

Chapter1: Induction.

1. Prove that $1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 \dots + n^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$
2. Prove that $1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 \dots + n^3 = (1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n)^2$
3. Prove that $x^n - y^n = (x - y)(x^{n-1} + x^{n-2}y + \dots + xy^{n-2} + y^{n-1})$
4. Prove that $1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 4 + \dots + n(n+1) = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{3}$
5. Prove that $1 + 3 + 5 + \dots + (2n-1) = n^2$
6. Prove that $\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4} \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{n}{n+1}$
7. Take the Fibonacci Sequence where $F_1 = 1, F_2 = 1, F_3 = 2$ and subsequently $F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$. Prove that $F_1 + F_2 + F_3 + \dots + F_n = F_{n+2} - 1$
8. Prove that $F_1 + F_3 + F_5 + \dots + F_{2n-1} = F_{2n}$
9. Prove that $F_2 + F_4 + F_6 + \dots + F_{2n} = F_{2n+1} - 1$
10. Prove that $F_{n+1}^2 - F_n F_{n+2} = (-1)^n$
11. Prove that $F_1 F_2 + F_2 F_3 + F_3 F_4 + \dots + F_{2n-1} F_{2n} = F_{2n}^2$
12. Prove that $F_1 F_2 + F_2 F_3 + F_3 F_4 + \dots + F_{2n} F_{2n+1} = F_{2n+1}^2 - 1$
13. Take the Lucas Numbers L_n which are defined by the equations $L_1 = 1$ and $L_n = F_{n+1} + F_{n-1}$ for each $n \geq 2$. Prove that $L_n = L_{n-1} + L_{n-2}$ ($n \geq 3$)
14. What is wrong with the following argument: TODO
15. Prove that $F_{2n} = F_n L_n$
16. Prove that $L_1 + 2L_2 + 4L_3 + 8L_4 \dots + 2^{n-1} L_n = 2^n F_{n+1} - 1$
17. Prove that $n(n^2 - 1)(3n + 2)$ is divisible by 24 for each positive integer
18. Prove that if n is an odd positive integer, then $x^n + y^n \mid x + y$