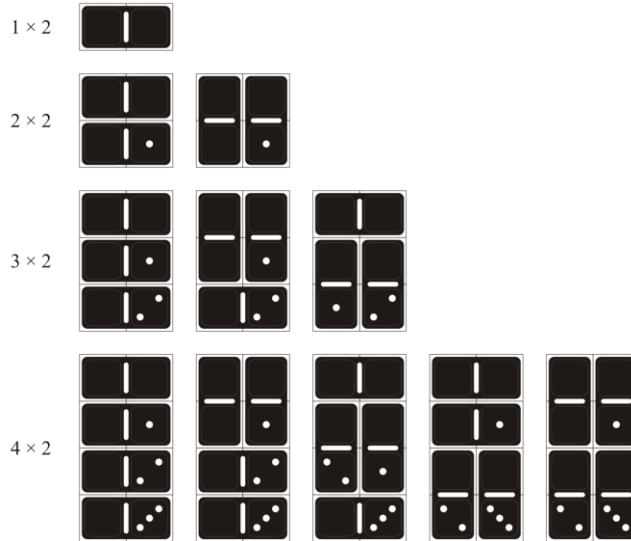
**1.4q** Show that every third Fibonacci number is even.

**1.4r** Show that  $x^n - y^n$  is divisible by  $x - y$  for all  $n \geq 0$ .

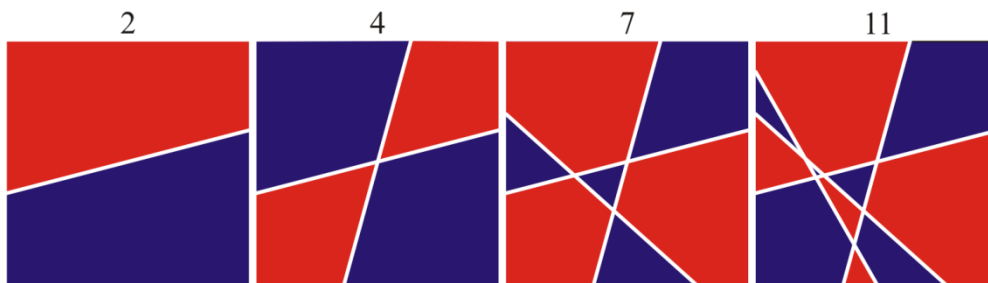
**1.4s** Can you use a proof by induction to prove that  $n^2 \geq 3n - 2$  for all  $n$ ?

**1.4t** Can you use a proof by induction to prove that  $n^2 \geq 7n - 11$  for all  $n$ ?

**1.4u** Come up with a formula that gives  $d_n$ , the number of unique ways in which dominos can be used to tile an  $n \times 2$  grid and then demonstrate that your formula is correct using induction. The image shows that  $d_1 = 1$ ,  $d_2 = 2$ ,  $d_3 = 3$  and  $d_4 = 5$ .



**1.4v** A set of  $n$  lines can be used to divide a plane into a maximum of  $\frac{n^2 + n + 2}{2}$  regions, as is shown in the image. Come up with a recursive formula and show your formula is correct using induction.



**1.4w** Using induction, demonstrate that any  $2^n \times 2^n$  grid with one square deleted can be tiled with triominos, as is shown for  $n = 0, 1$  and  $2$  and suggested for  $n = 3$  in the following image.

