

Section	Required Exercises
1.1	2, 3, 8(a,d,g), 11(a,c,e), 17, 28, 29(a,c), 31(c,e), 35(e), 40.
1.3	1(a), 3(a), 7, 9(c), 10(c), 11, 12, 14, 16, 19, 22.
1.4	1, 5, 7, 11, 14, 15, 19.
1.7	1, 3, 6, 9, 11, 15, 16, 17, 26, 31.
1.8	1, 3, 6, 9, 14, 19, 29, 34.
5.1	4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 18, 20, 28, 31, 32.
5.2	<p><b>Q1:</b> Let <math>\{a_n\}</math> be a sequence of integers defined inductively as: <math>a_1 = 1</math>, <math>a_2 = 5</math>, <math>a_{n+1} = 2a_n + 3a_{n-1}</math>, for all <math>n \geq 2</math>. Prove that:  <math>3^n \leq a_{n+1} \leq 2(3^n)</math>, for all <math>n \geq 1</math></p> <p><b>Q2:</b> Let <math>\{a_n\}</math> be a sequence of integers defined inductively as: <math>a_1 = a_2 = a_3 = 1</math>, <math>a_{n+2} = a_{n+1} + a_n + a_{n-1}</math>, for all <math>n \geq 2</math>. Prove that: <math>a_n</math> is an odd number for all <math>n \geq 1</math>.</p> <p><b>Q3:</b> Let <math>\{a_n\}</math> be a sequence of integers defined inductively as: <math>a_0 = 1</math>, <math>a_{n+1} = a_n + 3^n</math>, for all <math>n \geq 0</math>.  Prove that: <math>a_n = \frac{1}{2}(3^n + 1)</math>, for all <math>n \geq 0</math>.</p> <p><b>Q4:</b> Let <math>\{x_n\}</math> be a sequence defined as: <math>x_1 = 1</math>,  <math>x_2 = 2</math>, <math>x_{n+2} = \frac{1}{2}(x_{n+1} + x_n)</math>, <math>\forall n \geq 1</math>  Prove that: <math>1 \leq x_n \leq 2</math>.</p> <p><b>Q5:</b> Let <math>\{y_n\}</math> be a sequence defined as:  <math>y_1 = 1</math>, <math>y_{n+1} = \frac{1}{4}(2y_n + 3)</math>, <math>\forall n \geq 1</math>.  Prove that: (a) <math>y_n &lt; 2</math>, for all <math>n \geq 1</math>.  (b) <math>y_n &lt; y_{n+1}</math>, for all <math>n \geq 1</math>.</p> <p><b>Q6:</b> Let <math>\{a_n\}</math> be a sequence defined as:  <math>a_0 = 2</math>, <math>a_1 = 4</math>, <math>a_2 = 6</math>, <math>a_n = 5a_{n-3}</math>, <math>\forall n \geq 3</math>.  Prove that: <math>a_n</math> is even, for all <math>n \geq 0</math>.</p> <p><b>Q7:</b> Let <math>\{b_n\}</math> be a sequence defined as:  <math>b_0 = 1</math>, <math>b_1 = 2</math>, <math>b_2 = 3</math>, <math>b_n = b_{n-1} + b_{n-2} + b_{n-3}</math>,  <math>\forall n \geq 3</math>  Prove that: <math>b_n &lt; 3^n</math>, for all <math>n \geq 1</math>.</p>
9.1	1, 3, 6, 10, 11, 18, 26, 30, 32, 34(a,d,e), 36(d,e,h), 41, 50, 51, 52, 53, 56.
9.3	2(c,d), 3(a,b), 4(a,c), 7(a,b), 8(a,c), 13(c), 14(a,b,c), 18, 22, 24, 26, 27, 31, 32.
9.5	1, 3, 9, 16, 21, 22, 23, 26, 28, 36, 40(a), 42, 46, 47(b), 48(a), 55, 56(a,b).
9.6	1, 6, 9, 10, 11, 14, 20, 22.
10.1	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.
10.2	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 20(a,b,c,d), 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26(a,b), 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 53(a,b), 59, 60.
10.3	34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 53, 54, 55.
10.4	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
11.1	2, 4, 6, 10, 16, 17.
11.2	1, 2.
11.3	None
11.4	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7(a, b, c, e, f), 8.
12.1	1, 2, 3(a), 4(a), 5(b,d), 6(c,d), 11, 28.
12.2	1, 2(a, b), 3(a, b), 11(a, b).
12.4	1, 2, 3, 4(c), 6(a,b), 12, 13, 14.