

# Assignment 2

Jefferson Morales Morciano

## Exercise 1

Prove by induction  $\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k(k+1)} = \frac{n}{n+1} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{N}$

1) base case:  $n=1$   $\sum_{k=1}^1 \frac{1}{k(k+1)} = \frac{1}{1(1+1)} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\frac{n}{n+1} = \frac{1}{1+1} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \checkmark$$

2) inductive step:  $n=n+1$   $\sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \frac{1}{k(k+1)} = \frac{n+1}{(n+1)+1} = \frac{n+1}{n+2}$  proof? I.H.

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \frac{1}{k(k+1)} = \left( \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k(k+1)} \right) + \frac{1}{(n+1)((n+1)+1)} = \frac{n}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} = \frac{n(n+2) + 1(n+1)}{(n+1)(n+2)} = \frac{n^2 + 2n + n + 1}{(n+1)(n+2)}$$

$$\frac{n^2 + 3n + 1}{n^2 + 2n + 2} = \frac{n^2 + 3n + 1}{n^2 + 3n + 2} = \frac{(n^2 + 3n + 1)}{\underbrace{(n^2 + 3n + 1) + 1}} \quad n^2 + 3n + 1 = n + 1 \quad \frac{n+1}{n+2}$$

## Exercise 2

Prove by induction  $n^2 + 3n + 5$  is an odd number  $\forall x \in \mathbb{N}$ . Odd number =  $2m-1$

$$P \rightarrow n^2 + 3n + 5 = 2m - 1$$

1) base case:  $n=1$   $1^2 + 3 \cdot 1 + 5 = 2m - 1$   $9 = 2m - 1$   $2m = 10$   $m = 5$   
 $P$  is True (odd) with  $m=5$

2) induction step:  $n=n+1$   $(n+1)^2 + 3(n+1) + 5$   $n^2 + 2n + 1 + 3n + 3 + 5$

$$n^2 + 5n + 9 \quad n^2 + 5n + 10 \quad \text{I.H.} \quad n^2 = -3n - 6 + 2m \quad \text{then}$$

$$-3n - 6 + 2k + 5n + 9 \quad 2k + 2n + 3 \quad 2(\underbrace{k+n+2}_m) - 1 \quad \text{true with } m = k+n+2$$

## Exercise 3

Use only field axioms to prove  $\underline{(x-y)z = (xz) - (yz)}$   $\forall x, y, z \in \mathbb{Q}$

proof.  $\underline{(x-y)z} \stackrel{F_2}{=} z(x-y) \stackrel{F_5}{=} (zx) + (z(-y)) \stackrel{F_2}{=} (xz) + (-y)z \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} \underline{(xz) - (yz)}$

## Bonus exercise

Prove  $\sum_{k=1}^n F_k = F_{n+2} - 1 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{N}, F_n = F_{n-2} + F_{n-1} \text{ for } n \geq 2$ ,  $F_0 = 0$   
 $F_1 = 1$   
 $F_2 = 1$   
 $F_3 = 2$   
 $F_4 = 3$

1) base case:  $n=2$   $F_0 + F_1 + F_2 = 0 + 1 + 1 = \underline{2}$   $\checkmark$

$$\sum_{k=1}^3 F_k = F_{n+2} - 1 = F_4 - 1 = 3 - 1 = \underline{2}$$

2) inductive step:  $n = n+1$   $\sum_{k=1}^{n+1} F_k = F_{(n+1)+2} - 1 = \underline{F_{n+3}} - 1$  proof? I.H.

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n+1} F_k = \left( \sum_{k=1}^n F_k \right) + F_{n+1} = F_{n+2} - 1 + F_{n+1} = F_{n+2} + F_{n+1} - 1 \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} F_n = F_{n-2} + F_{n-1} \\ F_{n+3} = F_{n+1} + F_{n+2} \end{array}$$
$$= \underline{F_{n+3}} - 1 \leftarrow$$