

Ninth Homework:

Due 8 November 2022

**Definition:** The *Fibonacci sequence*  $\{f_n \mid n \geq 1\}$  is defined by  $f_1 = f_2 = 1$  and for  $n \geq 2$ ,  $f_{n+1} = f_n + f_{n-1}$ .

**Read:** Chapters 7 and 8 in Fourth edition. (Chapter 8 in fourth edition is Chapter 7 in third. The new Chapter 7 in Fourth edition is a review of proof techniques.)

1. Look up the term *Pythagorean triple* (it is in our book). Investigate the following

**Conjecture.** For each natural number  $n$ , the numbers  $f_n f_{n+3}$ ,  $2f_{n+1} f_{n+2}$ , and  $(f_{n+1}^2 + f_{n+2}^2)$  form a *Pythagorean triple*.

If true, provide a proof, and if false, a counterexample.

2. Find (and prove) a formula for  $f_{n+5}$  in terms of  $f_n$  and  $f_{n+1}$ . Use this formula to give a proof by induction that for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  the Fibonacci number  $f_{5n}$  is a multiple of  $f_n$ .
3. Explore the relation between  $f_k$  and  $f_{kn}$  for small values of  $k$ , and make a conjecture.
4. Find natural numbers  $a$  and  $b$  such that  $a^2 + b^2 = 10$ , and then natural numbers  $c$  and  $d$  such that  $c^2 + d^2 = 10^2$ .

Prove the following statement by mathematical induction: For every natural number  $n$ , there are natural numbers  $x$  and  $y$  such that  $x^2 + y^2 = 10^n$ .

5. Suppose that  $a$  and  $b$  are integers such that  $a + b$  is even. Prove that there exist integers  $x$  and  $y$  such that  $x^2 - y^2 = ab$ .
6. Prove or disprove.
  - (a) Let  $A$ ,  $B$ ,  $C$ , and  $D$  be sets with  $A \subseteq C$  and  $B \subseteq D$ . If  $A$  and  $B$  are disjoint, then  $C$  and  $D$  are disjoint.
  - (b) Every even integer can be expressed as the sum of two odd integers.
7. Prove or disprove.
  - (a) There is a real number solution of the equation  $x^4 + x^2 + 1 = 0$ .
  - (b) There exist positive integers  $a$  and  $b$  such that  $a^2 - b^2 = 101$ .

8. Evaluate the proof of the following statement.

**Statement.** Let  $x, y, z \in \mathbb{Z}$  be such that  $3x + 5y = 7z$ . If at least one of  $x$ ,  $y$ , or  $z$  is odd, then at least one of  $x$ ,  $y$ , or  $z$  is even.

**Proof.** Let  $x, y, z \in \mathbb{Z}$  be such that  $3x + 5y = 7z$ . Assume, to the contrary, that none of  $x$ ,  $y$ , or  $z$  is odd and that none of  $x$ ,  $y$ , or  $z$  is even. This is impossible.  $\square$