

## MATH 174, PRACTICE PROBLEMS FOR *After* TEST 2

- Let  $u_n$  be a sequence defined recursively by  $u_0 = -1/2$ ,  $u_1 = 0$ , and  $u_{n+1} = 6u_n - 8u_{n-1}$  for all  $n \geq 1$ .
  - What are the values of  $u_2$ ,  $u_3$ , and  $u_4$ ?
  - Find an explicit formula for  $u_n$ .
- Suppose  $u_n$  is a sequence defined by  $u_n = 6^n - 7 \times 2^n$  so that  $u_0 = -6$ ,  $u_1 = -8$ , and  $u_2 = 8$ . Then  $u_n$  satisfies which one of the following recursion relations for all  $n \geq 1$ ?
  - $u_{n+1} = 2u_n - 4u_{n-1}$
  - $u_{n+1} = 5u_n - 8u_{n-1}$
  - $u_{n+1} = 8u_n - 12u_{n-1}$
  - $u_{n+1} = 11u_n - 16u_{n-1}$
- Suppose  $u_n$  is a sequence defined by  $u_n = 2^n - 3 \times (-1)^n$  so that  $u_0 = -2$ ,  $u_1 = 5$ , and  $u_2 = 1$ . Determine a recursion relation that  $u_n$  satisfies for all  $n \geq 1$ .
- Suppose  $f(x) = O(g(x))$  so that there are positive  $M$  and  $x_0$  such that  $|f(x)| \leq M|g(x)|$  for every  $x \geq x_0$ . Suppose also  $g(x) = O(h(x))$  so that there are positive  $M'$  and  $x'_0$  such that  $|g(x)| \leq M'|h(x)|$  for every  $x \geq x'_0$ . Explain why  $f(x) = O(h(x))$ . In other words, why are there  $M''$  and  $x''_0$  such that  $|f(x)| \leq M''|h(x)|$  for every  $x \geq x''_0$ ?
- Which of the following (possibly more than one) is  $O(x^2)$ ? Give brief justifications of your answers (for each of (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e), you should explain why it is or is not  $O(x^2)$ ).
  - $x$
  - $x^3$
  - $(x-1)^2$
  - $(x+1)^2$
  - $(\log_2 x)^{24}$
- Which of the following (possibly more than one) is  $O(n^5)$ ? Give brief justifications of your answers (for each of (a), (b), (c), and (d), you should explain why it is or is not  $O(n^5)$ ).
  - $\sum_{k=1}^n k^4$
  - $\sum_{k=1}^n k^5$
  - $\sum_{k=1}^n k(k+1)(k+2)(k+3)$
  - $\sum_{k=1}^n 2^k$
- For the graph below, determine the degrees of the vertices  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$ .
- Denote a path by a sequence of vertices. For example,  $DECDA$  would be the path starting at  $D$ , and then going to  $E$ , and then  $C$ , and then back to  $D$ , and then ending at  $A$ . Write a sequence of vertices that represents an Euler circuit for the graph below.
- Is the complete graph on six vertices (denoted  $K_6$ ) planar? Why or why not?

