

1. Use mathematical induction on positive integer  $n$  to prove each of the following:

- (a)  $1^2 + 4^2 + 7^2 + \cdots + (3n-2)^2 = \frac{1}{2}n(6n^2 - 3n - 1)$ , for  $n \geq 1$ ;
- (b)  $3 + 7 + 11 + \cdots + (8n-1) = 2n(4n+1)$ , for  $n \geq 1$ ;
- (c)  $2^{4n} - 3^{2n}$  is divisible by 7 for  $n \geq 1$ .

2. Consider the sum  $(5)^2 + (11)^2 + (17)^2 + \cdots + (18n-1)^2$ :

(a) Write the sum in sigma notation.

(b) Use identities  $\sum_{k=1}^m k = \frac{1}{2}[m(m+1)]$  and  $\sum_{k=1}^m k^2 = \frac{1}{6}[m(m+1)(2m+1)]$  to prove that

$$(5)^2 + (11)^2 + (17)^2 + \cdots + (18n-1)^2 = 3n(108n^2 + 36n + 1).$$

3. Prove that  $\sum_{\ell=1}^n \ell(\ell+2) = \frac{1}{6}[n(n+1)(2n+7)]$  by each of the following two methods:

- (a) By mathematical induction on positive integer  $n \geq 1$ .
- (b) By using the identities mentioned in part (b) of question 2.

4. For each of the following sums, rewrite the sum such that it starts from the given number. Keep your answer in sigma notation but simplify it.

(a)  $\sum_{j=6}^{25} [(3j-15)^3 + j(j-10) + 25]$  starting with  $j = 1$ .

(b)  $\sum_{k=-3}^{n-3} [(6+2k)^2 + \frac{k+3}{k(k+4)}]$  starting with  $k = 0$ .

5. Find all 4<sup>th</sup> roots of  $-17$  in Cartesian form. Simplify as much as possible.

6. Let  $z = \frac{1}{2}i - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ , evaluate  $z^{123} + 2i\bar{z} + \frac{-3 + \sqrt{3}i}{1 + \sqrt{3}i}$ . Simplify as much as possible.

7. For each of the following statements, if it is true prove it, and if it is false give a counter example.

- (a)  $\bar{z} = \frac{|z|^2}{z}$ , ( $z \neq 0$ );
- (b)  $\arg(z) = \arg(\bar{z})$ ;
- (c)  $z(\bar{z} + z|z|) = |z|^2(1 + |z|)$ ;
- (d)  $\frac{e^{i\theta^2}(e^{i\theta})^2}{e^{i^3}} = \cos(\theta+1)^2 + i\sin(\theta+1)^2$ .