

1. Use mathematical induction to prove that the given formula works for all positive integers  $n$ . [7]

$$1 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 5 + \dots + n(n+2) = n(n+1)(2n+7)/6$$

2. Use the formula  $(n+2)! - n! = n!(n^2 + 3n + 1)$

to derive a compact expression for:  $0! + 11(2!) + 29(4!) + \dots + (4m^2 + 6m + 1)[(2m)!]$

Show clear and careful work. [4]

3. Write without factorials and simplify:  $\frac{[(n+1)!]^2}{n!(n-1)!}$  \_\_\_\_\_ [3]

4. Simplify  $\begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix}$  \_\_\_\_\_ [3]

5. The geometric mean of 6, 36, and 216 is a whole number. Find it. Explain what this number represents.

Geo mean \_\_\_\_\_ Explain \_\_\_\_\_ [3]

6. a) Find the 30th term of the Geometric Sequence with third term 24 and sixth term 3. (Decimal form of answer not needed.)

\_\_\_\_\_ [3]

b) Consider the Infinite Geometric Series that corresponds to the sequence described in part "a". Will the Series have a finite sum? Yes or No: \_\_\_\_\_. Explain: [3]

7. Calculate the sum  $11 + 14 + 17 + \dots + 761$ . Write your answer as a product of two numbers. [4]

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_