

1. Use Mathematical Induction to prove that for all natural numbers n

$$\sum_{k=1}^n (3k - 2) = 1 + 4 + 7 + \dots + (3n - 2) = \frac{n(3n - 1)}{2}$$

2. Use Mathematical Induction to prove that $n! > 4^n$ for all natural numbers $n \geq 4$.
3. The Fibonacci numbers are defined by $f_1 = 1, f_2 = 1$ and for each natural number n , $f_{n+2} = f_{n+1} + f_n$. Prove that for all natural numbers n , the Fibonacci number f_{3n} is even.
4. Make a Venn diagram that illustrates that for any sets A and B , $A \cap B \subseteq A$ and $A \subseteq A \cup B$. Then prove these assertions.
5. Prove that for any sets A and B , $(A \cap B)^c = A^c \cup B^c$.
6. Let $A = \{x, y\}$ and let $B = \{1, 2\}$ and let S be their Cartesian product, i.e., $S = A \times B$. List the elements of S . How many elements are in the power set of S , $P(S)$? Is $S \subseteq P(S)$, or is $S \in P(S)$?
7. For each natural number n , let $A_n = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid n - 1 < x < n\}$. Prove that $\{A_n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ is a pairwise disjoint family of sets.
8. Define $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by $f(x) = x^2$. Sketch the graph of f . Prove that f is neither one-to-one nor onto. How could the domain and codomain be modified to make f a bijection?