1. If we write such an integer \( n \) in base 3, then it must end in 200...0, because \( n \) contains no 1's. But then \( n^2 \) will end in 100...0 and we conclude that there are no positive integers \( n \) for which neither \( n \) nor \( n^2 \) contain a 1 when written out in base 3.

2. The format of such a sequence must either consist entirely of A’s and B’s, or must be a block of A’s, followed by a single B, followed by a block of C’s. In the former case, there are \( 2^n \) such sequences. In the latter case, the number of such sequences which have \( k \) A’s and \( m \) C’s (where \( m \geq 1 \)) is \( 2^n - m - k - 1 \). Therefore the number of such sequences with \( k \) A’s is

\[
\sum_{m=1}^{n-k-1} 2^n - m - k - 1 = 2^n - k - 1 - 1.
\]

We deduce that the total number of such sequences is

\[
\sum_{k=0}^{n-2} (2^{n-k-1} - 1) + 2^n = 2^n - 2 - (n - 1) + 2^n = 2^{n+1} - (n + 1).
\]

We conclude that \( S(10) = 2^{11} - 11 = 2037 \).

3. From the recurrence relation \( F(n) = F(n-1) + F(n-2) \), we obtain

\[
F(n + 5) = F(n + 4) + F(n + 3) = 2F(n + 3) + F(n + 2) = 3F(n + 2) + 2F(n + 1) = 5F(n + 1) + 3F(n).
\]

Thus \( F(n + 20) = 3^4 F(n) = F(n) \mod 5 \) and we deduce that \( F(2006) = F(6) \mod 20 \). Since \( F(6) = 5F(2) + 3F(1) = 8 \), it follows that \( F(2006) \) has remainder 3 after being divided by 5. Also \( F(n + 5) = 2F(n + 3) + F(n + 2) \) tells us that \( F(n + 5) = F(n + 2) \mod 2 \) and hence \( F(2006) = F(2) = 1 \mod 2 \). We conclude that \( F(2006) \) is an odd number which has remainder 3 after being divided by 5, consequently the last digit of \( F(2006) \) is 3.

4. Set \( c_n = (-b_{3n-2})^n - (-b_{3n-1})^n + (-b_{3n})^n \). Then the series \( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n \) can be written as the sum of the three series

\[
\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n b_{3n-2}, \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} -(1)^n b_{3n-1}, \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n b_{3n}.
\]
Since each of these three series is alternating in sign with the absolute value of the terms monotonically decreasing with limit 0, the alternating series test tells us that each of the series is convergent. Therefore the sequence $s_k := \sum_{n=1}^{3k} (-1)^n b_n$ is convergent, with limit $S$ say. Since $\lim_{n \to \infty} b_n = 0$, it follows that $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n b_n$ is also convergent with sum $S$.

5. We will model the solution on the method reduction of order; let us try a solution of the form $y = u \sin t$ where $u$ is a function of $t$. Then $y' = u' \sin t + uc \cos t$ and $y'' = u'' \sin t + 2u' \cos t - u \sin t$. Plugging into $y'' + py' + qy = 0$, we obtain $u'' \sin t + u' (2 \cos t + p \sin t) + u (p \cos t + q \sin t - \sin t) = 0$. We set

$$u'' \sin t + u' (2 \cos t + p \sin t) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad p \cos t + q \sin t - \sin t = 0.$$ 

There are many possibilities. We want $u = t^2$ to satisfy $u'' - u'/t = 0$. Since $u = t^2$ satisfies $u'' - u'/t = 0$, we set $2 \cot t + p = -1/t$, and then

$$p = \frac{2 \cot t}{t}, \quad q = 1 - p\cot t = 1 + \frac{\cot t}{t} + 2 \cot^2 t, \quad f = t^2 \sin t.$$ 

Then $p$ and $q$ are continuous on $(0, \pi)$ (because $1/t$ and $\cot t$ are continuous on $(0, \pi)$), and $y = \sin t$ and $y = f(t)$ satisfy $u'' + pu' + qu = 0$. Also $f$ is infinitely differentiable on the whole real line $(-\infty, \infty)$ and $f(0) = f'(0) = f''(0) = 0$.

6. Let $\beta = \angle QBP$ and $\gamma = \angle QCP$. Then the sine rule for the triangle $ABC$ followed by the double angle formula for sines, and then the addition rules for sines and cosines yields

$$\frac{AB + AC}{BC} = \frac{\sin 2\beta + \sin 2\gamma}{\sin(2\beta + 2\gamma)} = \frac{2 \sin(\beta + \gamma) \cos(\beta - \gamma)}{2 \sin(\beta + \gamma) \cos(\beta + \gamma)} = \frac{\cos \beta \cos \gamma + \sin \beta \sin \gamma}{\cos \beta \cos \gamma - \sin \beta \sin \gamma} = \frac{1 + \tan \beta \tan \gamma}{1 - \tan \beta \tan \gamma}.$$ 

Since $\tan \beta \tan \gamma = \frac{PQ}{BQ \cdot QC} = \frac{1}{2}$, we see that $\frac{AB + AC}{BC} = 3$ and the result is proven.