

## Lecture 5

We accept the following inductive principle:

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

For  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , let  $P(n)$  be:  $\exists k, l \in \mathbb{N}, n = 3k + 5l$ .

Proof of  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} (n \geq 8 \rightarrow P(n))$  by  $(*)$

Base Cases:  $P(8), P(9), P(10)$

$$8 = 3 \cdot 1 + 5 \cdot 1, 1 \in \mathbb{N}, \text{ so } P(8)$$

$$9 = 3 \cdot 3 + 5 \cdot 0, 3, 0 \in \mathbb{N}, \text{ so } P(9)$$

$$10 = 3 \cdot 0 + 5 \cdot 2, 0, 2 \in \mathbb{N}, \text{ so } P(10)$$

Inductive step:  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, (n \geq 8 \wedge P(n) \rightarrow P(n+3))$

Let  $n \in \mathbb{N}$

Assume  $n \geq 8$

Assume  $P(n): \exists k, l \in \mathbb{N}, n = 3k + 5l$  (IH)

Let  $a, b \in \mathbb{N}$  s.t.  $n = 3a + 5b$  by (IH)

Then  $n+3 = 3a + 5b + 3 = 3(a+1) + 5b$

$a+1 \in \mathbb{N}, a \in \mathbb{N}$ , and  $b \in \mathbb{N}$ , so  $P(n+3)$

The ~~units~~ <sup>last</sup> digit of  $3^n$  for  $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$3^0 = 1$$

$$3^1 = 3$$

$$3^2 = 9$$

$$3^3 = 27$$

$$3^4 = 81$$

$$3^5 = 243$$

$$3^6 = 729$$

Always one of 1, 3, 9, 7

$$3^{n+4} = 3^n \cdot 3^4 = 3^n \cdot 81$$

$P(0) \wedge \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, (P(n) \rightarrow P(n+1))$  with cases in IS

$$P(0) \wedge P(1) \wedge P(2) \wedge P(3) \wedge \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, (n \geq 0 \wedge P(n)) \rightarrow P(n+4)$$

Proof of  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, P(n)$  by (IP1)

Base Case:  $3^0 = 1 \in \{1, 3, 7, 9\}$

IS:  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, P(n) \rightarrow P(n+4)$

Let  $n \in \mathbb{N}$

Assume  $P(n)$ , i.e. unit digit of  $3^n \in \{1, 3, 7, 9\}$  (IH)

Case: unit digit of  $3^n$  is 1

Then  $3^{n+1} = 3 \cdot 3^n$  ends in 3  $\in \{1, 3, 7, 9\}$

Case: ...

Case: ...

Case: ...

Proof of (IP2)

BC:  $P(0), P(1), P(2), P(3)$

$3^0 = 1$  ends in  $\{1, 3, 7, 9\}$

$3^1 = 3 \dots$

$3^2 = 9 \dots$

$3^3 = 27 \dots$

IS:  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, P(n) \rightarrow P(n+4)$

Let  $n \in \mathbb{N}$

Assume units digit of  $3^n \in \{1, 3, 7, 9\}$  (IH)

Then  $3^{n+4} = 3^n \cdot 3^4 = 81 \cdot 3^n$  has same units digit as  $3^n$  since 81 ends in 1, so that digit also  $\in \{1, 3, 7, 9\}$

Every natural  $n \geq 2$  is a product of primes (FTA)