

Retrieve your submissions from Homework 1 in Week 2 as well as the solution notes on the course website. Compare solutions around the group.

What counterexample did you pick in Question 1(b)? Can you find others? Do all counterexamples  $n$  have  $(n^2 + 4)$  a multiple of 5?

Now work together as a group on each of the following tasks.

### Task A

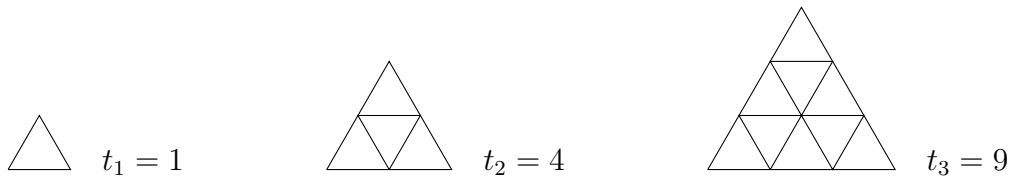
Below are two constructions of numerical sequences. For each one carry out the following steps.

- (a) Extend the sequence given for  $n = 1, 2, 3, 4$ , and 5.
- (b) Write down a conjecture for what you think the  $n$ th term of the sequence would be.
- (c) Prove your conjecture correct or find a counterexample.

For both of these examples there is an obvious conjecture for how the sequence continues: one of those “obvious” conjectures is right and one is wrong.

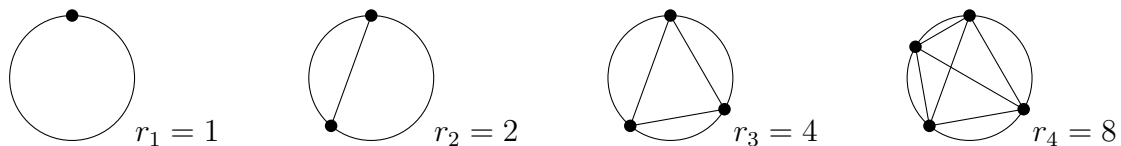
### Triangulation

The sequence  $t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n, \dots$  counts how many small triangles make a big triangle with  $n$  to a side, as shown below.



### Circle Subdivision

The sequence  $r_1, r_2, \dots, r_n, \dots$  counts the largest number of regions a circle can be divided into by straight lines joining  $n$  points on the circumference, as shown below.



**Task B**

Use mathematical induction to prove that for any integer  $n \geq 0$ ,  $7^n - 2^n$  is divisible by 5.

**Task C**

Suppose that  $f_0, f_1, f_2, \dots$  is a sequence defined as follows:

$$f_0 = 5 \quad f_1 = 16 \quad f_k = 7f_{(k-1)} - 10f_{(k-2)} \quad \text{for any integer } k \geq 2.$$

Prove by mathematical induction that  $f_n = 3 \cdot 2^n + 2 \cdot 5^n$  for all non-negative integers  $n$ .

This is Question 6 from Exercise Set 5.4 in the Epp textbook. Does your solution use strong induction or not? How do you tell?

**Task D**

Sequence  $c_0, c_1, c_2, \dots$  is defined below.

$$\begin{aligned} c_0 = 2 \quad c_1 = 2 \quad c_2 = 6 \\ c_k = 3c_{k-3} \quad \text{for every integer } k > 2. \end{aligned}$$

Prove that all elements of the sequence are even.

**Task E**

Calculate  $9^k$  for  $k = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$ , and 5. Use these results to make a conjecture relating the parity of  $n$  to the units digit of  $9^n$  for non-negative integers  $n$ .

Use mathematical induction to prove your conjecture.