

Problem Solving Seminar # 1 Induction and Deduction

This problem session is modelled after the Harvey Mudd College Putnam Problem Solving Seminar, which runs every Tuesday night in the fall semester in preparation for the annual Putnam Mathematics Competition.

A1: Show that

$$1^2 + 3^2 + 5^2 + 7^2 + \cdots + (2n - 1)^2 = \frac{n(4n^2 - 1)}{3}$$

A2: The Fibonacci numbers are defined by the recurrence relationship

$$F_1 = 1 \quad F_2 = 1 \quad F_{n+2} = F_{n+1} + F_n \quad \text{for } n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

Show

$$F_1^2 + F_2^2 + \cdots + F_n^2 = F_n F_{n+1}$$

(Lozansky & Rousseau)

A3: Show that every number in the sequence

$$1007, 10017, 100117, 1001117, \dots$$

is divisible by 53.

(Engel)

A4: Show that for $n \geq 6$ a square can be dissected into n smaller squares, not necessarily all of the same size.

A5: You have coins C_1, C_2, \dots, C_n . For each k , C_k is biased so that, when tossed, it has probability $1/(2k + 1)$ of falling heads. If the n coins are tossed, what is the probability that the number of heads is odd? Express the answer as a rational function of n . (Putnam 2001)

And now for something completely different . . .

A6: An absent-minded Professor goes out for a walk with his trusty compass. He checks his compass to determine North, walks for 10 miles in a straight line, and then repeats the process walking 10 miles East and 10 mile South. Curiously, he ends up exactly where he started. Where did the Professor start his journey ?

Hints:

1. Subtracting the equality for $n = p$ from $n = p + 1$ may give you a hint.
2. Use the same idea as the first problem, together with the recursion relationship.
3. Can you write down a recursion relationship for this sequence?
4. First find a solution for $n = 6, 7, 8$. Then do induction on $n + 3$.
5. Write down a recursion relationship and work out the answer for the first few values of n . Can you guess the answer and show it is correct by induction?
6. I hope the Professor was wearing snowshoes.