

# Lecture 4

$n$	$3^n$	$n^3$
0	1	0
1	3	1
2	9	8
3	27	27
4	81	64
5	243	125
...		

$$3^{n+1} = 3 \cdot 3^n \quad (n+1)^3 = (1 + \frac{1}{n})^3 \cdot n^3$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{For } n \geq 3, \frac{1}{n} \leq \frac{1}{3} \\ \text{so } 1 + \frac{1}{n} \leq \frac{4}{3} \\ \text{so } (1 + \frac{1}{n})^3 \leq \frac{64}{27} \leq \frac{31}{27} = 3 \end{array} \right. \quad (*)$$

If  $n \geq 3$  and  $n^3 \leq 3^n$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{then } (n+1)^3 &= (1 + \frac{1}{n})^3 \cdot n^3 \leq 3 \cdot n^3 \text{ by } (*) \text{ and } n \geq 3 \\ &\leq 3 \cdot 3^n \text{ by } (**) \\ &= 3^{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

For  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , let  $P(n)$  be  $n^3 \leq 3^n$

$n$	$P(n)$
0	
1	
2	by ***
3	T
4	T
5	T
6	T
...	

chain of application

$$\Rightarrow \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, [(n \geq 3 \wedge P(n)) \rightarrow P(n+1)]$$

$$(3 \geq 3 \wedge P(3)) \rightarrow P(4)$$

$$(4 \geq 3 \wedge P(4)) \rightarrow P(5)$$

$$(0 \geq 3 \wedge P(0)) \rightarrow P(1) \quad \dots \text{This is True. (False} \rightarrow \text{True) is True}$$

$$[P(3) \wedge \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, (n \geq 3 \wedge P(n)) \rightarrow P(n+1)] \rightarrow \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, (n \geq 3 \rightarrow P(n))$$

An inductive principle we believe / accept

(A) Proof of  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 3 \rightarrow P(n)$

By Induction

Base case:  $P(3)$

$$3^3 \leq 3^3$$

Inductive step:  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, (n \geq 3 \wedge P(n)) \rightarrow P(n+1)$

Assume  $n \geq 3$

$P(n)$ , i.e.  $n^3 \leq 3^n$  (IH)

$$\text{Then } (n+1)^3 = (1 + \frac{1}{n})^3 \cdot n^3$$

$$\leq 3 \cdot n^3 \text{ since } n \geq 3$$

$$(\text{so } \frac{1}{n} \leq \frac{1}{3}, \text{ so } 1 + \frac{1}{n} \leq \frac{4}{3}, \text{ so } (1 + \frac{1}{n})^3 \leq \frac{64}{27} \leq 3)$$

$$\leq 3 \cdot 3^n \text{ by (IH)}$$

$$= 3^{n+1}$$

BTW,  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, P(n)$

$$P(0): 0^3 = 0 \leq 1 = 3^0$$

$$P(1):$$

$$P(2):$$

Rest by (A)

What amounts of money can you make from \$3 & \$5 bills?

0, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, ...

if you know 233 is possible,  
then so is 236.

For  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , let  $P(n)$  be:  $n$  can be made from 3s AND 5s

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, (P(n) \rightarrow P(n+3))$$

$$[P(8) \wedge P(9) \wedge P(10) \wedge \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, (n \geq 8; P(n) \rightarrow P(n+3))] \rightarrow \underbrace{\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, (n \geq 8 \rightarrow P(n))}_{(*)}$$