

Sec 5.1, #4.

$$d_m = 1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^m \text{ for all integers } m \geq 0.$$

The first four terms:  $d_0 = 2$ ,  $d_1 = 1\frac{1}{2}$ ,

$$\#16. \sum_{n=0}^3 \frac{1}{2^n} = \left[ d_2 = 1\frac{1}{4}, d_3 = 1\frac{1}{8} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{2^0} + \frac{1}{2^1} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^3} \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$= \frac{8}{8} + \frac{4}{8} + \frac{2}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{15}{8}$$

$$\#18. \sum_{i=1}^1 i(i+1) = 1(1+1) = 2$$

$$\#32. \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} i(i!) = \left( \sum_{i=1}^k i(i!) \right) + (k+1)((k+1)!)$$

$$\#34. \sum_{m=1}^{n+1} m(m+1) = \left( \sum_{m=1}^n m(m+1) \right) + (n+1)(n+2)$$

$$\#38. 1^2 - 2^2 + 3^2 - 4^2 + 5^2 - 6^2 + 7^2 = \sum_{i=1}^7 (-1)^{i+1} i^2$$

$$\#45. \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{2}{3!} + \frac{3}{4!} + \dots + \frac{n}{(n+1)!} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{(k+1)!}$$