

Math 2201

Review Chapter One

1. Examine the following number patterns:

$$1^3 = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad 1 = 1^2$$

$$1^3 + 2^3 = 9 \quad \text{and} \quad 9 = 3^2$$

$$1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 = 36 \quad \text{and} \quad 36 = 6^2$$

$$1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + 4^3 = 100 \quad \text{and} \quad 100 = 10^2$$

- A) Describe the pattern you see. **The sum of the digits squared equals the sum of the cubes**  
 B) Use your observation to predict the next equation in the pattern.  $1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + 4^3 + 5^3 = (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5)^2 = 15^2 = 225$   
 C) Make a conjecture about the sum of the first n cubes. **The sum of the first n cubes equals the square of the sum of the first n numbers.**

2. Sadie claims that the difference between any two positive integers is always a positive integer. Do you agree or disagree? Use inductive reasoning to justify your answer.  $(12)-(16)=-4$
3. Prove, using deductive reasoning, that the product of two odd integers is always odd.  
 $(2x + 1)(2x + 3) = 4x^2 + 8x + 3$  Since  $4x^2$  and  $8x$  are always even – adding 3 will always make it odd!
4. Examine this pattern to determine the next equation.

$$37 \times 3 = 111$$

$$37 \times 6 = 222$$

$$37 \times 9 = 333$$

$$37 \times 12 = 444 \quad 37 \times 15 = 555$$

Is your conjecture correct? Explain how you know.

**The next multiple of 3 is 15 and  $37 \times 15$  is 555!**

5. Frank tosses a coin five times, each time it comes up tails. He makes the following conjecture: The coin will come up tails on every toss. Is his conjecture reasonable? Explain.  
**No – there is always a 50/50 chance that each new toss will be heads or tails!**
6. Prove, deductively, that the product of two consecutive odd integers is always odd.  
**Same as 3**
7. The following proof seems to show that  $10 = 9.9999\dots$ . Is this proof valid? Explain

Let  $a = 9.9999\dots$

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| $10a = 99.9999\dots$ | Multiply by 10  |
| $10a - a = 90$       | Subtract a <b>No subtract a or 9.999... from both sides</b> |
| $9a = 90$            | Simplify <b><math>9a = 99.9999\dots - a</math></b>          |
| $a = 10$             | Divide by 9   |

8. Julie was trying to prove that a number trick always results in 5:

|                   |  |         |
|-------------------|--|---------|
| N                 | Choose a number                        |         |
| N+10              | Add 10                                 |         |
| 5N + 10           | Multiply the total by 5                | 5N + 50 |
| 5N - 40           | Subtract 50                            | 5N      |
| $\frac{5N-40}{N}$ | Divide by the number you started with. | 5       |

Identify the error in Julie’s proof, and correct it.

9. Andy , Bonnie, Candice, and Darlene are standing in line to buy ice cream. Determine the order in which they are lined up, using these clues:

- Candice is between Andy and Bonnie
- Darlene is next to Andy
- Bonnie is not first

|         | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---------|---|---|---|---|
| Andy    |   | y |   |   |
| Bonnie  | x |   |   | y |
| Candice |   |   | y |   |
| Darlene | y |   |   |   |

Darlene, Andy, Candice, Bonnie

10. Two mothers and a daughter got off a city bus, reducing the number of passengers by three. Explain how this is possible. **Mother – her daughter-the daughter’s daughter – 3 people**

11. Three little pigs built three houses: one of straw , one of sticks, and one of bricks. By reading the six clues, deduce which pig built each house, and the town in which it was located.

Clues

- Penny Pig did not build a brick house
- The straw house was not medium In size
- Perry Pig’s house was made of sticks, and it was neither medium nor small in size
- Patricia Pig built her house in Marystown
- The house in Lawn was large
- One house was in a town called Epworth

Penny – straw, Epworth, small

Perry – sticks, Lawn, large

Patricia – brick, Marystown, medium

12. Prove the following trick always ends in 10. Do one example and then use deductive reasoning.

- Choose a natural number      10                      n
- Double it                              2x10=20                      2n
- Add 20                                      20+20 = 40                      2n+20
- Divide by 2                                40/2 = 20                      n+10
- Subtract the original number      20- 10 = 10                      n+10-n = 10