

- (1) Given a sequence  $(a_n)_{n \geq 0}$  with generating function  $A(x) := \sum_{n \geq 0} a_n x^n$ , let

$$B(x) = \sum_{n \geq 0} b_n x^n = \frac{A(x)}{1-x}.$$

Find a formula for  $b_n$ .

- (2) Use the previous exercise to prove that the Fibonacci numbers satisfy

$$f_0 + f_1 + \cdots + f_n = f_{n+2} - 1.$$

- (3) Let  $c(n)$  denote the number of compositions of  $n$ .

(a) Show that  $c(n) = 2^{n-1}$ .

(b) Recall that in class we derived the generating function for  $c_A(n)$ , the number of compositions of  $n$  with parts in a given set  $A$ . Confirm that for  $A = \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$  this generating function gives rise to your formula in part (a).

- (4) Now let  $A = \{1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, \dots\}$ , the set of all positive integers that are not multiples of 3.

(a) Compute the generating function for  $c_A(n)$ , the number of compositions of  $n$  with parts in  $A$ .

(b) Derive a recurrence relation for  $c_A(n)$  and argue that these numbers should be called *Tribonacci numbers*.

- (5) Find the sum of the first  $n$  squares by differentiating the generating function  $\sum_{k=0}^n x^k$ .