# Homework 1. Probs 1-4

1. Show by Induction
   1. Show 5^2n + 3n – 1 is divisible by 9
      1. Hypothesis: 5^2n + 3n – 1 is divisible by 9, n is integer
      2. Base case: n = 1 => 5^2 +3 – 1 = 25 + 2 = 27
         1. 27 is divisible by 9 ( 27 / 9 = 3)
      3. Induction proof: Assume 5^2n + 3n – 1 is divisible by 9 (= 9m), show this holds for (n + 1) also
         1. 5^2(n+1) + 3(n+1) -1 = 5^(2n+2) + 3n + 3 -1
         2. = 5^2 \* 5^2n +3n +2 = (9m -3n +1)\*25 + 3n + 2
         3. = 9m\*25 -75n +25 + 3n +2 = 9\*25\*m -72n + 27
         4. 72 and 27 ar multiples of 9 so can pull 9 out the whole thing
         5. = 9 \* (25m – 8n + 3 )
         6. Since our final equation is a multipe of 9, the equation as a whole will always be divisible by 9 and therefore we have proved 5^2(n+1) + 3(n+1) -1 is divisible by 9
   2. Show n! > 3^n for n >= 7 and n is integer
      1. Hypothesis: n! > 3^n for n >= 7 and n is integer
      2. Base case: n = 7. => 7! >3^7 = 5040 >2187
         1. This is true 5040 > 2187
      3. Induction proof: Assume n! > 3^n for n >=7 and n is integer, show this holds for n+1
         1. (n+1)! > 3^(n+1) = (n+1)\*n! > 3\*3^n
         2. With n starting at 7, n+1 is a minimum of 8
         3. With the assumption of n!>3^n, multiplying the already larger side by 8 and the smaller side by 3 will yield the same results therefore (n+1)! > 3^(n+1) is true
   3. Show = n / (n+1) for positive integers n
      1. Hypothesis: = n / (n+1) for positive integers n is true
      2. Base case: n = 1 => 1 / 1(2) = 1 / (1+1) => ½ = ½
         1. This is true ½ = ½
      3. Induction proof: Assume = n / (n+1) for positive integers n, is true. Show it holds for n+1
         1. = (n+1) / (n+1+1)
         2. Left side
            1. = 1/(n+1)(n+2)
            2. Based on assumption
            3. = 1/(n+1)(n+2) \* n/(n+1) = n / (n+1)^2 (n+2)
         3. Together now
            1. n / (n+1)^2 (n+2) = (n+1) / (n+2)
            2. n(n+2) = (n+1)^3 (n+2)
            3. n = (n+1)^3
         4. This is false, no value for n can equal itself +1 and then cubed?
   4. Show = (n\*(n+1))/2
      1. Hypothesis: = (n\*(n+1))/2 is true
      2. Base case: n = 1 => 1 = 1(2)/2 => 1= 1
         1. This is true
      3. Induction Proof: Assume = (n\*(n+1))/2 is true, show this holds for n+1