

1) Suppose your calculator only did base 10 logarithms.

Write an expression to compute log base 2 of 64 using only log base 10.

$$\log_{10}(64) / \log_{10}(2)$$

2) Express the following summation in closed form (an expression that can be directly computed from k). $3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + \dots + 2k+1$

$$\begin{aligned} & 2(1+2+3+4+\dots+k) + (1+1+1+1) \\ &= 2(k(k+1)/2) + k \\ & k(k+1) + k = k^2 + 2k \end{aligned}$$

3) Proof by counterexample; Prove that the following statement is false: $2^n > n!$ for any $n \geq 1$

Let $n = 4$

$$2^4 = 16 < 4! = 24$$

4) Proof by contradiction

Suppose we know the shortest path from A to D is A to B to C to D. Using the technique of proof by contradiction, show why the shortest path from A to C must be A to B to C.

Assume that the shortest path from A to C is not A to B to C. Then, this means that there is a shorter path consisting of A to C and then to D, but this contradicts the given condition, which means the shortest path from A to C must be A to B to C.

5) Induction proofs.

a. Prove by induction:

n

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (2i-1) = n^2$$

$i=1$

Let $P(n)$ be the proposition that the above sum holds for a given $n \geq 1$

Base step:

$$\text{Let } n = 1; 2(1) - 1 = 1^2 = 2 - 1 = 1$$

$$n = 2; (2(2) - 1) + 1 = 2^2 = 3 + 1 = 4$$

Inductive step:

Show $P(n) \rightarrow P(n+1)$

$$1 + 3 + 5 + \dots + 2n-1 = n^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + 3 + 5 + \dots + 2n-1 + (2(n+1)-1) &= 1 + 3 + 5 + \dots + 2n-1 + 2n + 1 \\ &= n^2 + 2n + 1 = (n+1)^2 \end{aligned}$$

6) Given: $T(1) = 3$

$$T(N) = T(N-1) + 3, N > 1$$

What would the value of $T(10)$ be?

$$\begin{aligned} T(10) &= T(9) + 3 = (T(8) + 3) + 3 = T(7) + 3 + 3 = T(6) + 3 + 3 + 3 = T(5) + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = T(4) + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = T(3) + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = T(2) + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = T(1) + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 3 + 9(3) = 30 \end{aligned}$$

7) For the problem above, is there a formula that could directly calculate $T(N)$?

$T(N) = n(3)$ // we are consecutively adding more threes, n times.

8) Using induction, prove that your formula for the previous problem is correct.

Prove by induction that $3N$ is the closed-form equation for $T(n) = T(n-1) + 3, n > 1$

Basis step:

given $T(1) = 3$; $T(1) = 3(1) = 3$ (correct)

let $n = 2$; $T(2) = T(1) + 3 = 6$; $3(2) = 6$

Inductive step:

Let $T(N) = 3N$

show $T(n) \rightarrow T(n+1)$

$3(n) \rightarrow 3(n+1)$

$3(n+1) = 3n + 3 = 3n+3$ which is true