

Instructions: Closed book and notes. Answer all questions.

1. [5 marks]

(a) Simplify: $\lfloor n/2 \rfloor + \lceil n/2 \rceil =$ _____.

(b) Simplify: $-\lfloor -x \rfloor =$ _____?

2. [5 marks] Recall that $J_2(n)$ is the Josephus function studied in Chapter 1.

(a) What is $J_2(32 + 16 + 4 + 2)$?

(b) Characterize those values of n for which $J_2(n) = n$.

3. [5 marks] Below we are interchanging the order of three sums.

$$\sum_{1 \leq j \leq n} \sum_{1 \leq k \leq j} \sum_{1 \leq l \leq k} f(j, k, l) = \sum_{?_1 \leq l \leq ?_2} \sum_{?_3 \leq k \leq ?_4} \sum_{?_5 \leq j \leq ?_6} f(j, k, l)$$

What are $?_1, ?_2, ?_3, ?_4, ?_5, ?_6$. Justify your answer by writing out some equalities involving the $\llbracket P \rrbracket$ notation.

4. [10 marks]

(a) What is Δx^3 ? ANSWER: _____

(b) What function v , if any, satisfies $\Delta v(x) = 5^x$? ANSWER: _____

(c) Below is equation (2.55) from the book.

$$\sum u \Delta v = uv - \sum v \Delta u.$$

Use this once to get a “simpler” (it will still involve a summation) expression for

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k^3 5^k =$$

5. [5 marks] Solve the recurrence relation $D(0) = 1$ and for $n > 0$,

$$D(n) = \frac{n+2}{n} D(n-1) + 1$$

You can use whatever method you want. I suggest that you compute a few small values of $D(n)$ first.