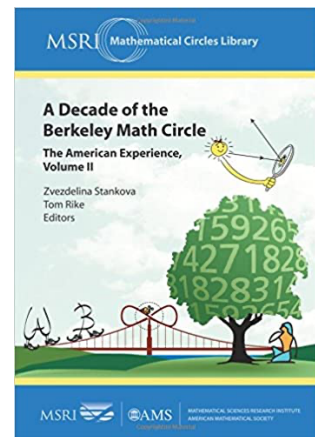
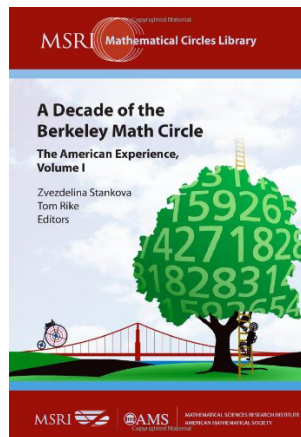


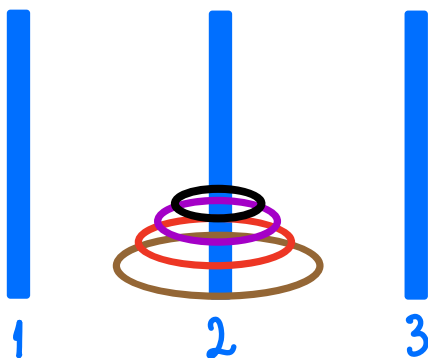
BMC Intermediate II
Nov. 10, 2021

Induction or Not? Part I

with Zvezdelina Stankova
BMC-Upper Director



① Towers of Hanoi:



Recurrence formula:

$$\begin{cases} a_n = 2a_{n-1} + 1 & \forall n \geq 2 \\ a_1 = 1 \end{cases}$$

Direct formula:

$$a_n = 2^n - 1 \quad \forall n \geq 1$$

② To be or not to be MMI?

(a) (Euler) $\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{16} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$

(b) (Riemann) All non-trivial zeros of $\zeta(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^z}$ have real part = $\frac{1}{2}$.

③ Summations by MMI or not?

$$(a) 1+2+3+\dots+n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$(b) 1^2+2^2+3^2+\dots+n^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

$$(c) 1^3+2^3+3^3+\dots+n^3 = \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right)^2$$

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

$$(e) \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n-1) \cdot n} = 1 - \frac{1}{n}$$

$$(f) \left(1 - \frac{1}{4}\right)\left(1 - \frac{1}{9}\right)\left(1 - \frac{1}{16}\right)\dots\left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right) = ?$$

$$(g) 1+2+2^2+2^3+\dots+2^n = ?$$

$$(h) 1+2 \cdot 2+3 \cdot 2^2+4 \cdot 2^3+\dots+n \cdot 2^{n-1} = ?$$

④ f-Afficionados: (For Calculus die-hards only!)

Prove by MMI:

$$\int_0^1 x^n \cdot e^x dx = (-1)^{n+1} n! + e \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \frac{n!}{k!}$$

Hint:
Use \int by parts.

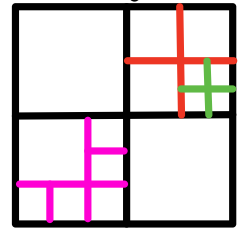
⑤ Creating Change

- \$3, \$5 bills
- What sums can we pay?

n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
y/N													

⑥ Squares Into how many squares can we cut a square?

n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
y/N	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓



Prove: this is impossible for $n=2, 3, 5$.