

- 1:** (a) Let  $a_1 = 1$  and  $a_{n+1} = 3a_n + 2$  for  $n \geq 1$ . Show that  $a_n = 2 \cdot 3^{n-1} - 1$  for all  $n \geq 1$ .  
(b) Let  $a_1 = 3$  and  $a_{n+1} = 2a_n - 1$  for  $n \geq 1$ . Find a closed form formula for  $a_n$ .  
(c) Let  $a_1 = 2$  and  $a_{n+1} = \frac{5a_n - 4}{a_n}$  for  $n \geq 1$ . Show that  $1 \leq a_n \leq a_{n+1} \leq 4$  for all  $n \geq 1$ .
- 2:** (a) Let  $a_0 = 0$  and  $a_1 = 1$  and for  $n \geq 2$  let  $a_n = a_{n-1} + 6a_{n-2}$ . Show that we have  $a_n = \frac{1}{5}(3^n - (-2)^n)$  for all  $n \geq 0$ .  
(b) Let  $a_0 = 1$  and  $a_1 = 1$  and for  $n \geq 2$  let  $a_n = 2a_{n-1} + a_{n-2}$ . Show that we have  $a_n = \frac{1}{2}((1 + \sqrt{2})^n + (1 - \sqrt{2})^n)$  for all  $n \geq 0$ .
- 3:** (a) Show that  $\sum_{i=1}^n (2i-1)^2 = \frac{n(2n-1)(2n+1)}{3}$  for all  $n \geq 1$ .  
(b) Find a closed form formula for  $\sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^i (2i-1)^2$  for  $n \geq 1$ .
- 4:** (a) Expand  $(2x + 5)^4$ .  
(b) Expand  $(x - \frac{1}{2x})^8$ .  
(c) Find the term involving  $x^8$  in the expansion of  $(\frac{x^3}{6} - \frac{12}{x^2})^{11}$ .
- 5:** (a) Evaluate  $\sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} \frac{1}{2^i}$ .  
(b) Evaluate  $\sum_{i=0}^n \binom{2n}{2i} \frac{1}{2^i}$ .  
(c) Evaluate  $\sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n+i}{i} \frac{1}{2^i}$ .