

Exercise H8.1

$$\tilde{C}(p, N) = 2 \sum_{k=0}^N \binom{p-1}{k}$$

$$(x+y)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^{n-k} y^k$$

~~4/11/11~~
$$\tilde{C}(N+1, N) = 2 \sum_{k=0}^N \binom{N}{k} \quad (2)$$

$$2^N = (1+1)^N = \sum_{k=0}^N \binom{N}{k} 1^{N-k} 1^k = \sum_{k=0}^N \binom{N}{k} 1^N = \sum_{k=0}^N \binom{N}{k} \quad (1)$$

$$(1), (2) \Rightarrow \tilde{C}(N+1, N) = 2 \times (1+1)^N = 2^{N+1} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\tilde{C}(N+2, N) = 2 \sum_{k=0}^{N+1} \binom{N+1}{k} = \tilde{C}(N+1, N) + \tilde{C}(N+1, N-1) \quad (3)$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{C}(N+1, N-1) = 2 \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \binom{N}{k} = 2 \left[\underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^N \binom{N}{k}}_{2^N} - \binom{N}{N} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{C}(N+1, N-1) = 2^{N+1} - 2 \quad (4)$$

$$(4), (3) \Rightarrow \tilde{C}(N+1, N-1) + \tilde{C}(N+1, N) = 2^{N+1} + 2^{N+1} - 2 = 2^{N+2} - 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{C}(N+2, N) = 2^{N+2} - 2 < 2^{N+2} \quad \checkmark$$