

Parcial 1.1

Luis Gerardo Cruz

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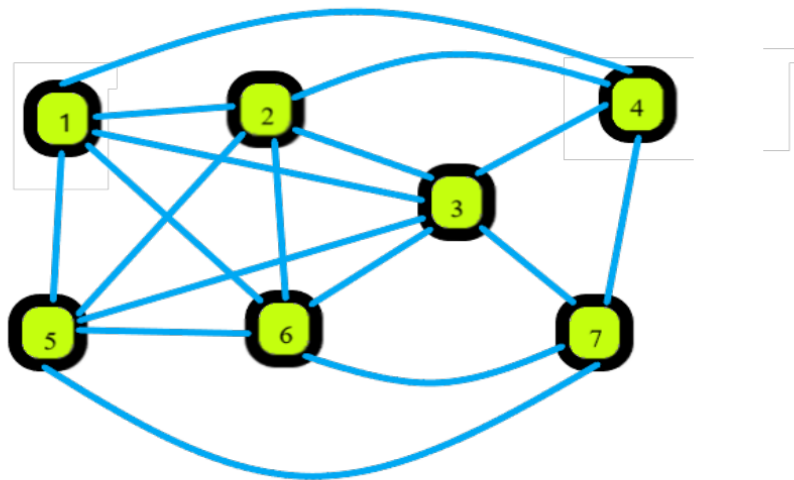
Respuesta No. 1

- **Nodos:** $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$

- **Vertices:**

$$\left\langle \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \langle 1, 2 \rangle & \langle 1, 3 \rangle & \langle 1, 4 \rangle \\ & \langle 1, 5 \rangle & \langle 1, 6 \rangle \\ \langle 2, 3 \rangle & \langle 2, 4 \rangle & \langle 2, 5 \rangle \\ \langle 2, 6 \rangle & \langle 3, 4 \rangle & \langle 3, 5 \rangle \\ \langle 3, 6 \rangle & \langle 3, 7 \rangle & \langle 4, 7 \rangle \\ \langle 5, 6 \rangle & \langle 5, 7 \rangle & \langle 6, 7 \rangle \end{array} \right] \right\rangle$$

- **Grafo:**



Respuesta No. 2

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

- **Caso Base:** $N = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= \frac{1(1+1)}{2} \\ 1 &= \frac{1(2)}{2} \\ 1 &= \frac{2}{2} \\ 1 &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

- **Caso inductivo:** $\forall n$
- **Hipotesis inductiva:** supongamos entonces que $p(n)$ es verdadera, es decir que $1+2+3+\dots+n=n(n+1)/2$ es verdadera

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

- **Demostracion:** $n = n+1$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i = \frac{n+1(n+1+1)}{2} = \frac{n+1(n+2)}{2} = \frac{n+1[(n+1)+1]}{2}$$

Respuesta No. 3

$$\sum_{i=1}^n 1 = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + \dots + n$$

$$\sum(n) \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } n = 0 \\ (n-i+1) & \text{si } n = s(a) \text{ y } i = s(b) \end{cases}$$

Respuesta No. 4

$$a \oplus b = b \oplus a$$

- **Caso base:** $a = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \oplus b &= b \oplus 0 \\ b &= b \end{aligned}$$

- $b = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} a \oplus 0 &= 0 \oplus a \\ a &= a \end{aligned}$$

- **Caso inductivo:**

$$a \oplus b = b \oplus a$$

- **Demostracion**

$$s(a) \oplus b = b \oplus s(a)$$

$$s(a \oplus b) = b \oplus s(a)$$

$$s(a \oplus b) = s(b \oplus a)$$

Repuesta No. 5

Dada la función $a \geq b$ para numeros naturales unarios:

$$a \geq b = \begin{cases} s(o) & \text{si } b = o \\ o & \text{si } a = o \\ i \geq j & \text{si } a = s(i) \text{ \& } b = s(j) \end{cases}$$

- **Caso base:** $n = 0$

$$(0 + 0) \geq s(0)$$

- **Caso inductivo:**

$$s(i) \oplus s(i) \geq s(i)$$

$$s(s(i)) \geq s(i)$$

$$s(s(i)) \ominus s(i) \geq 0$$

$$s(i) \geq 0$$

$$s(i) \geq 0 = s(0)$$