- 1. (10) Using induction, prove that $2^n > n^2$, $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$, n > 4.
- 2. (10) Do Problem 6 on Page 329.
- 3. (15) Do Problem 8 on Page 329.
- 4. (15) Do Problem 16 on Page 330.
- 5. (15) Do Problem 12 on Page 342.
- 6. (15) Recall that in defining the Fibonacci Sequence Number $\{f_i\}_{i=0}^{\infty}$, we have $f_0 = 0, f_1 = 1, f_n = f_{n-1} + f_{n-2}, \forall n > 1.$

Prove by using induction on n that

$$\begin{bmatrix} f_n \\ f_{n+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^n \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \forall n \ge 1.$$

7. (20) Given the following recurrence equation T(9) = 1,

$$T(n) = 9T(\frac{n}{3}) + n - 8, n = 3^k > 9.$$

- (a) Using the method of repeated substitutions, compute T(n) in closed-form. Remark: You must show at least three substitutions and the general pattern for T(n) clearly for credit.
- (b) Verify the correctness of your solution T(n) using induction.