

Homework 3

1. a) when $k=1$ $2 \cdot 1 - 1 = 1^2$ is correct

when $k=n$ is correct $1 + 3 + \dots + 2n - 1 = n^2$

when $k=n+1$ $1 + 3 + \dots + 2n - 1 + 2n + 1 = n^2 + 2n + 1 = (n+1)^2$

so $\sum_{k=1}^n 2k - 1 = n^2$ is correct

c) Assume $A(n) = an^2 + bn + c$

$$A(1) = 1 = a + b + c$$

$$A(2) = 4a + 2b + c = 4$$

$$A(3) = 9a + 3b + c = 9$$

$$\text{so } a = 1 \quad b = 0 \quad c = 0$$

$$\text{so } A(n) = n^2$$

when $n=1$ $1 = 1^2$ correct

$n=2$ $1 + 3 = 4 = 2^2$ correct

$n=3$ $1 + 3 + 5 = 9 = 3^2$ correct

$n=4$ $1 + 3 + 5 + 7 = 16 = 4^2$ correct

2. when $k=1$ $1 = \frac{1(1+1)}{2} = 1$ correct

when $k=n$ $1 + \dots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ Assume this is correct

when $k=n+1$ $1 + \dots + n + n + 1 = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + n + 1$
 $= \frac{n(n+1) + 2(n+1)}{2} = \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2}$ is true

so $\sum_{k=1}^n k = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ is true.

b) the link is 404 cannot found

c) when $n=1$ $1 = \frac{1(1+1)}{2} = 1$ correct

when $n=2$ $1 + 2 = 3 = \frac{2(2+1)}{2} = 3$ correct

when $n=3$ $1 + 2 + 3 = 6 = \frac{3(3+1)}{2} = 6$ correct

when $n=4$ $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 = 10 = \frac{4(4+1)}{2} = 10$ correct.

$$3. \quad A(n) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$$

$$A(1) = a + b + c + d = 1$$

$$A(2) = 8a + 4b + 2c + d = 5$$

$$A(3) = 27a + 9b + 3c + d = 14$$

$$A(4) = 64a + 16b + 4c + d = 30$$

$$\text{so } a = \frac{1}{3} \quad b = \frac{1}{2} \quad c = \frac{1}{6} \quad d = 0$$

$$\text{so } A(n) = \frac{1}{3}n^3 + \frac{1}{2}n^2 + \frac{1}{6}n$$

$$a) \text{ when } k=1 \quad A(1) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} = 1 = 1^2 \text{ correct}$$

$$\text{Assume } k=n \text{ is correct } \quad 1 + 4 + \dots + n^2 = \frac{1}{3}n^3 + \frac{1}{2}n^2 + \frac{1}{6}n = \frac{(2n+1)(n+1)n}{6}$$

$$\text{when } k=n+1 \quad 1 + \dots + n^2 + (n+1)^2 = \frac{(2n+1)(n+1)n}{6} + (n+1)^2$$

$$= \frac{(n+1)(2n^2 + 6n + 6)}{6}$$

$$= \frac{(n+1)(2n^2 + 6n + 6)}{6} = \frac{(n+1)(2n^2 + 7n + 6)}{6}$$

$$= \frac{(n+1)(2n+3)(n+2)}{6}$$

so it is correct

$$b) \text{ when } n=1 \quad 1^2 = \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3}{6} = 1 \text{ correct}$$

$$\text{when } n=2 \quad 1 + 2^2 = 5 = \frac{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{6} = 5 \text{ correct}$$

$$n=3 \quad 1 + 2^2 + 3^2 = 14 = \frac{3 \cdot 4 \cdot 7}{6} = 14 \text{ correct}$$

$$n=4 \quad 1 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 = 30 = \frac{4 \cdot 5 \cdot 9}{6} = 30 \text{ correct}$$

$$4. \text{ when } k=1 \quad 1 = \left(\frac{1 \cdot 2}{2}\right)^2 = 1 \text{ correct}$$

$$\text{Assume } k=n \text{ is correct } \quad 1 + \dots + n^2 = \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\text{when } k=n+1 \quad 1 + \dots + n^2 + (n+1)^2 = \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right)^2 + (n+1)^2$$

$$= \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4} + \frac{4(n+1)^2}{4} = \frac{(n+1)^2(n^2+4)}{4}$$