

Attempt all questions and show all your work. Some or all questions will be marked.

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

(a)  $1(3) + 2(3^2) + 3(3^3) + \cdots + (n+1)(3^{n+1}) = \frac{1}{4}[(2n+1)(3^{n+2}) + 3]$  for  $n \geq 1$ ;

(b)  $1(4) + 2(5) + 3(6) + \cdots + 2n(2n+3) = \frac{2}{3}(n)(2n+1)(2n+5)$  for  $n \geq 1$ ;

(c)  $\frac{(2n)!}{(n!)^2} > 2^n$  for  $n \geq 2$ ;

(d)  $a^{3n} - b^{3n}$  is divisible by  $a^2 + ab + b^2$ , where  $a$  and  $b$  are fixed integers and  $n$  is any positive integer.

2. Write the sum in sigma notation.

$$3 - \frac{4(5)}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{9(7)}{\sqrt{5}} - \frac{16(9)}{\sqrt{7}} + \cdots + \frac{121(23)}{\sqrt{21}}$$

3. Consider the sum  $(3)^2 + (8)^2 + (13)^2 + \cdots + (15n-2)^2$ :

(a) Write the sum in sigma notation.

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

$$(3)^2 + (8)^2 + (13)^2 + \cdots + (15n-2)^2 = \frac{1}{2}(n)(450n^2 + 69n - 35).$$

4. Prove that  $\sum_{\ell=1}^{2n} \ell(\ell+1) = \frac{4}{3}[n(n+1)(2n+1)]$  by each of the following two methods:

(a) By mathematical induction on positive integer  $n \geq 1$ .

(b) By using the identities mentioned in part (b) of question 3.

5. Evaluate  $\frac{1}{2^{90}}z^{91} + (-i)^{91} + \frac{-2 + \sqrt{3}i}{i}$ , where  $z = -\sqrt{3} + i$ . Simplify as much as possible.

6. For each of the following statements, if it is true prove it, and if it is false give a counter example.

(a)  $\frac{\bar{z}}{|z|^2} = \frac{1}{z}$ , ( $z \neq 0$ );

(b)  $\arg(z + \bar{z}) = 0$ ;

(c)  $\frac{e^{4\theta^2 i} (e^{\theta i})^4}{e^{i^7}} = \cos(2\theta + 1)^2 + i \sin(2\theta + 1)^2$ .

7. Find all fifth roots of  $z = -16\sqrt{2} - 16\sqrt{2}i$ . Write the roots in exponential form and use principal value of their arguments.