

Homework 3

- For each $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, define $s_n := \sum_{0 \leq k \leq n} k^3$.
 - Calculate the difference table for s_n based on the first five or six values of s_n , and use Newton's forward difference formula to find a closed-form formula for s_n , assuming that it is a degree-4 polynomial.
 - Prove the formula correct by mathematical induction.
 - Find the closed-form formula for s_n again. This time by indirect Perturbation. (You should first try direct Perturbation and see that it does not work.) Does it agree with the formula you obtained earlier?
 - Find the closed-form formula for s_n yet again. This time by antidifferencing and using the Fundamental Theorem of Discrete Calculus. Does it agree with the formula you obtained earlier?
- Evaluate the following definite integrals and sums. Assume that a, b are integers with $a < b$, and n is a positive integer. Compile your answers in a nice table on one page, and attach your supporting work on a separate page.

$$\begin{array}{ll} \int_a^b e^x dx & \sum_{a \leq k < b} 2^k \\ \int_a^b 2^x dx & \sum_{a \leq k < b} e^k \\ \int_0^n x^4 dx & \sum_{0 \leq k < n} k^4 \\ \int_0^n x^4 dx & \sum_{0 \leq k < n} k^4 \end{array}$$

- Using the Fundamental Theorem of Discrete Calculus, determine a closed-form formula for $\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{k}{m}$ valid for all integers $0 \leq m \leq n$. (Hint: Use the formula for differencing a binomial coefficient that you did in the last homework.)

4. Evaluate the following sums, assuming n is a positive integer.

(a) $\sum_{0 \leq k < n} k^2 2^k$

(b) $\sum_{0 \leq k < n} k^3 2^k$

5. In the following pseudocode, each invocation of the procedure $\text{TASK}(i, j, k)$ takes k steps.

```
for  $i \leftarrow 1$  to  $n$  do  
  for  $j \leftarrow 1$  to  $i$  do  
    for  $k \leftarrow 1$  to  $j$  do  
       $\text{TASK}(i, j, k)$   
    end for  
  end for  
end for
```

Determine, as a function of n , the total number of steps it takes to execute this code snippet.