

Induction

Saturday, October 7, 2023 09:38

Induction (Induction)



Base Cases • $P(0)$ ✓

Induction Hypothesis

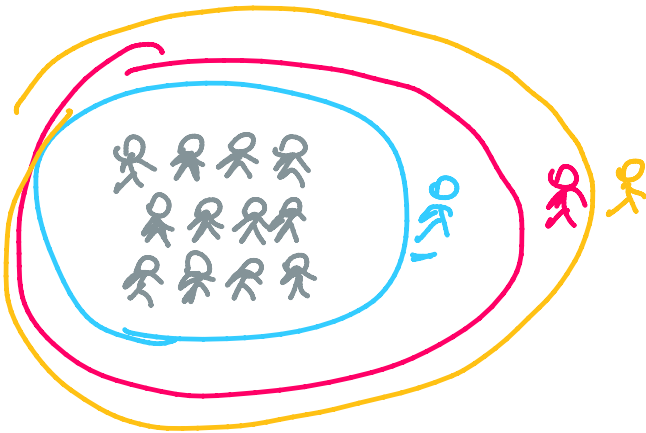
Inductive Step • $\forall k \geq 0$ $P(k) \rightarrow P(k+1)$

$\therefore \forall n \geq 0$ $P(n)$ ✓

$P(0)$
 $P(0) \rightarrow P(1)$
 $\therefore P(1)$

$P(1)$
 $P(1) \rightarrow P(2)$
 $\therefore P(2)$

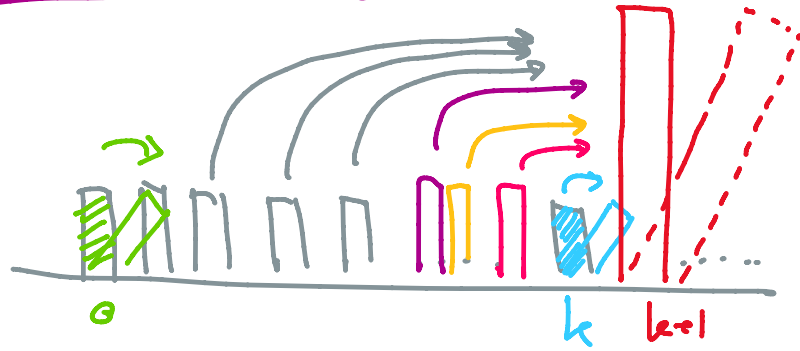
$P(n)$
 $P(2) \rightarrow P(3) \dots$
 $\therefore P(3) \dots$



Strong Math Induction

$\Rightarrow \square \dots$

Strong Mathematical Induction



Base Cases • $P(0)$ is true

Inductive step • $\forall k \geq 0 \quad P(0) \wedge P(1) \wedge P(2) \wedge P(3) \wedge \dots \wedge P(k) \rightarrow P(k+1)$

$\therefore \forall n \geq 0 \quad P(n)$ is true

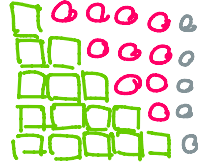
הוכחה
 $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}, n \geq 1$
 הוכחה באינדוקציה

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i = 1+2+3+\dots+n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1+2+3+\dots+99+100 \\ 100 \ 99 \ 98 \qquad \qquad \qquad 2 \quad 1 \\ \hline 101 \ 101 \ 101 \ \dots \ 101 \ 101 \end{array}$$

100 זוגות

$$\frac{101 \times 100}{2}$$



$$\begin{aligned} [1-5][1-4] &= 5^2 \\ [1-5][1-5] &= 6^2 \end{aligned}$$

אם נסתכל $1+2+3+\dots+n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \quad \forall n \geq 1$

שיטת אינדוקציה $P(n)$ ונניח " $1+2+3+\dots+n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ "

• בסיס $n=1$ $LHS = 1 = \frac{1 \times (1+1)}{2} = 1 = RHS \therefore P(1)$ נכונה

• הנדסה $P(k)$ נכונה $\forall k \geq 1$ נניח

$$1+2+3+\dots+k = \frac{k(k+1)}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1+2+3+\dots+k+(k+1) &= \frac{k(k+1)}{2} + (k+1) \\ &= (k+1) \left[\frac{k}{2} + 1 \right] = \frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{2} \\ &= \frac{(k+1)(k+1+1)}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Goal $\therefore P(k+1)$ נכונה

$\therefore \forall k \geq 1 \quad P(k) \rightarrow P(k+1)$

$\therefore \forall n \geq 1 \quad P(n)$ נכונה $1+2+3+\dots+n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \quad \#$

הוכחה n אינדוקציה $1+2+3+\dots+n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

הוכחה באינדוקציה n^2

$$1^2 = 1 = 1 \qquad 1+3+5+\dots+(2n-1) = n^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1^2 &= 1 = 1 & 1 + 3 + 5 + \dots + (2n-1) &= n \\
 2^2 &= 4 = 1 + 3 & & \uparrow \\
 3^2 &= 9 = 1 + 3 + 5 & & \text{ଅନୁକ୍ରମ } n \\
 4^2 &= 16 = 1 + 3 + 5 + 7 & & \\
 5^2 &= 25 = 1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 & & \\
 6^2 &= 36 = 1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 & &
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_n &= a_{n-1} + (2n-1) \\
 a_1 &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

ଉପାଦାନ $1 + 3 + 5 + \dots + (2n-1) = n^2$

ଅନୁକ୍ରମ $P(n)$ $1 + 3 + 5 + \dots + (2n-1) = n^2$

Base Case $n=1$, $1 = 1^2 \therefore P(1)$ ସତ

Inductive Step $P(k)$ ସତ $\forall k \geq 1$ [Goal: $P(k+1)$ ସତ]

$P(k)$ ସତ $\therefore 1 + 3 + 5 + \dots + (2k-1) = k^2$

$$1 + 3 + 5 + \dots + (2k-1) + (2k+1) = k^2 + (2k+1)$$

$$1 + 3 + 5 + \dots + (2k-1) + (2k+1) = (k+1)^2$$

$\therefore P(k+1)$ ସତ

$\therefore P(k) \rightarrow P(k+1) \quad \forall k \geq 1$

$\therefore \forall n \geq 1, 1 + 3 + 5 + \dots + (2n-1) = n^2$ ସତ $\#$

ଉପାଦାନ

$$1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 4 + 4 \cdot 5 + \dots + n(n+1) = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{3}$$

ଅନୁକ୍ରମ $P(n)$ $1 + 3 + 5 + \dots + (2n-1) = n^2$

Base Case $n=1$, $LHS = 1 \cdot 2 = 2$, $RHS = \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3}{3} = 2 \therefore P(1)$ ସତ

$P(k-1)$ ସତ $\forall k \geq 2$ [Goal: $P(k)$ ସତ]

$$1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 4 + 4 \cdot 5 + \dots + (k-1)(k) = \frac{(k-1)(k)(k+1)}{3}$$

$$1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 4 + 4 \cdot 5 + \dots + (k-1)(k) + (k)(k+1)$$

$$= \frac{(k-1)(k)(k+1)}{3} + k(k+1)$$

$$= k(k+1) \left[\frac{k-1+3}{3} \right] = \frac{k(k+1)(k+2)}{3}$$

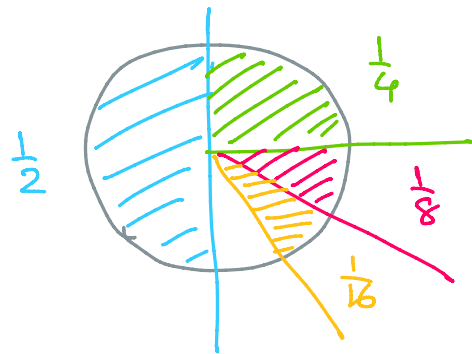
$\therefore P(k)$ सत्य है

$\therefore P(k-1) \rightarrow P(k)$ सत्य है $\forall k-1 \geq 1$

$\therefore \forall n \geq 1$ $1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 4 + \dots + (n)(n+1) = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{3}$ सत्य है $\#$

समानता का प्रमाण $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n} = 2 - \frac{1}{2^n}$

$1 + 2 + 2^2 + 2^3 + \dots + 2^n = 2^{n+1} - 1$



~~प्रमाण~~ $\int P(n)$ मानक

$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} + \frac{1}{2^n} = 2 - \frac{1}{2^n}$

$n=1$, $1 + \frac{1}{2} = 2 - \frac{1}{2} \therefore P(1)$ सत्य है

मानक $P(k)$ सत्य है $\forall k \geq 1$ से

$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{k-1}} + \frac{1}{2^k} = 2 - \frac{1}{2^k}$

$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{k-1}} + \frac{1}{2^k} + \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} = 2 - \frac{1}{2^k} + \frac{1}{2^{k+1}}$

$= 2 - \frac{2-1}{2^{k+1}} = 2 - \frac{1}{2^{k+1}}$

$\therefore P(k+1)$ सत्य है

$\therefore P(k) \rightarrow P(k+1)$ $\forall k \geq 1$

$$\therefore \forall n \quad 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n} = 2 - \frac{1}{2^n} \quad \text{Q.E.D.} \quad \#$$

$$1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + \dots + (n-1) + n$$

1st row	$n \geq n+1$	$2 + 3 + 4 + \dots + (n-1) + n + (n+1)$...	a_{n-1}
2nd row	$n = n$	$1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + \dots + (n-1) + n$	↓	a_n
		-1	↓	$+(n+1) \dots a_{n+1} - a_n$

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} + \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$$S \rightarrow 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} + \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} S \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}$$

$$S - \frac{1}{2} S \rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} S \rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}$$

$$\therefore S = 2 - \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$$1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 4 + \dots + (n-1)(n) + n(n+1) = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n-1)(n)} + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = 1 - \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 4 + 4 \cdot 5 + 5 \cdot 6 + 6 \cdot 7 + \dots$$

$$1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 4 + 4 \cdot 5 + 5 \cdot 6 + 6 \cdot 7 + \dots$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
 3-1 & 4-2 & 5-3 & 6-4 \\
 \text{"} & \text{"} & \text{"} & \text{"} \\
 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\
 2 \cdot 3 & 2 \cdot 4 & 2 \cdot 5 & 2 \cdot 6
 \end{array}$$

$$2 [3 \epsilon 4 \epsilon 5 \epsilon \dots \dots \dots \epsilon n]$$

બાબત.

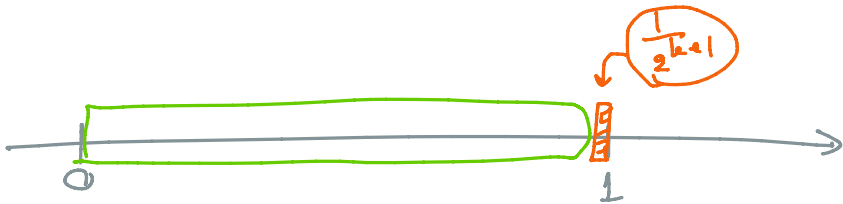
$$\frac{1}{2} \epsilon \frac{1}{4} \epsilon \frac{1}{8} \epsilon \frac{1}{16} \epsilon \dots \epsilon \frac{1}{2^n} < 1$$

$P(x) \Rightarrow P(n)$ બાબત $P(n)$ માટે

બાબત $P(k) \Rightarrow P(k+1)$

$$\leq 1 - \frac{1}{2^k}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \epsilon \frac{1}{4} \epsilon \frac{1}{8} \epsilon \frac{1}{16} \epsilon \dots \epsilon \frac{1}{2^k} < 1$$



$$\frac{1}{2} \epsilon \frac{1}{4} \epsilon \frac{1}{8} \epsilon \frac{1}{16} \epsilon \dots \epsilon \frac{1}{2^k} + \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} < 1 + \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} < 1$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} \epsilon \frac{1}{4} \epsilon \frac{1}{8} \epsilon \frac{1}{16} \epsilon \dots \epsilon \frac{1}{2^k} \right) < 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \epsilon \frac{1}{4} \epsilon \frac{1}{8} \epsilon \frac{1}{16} \epsilon \dots \epsilon \frac{1}{2^k} \right) < \frac{1}{2} \times 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \epsilon \frac{1}{8} \epsilon \frac{1}{16} \epsilon \frac{1}{32} \epsilon \dots \epsilon \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} < \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

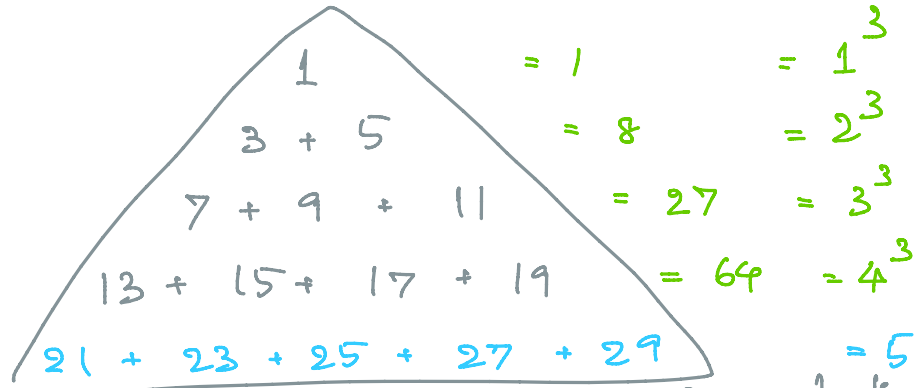
$\therefore P(k+1)$ માટે

$\therefore P(k) \rightarrow P(k+1)$ ಎಂದು $\forall k \geq 1$

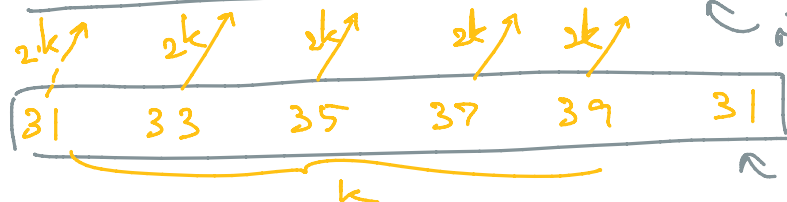
$\therefore \forall n \geq 1$ $P(n)$ ಎಂದು

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ಅನುಕ್ರಮ 66666 n n^3 ???



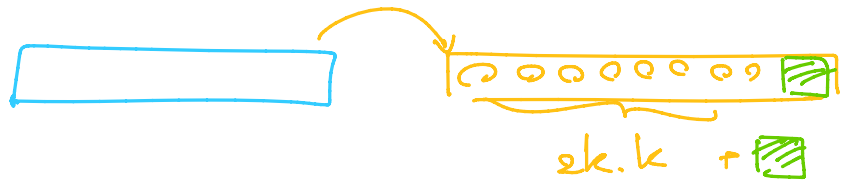
$P(k)$



$P(k+1)$

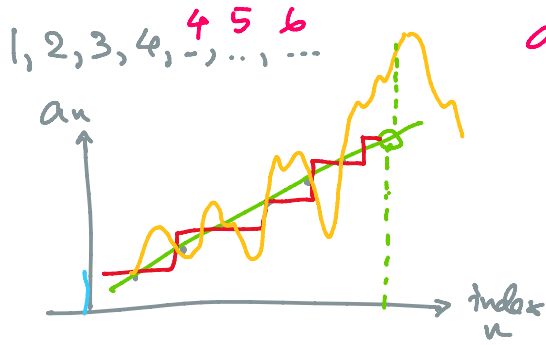
ಮೊತ್ತ $\sum_{i=1}^k i = \frac{k(k+1)}{2}$

\leftarrow $2k+1$ ನ್ನು



Sequences

Saturday, October 7, 2023 10:11



$$a_n = [0.8^n n]$$

	$i=1$	Absolute Form	(only known) Recursive Form
1.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, ...	$a_n = n$	$a_n = a_{n-1} + 1 ; a_1 = 1$
2.	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, ...	$a_n = 2n - 1$	$a_n = a_{n-1} + 2 ; a_1 = 1$
3.	2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, ...	$a_n = 2n$	$a_n = a_{n-1} + 2 ; a_1 = 2$
4.	2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, ...	$a_n = 2^n$	$a_n = 2a_{n-1} ; a_1 = 2$
5.	1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, ...	$a_n = n^2$	$a_n = a_{n-1} + 2n - 1 ; a_1 = 1$
6.	2, 5, 10, 17, 26, 37, ...	$a_n = n^2 + 1$	$a_n = a_{n-1} + 2n - 1 ; a_1 = 2$
7.	1, 11, 111, 1111, 11111, ...	$a_n = 1 \text{ n times}$	$a_n = 10 \cdot a_{n-1} + 1 ; a_1 = 1$
8.	1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, ...	$a_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left[\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n - \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n \right]$	$= 10^{n-1} + a_{n-1} ; a_1 = 1$

Fibonacci

$$F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \quad \text{and} \quad F_1 = F_2 = 1$$



מחלקות

x מחלק y (כאשר x אינו 0)
 $(y$ מתחלק ב- x כאשר x אינו 0)

$x | y$

הגדרה

$\exists k \in \mathbb{Z}$ כן $y = x \cdot k$

משפט 1 (מחלק 2) (כאשר x אינו 0)

$2 | x \iff \exists k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad x = 2k$

מש $2 | 100 \quad \therefore 100 = 2 \cdot 50$

$2 | 30 \quad \therefore 30 = 2 \cdot 15$

משפט 2 (מחלק 2) (כאשר x אינו 0)

$2 \nmid x \iff \neg (\exists k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad x = 2k)$

$2 \nmid x \iff \forall k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad x \neq 2k$

מש $2 \nmid 11 \quad \therefore 11 \neq 2 \cdot 5 \neq 2 \cdot 1 \neq 2 \cdot 2 \neq 2 \cdot 3$

$11 \neq 2 \cdot 6 \neq 2 \cdot 7 \neq 2 \cdot 8 \neq \dots$

$2 \nmid x \iff \exists k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad x = 2k + 1$

דוגמה

$2 | x \iff \exists k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad x = 2k$

$2 \nmid x \iff \exists k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad x = 2k + 1$

$x | y \iff \exists k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad y = x \cdot k$

$x \nmid y \iff \exists k \in \mathbb{Z}, \exists r \in \mathbb{Z} \quad y = x \cdot k + r$
 $0 < r < x$

הערות

Proof

$$10 \mid x - y \rightarrow 10 \mid x^n - y^n$$

1007

बिना शर्तों के

$P(x_0)$

$\therefore \exists x P(x)$

किसी मान के लिए $x=0$

मान लें $P(x)$ सत्य है

$\therefore \forall n P(n)$

Mathematical

$P(0), P(1), P(2), \dots, P(n), \dots$

$\therefore \forall n P(n)$

Math Induction



האם x, y חזקים $\forall n \geq 0$

$$\forall |x-y| \rightarrow \forall |x^n - y^n| \quad \forall n \geq 0$$

הוכחה $\forall x, y$ $\forall n \geq 0$ $|x^n - y^n|$ $\forall n \geq 0$ $|x-y|$ *

[Goal: $\forall |x^n - y^n| \quad \forall n \geq 0$]

$\forall n \geq 0$ $P(n)$ $\forall |x^n - y^n|$

Base Case $n=0$ $x^0 - y^0 = 1 - 1 = 0$

$\therefore \forall |x^0 - y^0|$ $\therefore P(0)$ נכון

[optional] $n=1$

$\forall |x-y|$ נכון $\therefore P(1)$ נכון

Inductive Step

נניח $\forall |x^k - y^k|$ $\forall k \geq 0$

[Goal: $\forall |x^{k+1} - y^{k+1}|$]

הוכחה

$$(x+y)(x^k - y^k) = x^{k+1} - y^{k+1} + \cancel{x^k y} - \cancel{x y^k}$$

$$(x-y)(x^k + y^k) = x^{k+1} - y^{k+1} - \cancel{x^k y} + \cancel{x y^k}$$

$$\underbrace{(x+y)(x^k - y^k)}_{\forall \text{ נכון}} + \underbrace{(x-y)(x^k + y^k)}_{\forall \text{ נכון}} = \underbrace{2(x^{k+1} - y^{k+1})}_{\forall \text{ נכון}}$$

$$\exists a, b \quad \forall a(x+y) + \forall b(x^k + y^k) = 2(x^{k+1} - y^{k+1})$$

$$\exists a, b \quad \exists a(x+y) + \exists b(x^k + y^k) = 2(x^{k+1} - y^{k+1})$$

$$\exists [a(x+y) + b(x^k + y^k)] = 2(x^{k+1} - y^{k+1})$$

$$\therefore \exists k \geq 2 \quad \therefore \exists (x^{k+1} - y^{k+1}) \quad \therefore P_{k+1} \text{ is true}$$

$$\therefore \forall k \geq 0 \quad P_k \rightarrow P_{k+1}$$

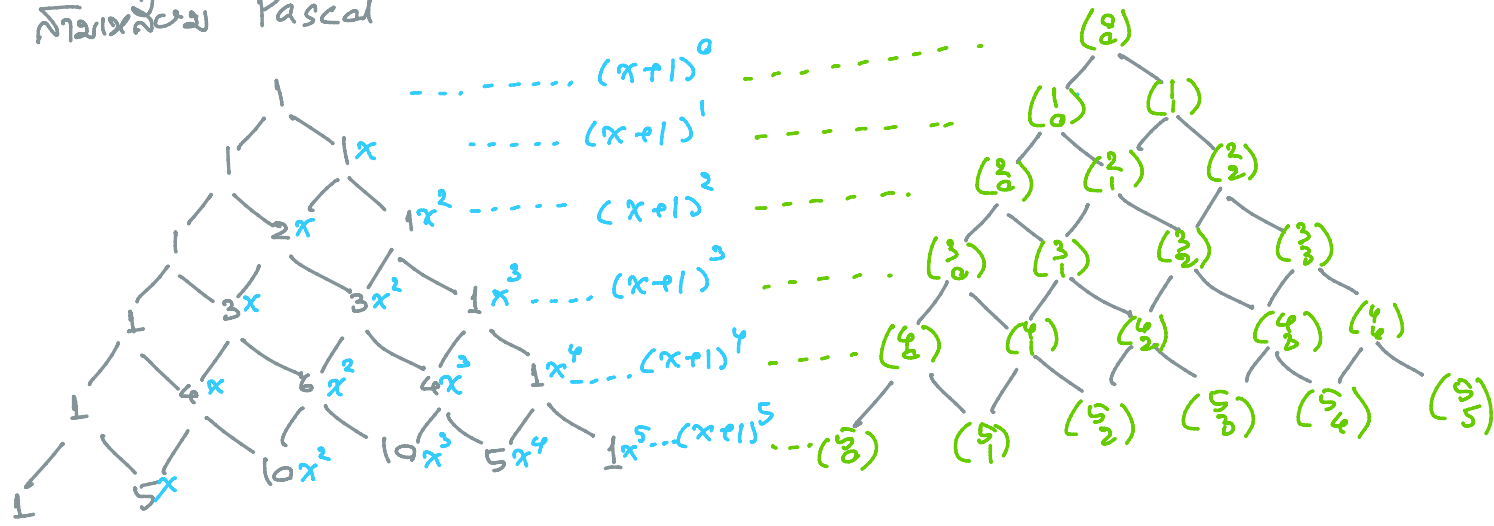
$$\therefore \forall n \geq 0 \quad P_n \text{ is true}$$

$$\therefore \exists |x-y| \rightarrow \exists |x^n - y^n| \quad \forall n \geq 0$$

$$\forall x, y$$

#

ทฤษฎีบททวินาม Pascal

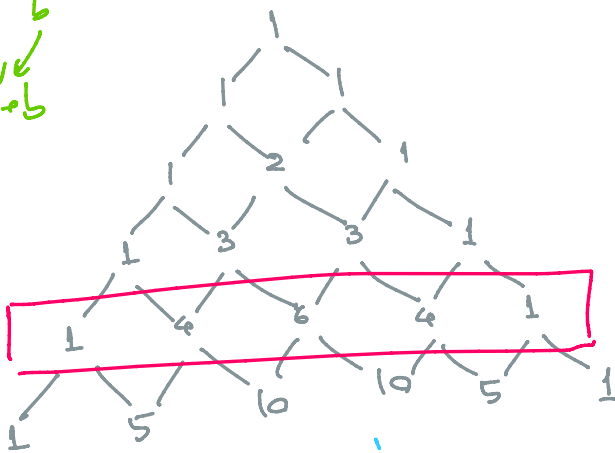
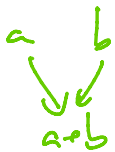
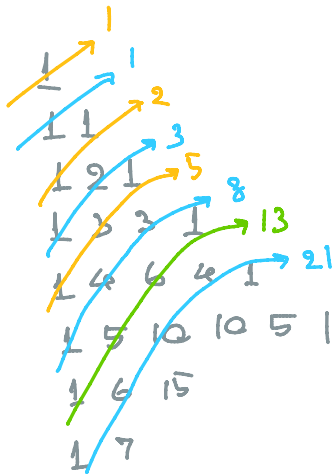


$$\binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{1} + \binom{n}{2} + \dots + \binom{n}{n} = 2^n$$

$$1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n = \binom{n+1}{2} = \frac{(n+1)(n)}{2}$$

$$\binom{n}{k} = \binom{n-1}{k} + \binom{n-1}{k-1}$$

$$\binom{n}{k} = \binom{n}{n-k}$$



จำนวนสมาชิกในแถวที่ n
 เท่ากับ 2^n

จำนวนสมาชิกในแถวที่ 0 เท่ากับ $1 = 2^0$
 จำนวนสมาชิกในแถวที่ k เท่ากับ 2^k
 จำนวนสมาชิกในแถวที่ $k+1$

Wrong Prove

Saturday, October 7, 2023 14:01

१ > ११०० > १

$$1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n = \frac{(n+4)(n-3)}{2}$$

माना $P(n)$ निम्न $1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n = \frac{(n+4)(n-3)}{2}$

~~Base Case~~

Inductive Step माना $P(k)$ सत्य $\forall k \geq 1$

$$1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + k = \frac{(k+4)(k-3)}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + k + (k+1) &= \frac{(k+4)(k-3)}{2} + (k+1) \\ &= \frac{k^2 + k - 12 + 2k + 2}{2} \\ &= \frac{k^2 + 3k - 10}{2} = \frac{(k+5)(k-2)}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + k + (k+1) = \frac{((k+1)+4)((k+1)-3)}{2}$$

$\therefore P(k+1)$ सत्य

$\therefore P(k) \rightarrow P(k+1) \quad \forall k \geq 1$

~~$\therefore \forall n \geq 1, P(n)$ सत्य~~ \times

#

माना $a^n = 0$ $\forall n \geq 0$

$$a^n = 0 \quad \forall n \geq 0$$

~~माना~~

~~Base Case~~

Inductive

माना

$$a^k = 0$$

$$a^{k+1} = a^k \cdot a = 0 \cdot a = 0$$

$\therefore P_{k+1}$ သည်

$\therefore P(k) \rightarrow P(k+1) \quad \forall k \geq 1$

~~$\therefore \forall n \geq 0 \quad P(n)$ သည် \times #.~~

သို့မဟုတ် $a^n = 1 \quad \forall n \geq 0$

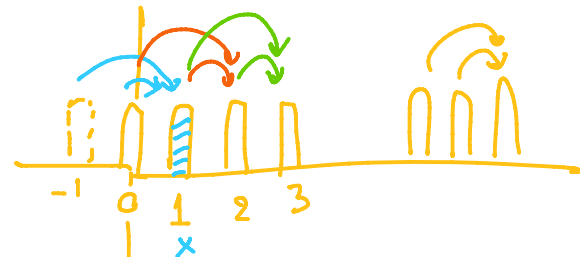
မူလ $n=0$, $a^0 = 1$

ဆرض $a^k = 1 \quad \forall k \in \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$

[သို့မဟုတ် $a^{k+1} = 1$]

$$k+1 = k+k-(k-1)$$

$$a^{k+1} = \frac{a^k \cdot a^k}{a^{k-1}} = \frac{1 \cdot 1}{1} = 1$$



$\therefore P(k+1)$ သည်

$\therefore \forall n \geq 0 \quad a^n = 1$

မှန်သော $k+1=1$

$\begin{matrix} a^0 & a^{-1} \\ \checkmark & \times \end{matrix}$

Foundation of Arithmetic

จำนวนเต็มบวกที่ ≥ 2 สามารถเขียนเป็นผลคูณ
 ของจำนวนเฉพาะได้เสมอ
 (ทฤษฎีบทมูลฐานของเลขคณิต)

เช่น $101 = 101$
 $100 = 2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 5$
 $99 = 3 \times 3 \times 11$
 $98 = 2 \times 7 \times 7$

นิยาม $P(n)$ แทน
 " n เป็นผลคูณของจำนวนเฉพาะได้"
 เมื่อ $n=2$ $2=2$ $\therefore P(2)$ เป็นจริง
 (จำนวนเฉพาะ)

นิยาม $P(2) \wedge P(3) \wedge P(4) \wedge \dots \wedge P(k-2) \wedge P(k-1) \wedge P(k)$ เป็นจริง
 [Goal: จะแสดง $P(k+1)$]

พิจารณา $x = k+1$

กรณี 1: x เป็นจำนวนเฉพาะ $\therefore P(x)$ เป็นจริง

กรณี 2: x เป็นจำนวนประกอบ

ดังนั้น $\exists a \in \mathbb{Z}$ ที่ $a | x$
 ที่ $1 < a < x$ หรือ $2 \leq a \leq x-1$

$\therefore a | x \therefore \exists b \in \mathbb{Z} \quad x = a \cdot b$

$\therefore 2 \leq a \leq x-1 \therefore b \neq 1$ และ $b \neq x$

$x-1=k$ $\therefore 2 \leq b \leq x-1$

$2 \leq a \leq k$ $\therefore P(a)$ เป็นจริง $x = a \cdot b$
 $\therefore a, b$ $\therefore P(a)$ เป็นจริง $x = p_1 p_2 \dots p_r \cdot p'_1 p'_2 \dots p'_m$

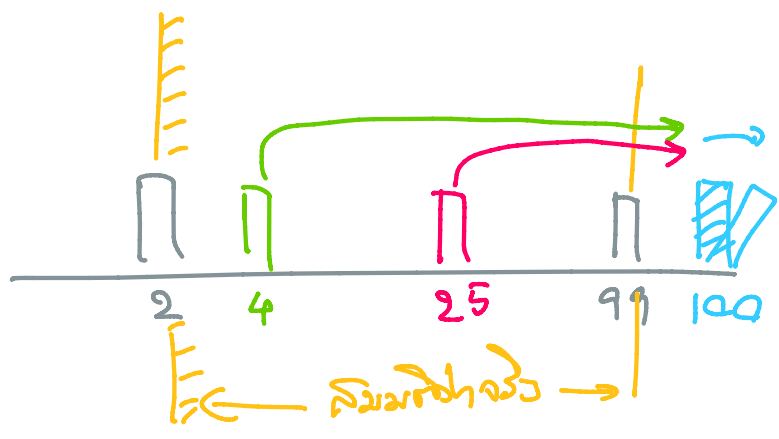
$2 \leq a \leq k$ $\therefore \tau(a)$ כמות
 $2 \leq b \leq k$ $\therefore P(b)$ כמות

$x = p_1 p_2 \dots p_r \cdot p'_1 p'_2 \dots p'_m$

$\therefore x$ משתקבל ממשווא $ab = x$

$\therefore \forall n \geq 2$ $P(n)$ כמות

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જાણવું $F_n \leq 2^n$

વેળા $F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$ જો $F_1 = F_2 = 1$

પ્રમાણ P_n "જો $F_n \leq 2^n$ "

જો $n=1$ $F_1 = 1 \leq 2^1$ $\therefore P(1)$ સત્ય

જો $n=2$ $F_2 = 2 \leq 2^2$ $\therefore P(2)$ સત્ય

જો $P(1), P(2), P(3), P(4), \dots, P(n)$ સત્ય
 [જાણવું $P(n+1)$]

જો $F_{n+1} = F_n + F_{n-1}$

$\therefore P(n)$ સત્ય \downarrow \downarrow $\therefore P(n-1)$ સત્ય

$F_{n+1} \leq 2^n + 2^{n-1}$

$\therefore F_{n+1} \leq 2^n + 2^n = 2^{n+1}$

$\therefore P(n+1)$ સત્ય

$\therefore P(n) \rightarrow P(n+1) \quad \forall n \geq 1$

$\therefore \forall n \geq 1 \quad P(n)$ #

જાણવું $a \mid x-y \Rightarrow a \mid x^n - y^n$

જો a, x, y કોઈ પણ નંબર $n \geq 0$

પ્રમાણ જો a, x, y નો ગુણોત્કરણ

જો $a \mid x^n - y^n$ *

$a \mid x^n - y^n$

၂။ $P(n)$ ကို $a \mid x^n - y^n$

၁။ $n=0$, $a \mid 0$ $\therefore a \mid x^0 - y^0$ $\therefore P(0)$ ဖြစ်

၂။ $n=1$, $a \mid x - y$ ဖြစ် $\therefore P(1)$ ဖြစ်

ထို့ကြောင့် $P(0) \wedge P(1) \wedge P(2) \wedge P(3) \wedge \dots \wedge P(k-1) \wedge P(k)$ ဖြစ်

ထို့ကြောင့် $x^{k+1} - y^{k+1}$

$$= (x^k - y^k)(x + y) - x^k y + x y^k$$

$$= (x^k - y^k)(x + y) - xy(x^{k-1} - y^{k-1})$$

$\downarrow \therefore P(k)$ ဖြစ်

$\downarrow \therefore P(k-1)$ ဖြစ်

$$= a \cdot b(x + y) - a \cdot c \cdot xy$$

$$= a(b(x + y) - cxy)$$

$\therefore b, c, x, y \in \mathbb{Z} \therefore b(x + y) - cxy \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\therefore a \mid x^{k+1} - y^{k+1}$$

_____ .

จงแสดงว่า ทุกจำนวนเต็มบวกที่ ≥ 8 สามารถเขียนเป็นผลรวมของ

$$3x + 5y \quad \exists x, y \in \mathbb{Z}_0^+$$

เช่น $3 \times 5 + 5 \times 3, 3 \times 10, 5 \times 6$

$40 = 3 \times 10 + 5 \times 2$

$100 = 3 \times 10 + 5 \times 14$

$103 = 100 + 3$

$104 = 101 + 3$

แสดงว่า $P(n)$ เป็นจริง สำหรับทุก $n \geq 8$ ที่เขียนเป็นผลรวมของ $3x + 5y$ ของ

Base Cases

$n = 8$

$8 = 3 + 5$

$\therefore P(8)$ เป็นจริง

$n = 9$

$9 = 3 + 3 + 3$

$\therefore P(9)$ เป็นจริง

$n = 10$

$10 = 5 + 5$

$\therefore P(10)$ เป็นจริง

Inductive Step

สมมติ $P(8), P(9), P(10), P(11), \dots, P(k-1)$ เป็นจริง

[Goal : แสดงว่า $P(k)$ เป็นจริง]

พิจารณา $k = k - 3 + 3$

$\therefore P(k-3)$ เป็นจริง

$\therefore k - 3 = 3x' + 3y' \quad \text{สำหรับ} \quad \exists x', y' \in \mathbb{Z}_0^+$

$\therefore k = 3(x' + 1) + 3y' \quad \therefore P(k)$ เป็นจริง

\therefore ทุก $n, n \geq 8$ สามารถเขียนเป็นผลรวมของ $3x + 5y$ ของเสมอ #

આ મુદ્દાનો સાબિતી કરવાનો પ્રયત્ન

ધારો $P(n)$ એ "આ n સંખ્યા અનન્ય છે" (1)

જો $n=1$ હોય તો 1 સંખ્યા અનન્ય છે $\therefore P(1)$ સત્ય (2)

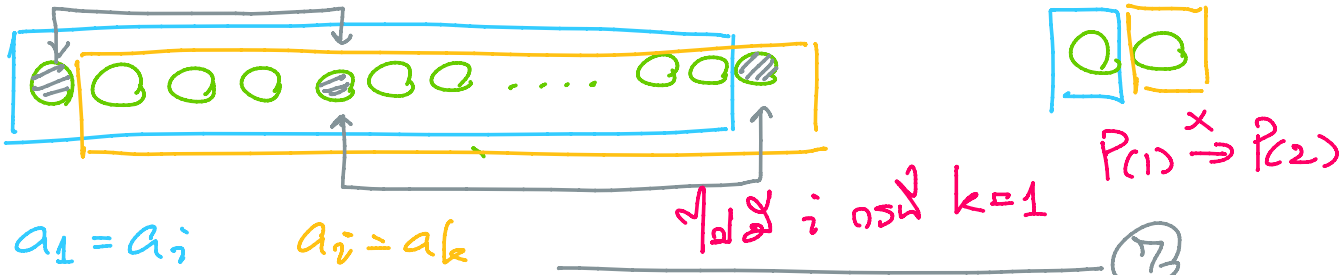
ધારો આ k સંખ્યા અનન્ય છે $\forall k \geq 1$ (3)

આથી આ $k+1$ સંખ્યા a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{k+1} (4)



$\therefore P(k)$ સત્ય હોય તો a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k અનન્ય (5)

$\therefore P(k)$ સત્ય હોય તો $a_2, a_3, \dots, a_k, a_{k+1}$ અનન્ય (6)



$a_1 = a_i$ $a_i = a_k$ $\forall i$ i નો કોઈ $k=1$ (7)

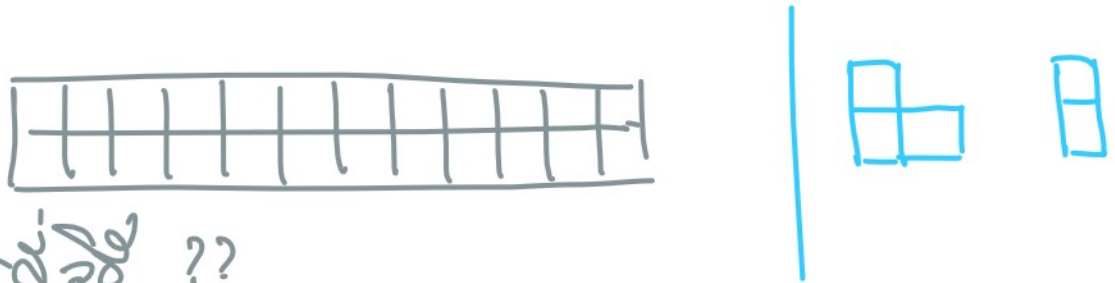
$\therefore a_1 = a_k$ $\&$ $a_1 = a_2 = \dots = a_{k-1} = a_k$ (8)

\therefore આ $k+1$ સંખ્યા અનન્ય છે (9)

$\therefore \forall n > 0$ આ n સંખ્યા અનન્ય છે # (10)

၂x၂ စာရွက် ဖြတ် ခုနစ် ၂၀၂

၂x၂ စာရွက် ဖြတ် ခုနစ် n တွင် အဘယ်အရာများ ပါသနည်း



အဘယ်အရာများ ပါသနည်း ??

မူ

n=1



၂x၂ စာရွက် ဖြတ် ခုနစ် n တွင် အဘယ်အရာများ ပါသနည်း F_n ခုနစ်

n=2



၂x၂ စာရွက် ဖြတ် ခုနစ် n တွင် အဘယ်အရာများ ပါသနည်း $F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$

n=3



၂x၂ စာရွက် ဖြတ် ခုနစ် n တွင် အဘယ်အရာများ ပါသနည်း $F_1 = 1, F_2 = 2$

n=4



n=5



၂x၂ စာရွက် ဖြတ် ခုနစ် n တွင် $F_k = F_{k-1} + F_{k-2}$