

CSI 35 Chapter 5 review

1. Compute $\sum_{i=-2}^{26} (5i-8)$

2. Rewrite $\sum_{j=-3}^{n+1} (j+5)^3$

so that the lower limit is 1

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3. Find the sum $15 + 19 + 23 + 27 + \dots + 403$

4. Find the sum $3 + (-12) + 48 + \dots + 12,288$

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5. Is the following proof correct? Justify your answer.

Let's prove that

$$\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{2}{1 \cdot 3} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n-1)n} = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{n} \text{ if } n \in \mathbf{Z}^+$$

let $P(n)$ stand for

Basis step: The result is true when $n=1$ because $\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{1}$

Inductive step: assume that the result, $P(k)$, is true for an integer value $k \geq 1$ (IH), i.e. $\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{2}{1 \cdot 3} + \dots + \frac{1}{(k-1)k} = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{k}$

Let's show that in this case $P(k+1)$ is also true:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{2}{1 \cdot 3} + \dots + \frac{1}{(k-1)k} + \frac{1}{((k+1)-1)(k+1)} &= \text{by IH} = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{((k+1)-1)(k+1)} = \\ &= \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{k(k+1)} = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{-(k+1)+1}{k(k+1)} = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{-k}{k(k+1)} = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{k+1} \end{aligned}$$

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5. Is the following proof correct? Justify your answer.

Let's prove that $\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{2}{1 \cdot 3} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n-1)n} = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{n}$ if $n \in \mathbf{Z}^+$

let $P(n)$ stand for $\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{2}{1 \cdot 3} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n-1)n} = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{n}$

Basis step: The result is true when $n=1$ because $\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{1}$

Inductive step: assume that the result, $P(k)$, is true for an integer value $k \geq 1$ (IH), i.e. $\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{2}{1 \cdot 3} + \dots + \frac{1}{(k-1)k} = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{k}$

Let's show that in this case $P(k+1)$ is also true:

...

We proved that $P(k+1)$ is also true. This completes the inductive step. By mathematical induction we proved that $P(n)$ is true for all positive integers.

q.e.d.

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6. Use *mathematical induction* to prove that for any positive integer n

$$1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 + \dots + n(n+1)(n+2) = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)}{4}$$

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7. Use *mathematical induction* to show that $2^n > n^2 + n$ for all integer values $n > 4$.

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8. Use *mathematical induction* to prove that 3 divides n^3+2n for any positive integer n .

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9. Give a recursive definition of
- a) the set of pairs of positive integers whose sum is odd
 - b) the set of bit strings
 - c) the set of rooted, binary trees

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10. Merge sort the list $8, 2, 4, 5, 10, 9, 7, 3, 1$ in *increasing order*.