

Problem 1

a. given $A_n = A_{n-1} + 4$ and $n > 0$

n	M(n)
1	$A_1 = A_{1-1} + 4 = A_0 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 6 = 4 \times 1 + 2$
2	$A_2 = A_{2-1} + 4 = A_1 + 4 = 6 + 4 = 10 = 4 \times 2 + 2$
3	$A_3 = A_{3-1} + 4 = A_2 + 4 = 10 + 4 = 14 = 4 \times 3 + 2$
4	$A_4 = A_{4-1} + 4 = A_3 + 4 = 14 + 4 = 18 = 4 \times 4 + 2$
5	$A_5 = A_{5-1} + 4 = A_4 + 4 = 18 + 4 = 22 = 4 \times 5 + 2$
n	$4n + 2$

b. Proposed solution:

$$A(n) = 4n + 2 (\forall n > 0)$$

C. ~~Prove~~ Prove the solution works using induction

Let $P(n): A_n = 4n + 2$ show $P(n)$ holds $\forall n \geq 0$

Base case: show $A(1)$ holds

$$\text{(LHS)} \quad A_1 = \cancel{4 \cdot 1 + 2} = A_{1-1} + 4 = A_0 + 4 = 2 + 4 = 6 \quad (\text{by definition of recurrence relation})$$

$$\text{(RHS)} \quad 4 \cdot 1 + 2 = 6$$

so $A(1) = 4 \cdot 1 + 2$ and thus $P(1)$ holds

Inductive step: show $P(k) \Rightarrow P(k+1)$

Assume $P(k)$ holds, i.e., $A(k) = \cancel{4k} + 2$ (IH)

$$A(k+1) = A_{k+1-1} + 4 \quad \text{using recurrence relation}$$

$$= A_k + 4$$

$$= 4k + 2 + 4$$

$$= 4(k+1) + 2$$

so $P(k+1)$ holds

\therefore by induction $A(n) = 4n + 2 \quad \forall n \geq 0$

b. $P(0) = 1$ $P(1) = 4$

$$P(n) = 4 \times P(n-1) + 12 \times P(n-2) \text{ for } n \geq 2$$

since we have four 1 inch letters and twelve 2 inches letters,

We can use the four 1 inch letters to pair with ~~(n-1)~~ banner that we get from last time, which has length - 1

Also, we can use the twelve 2 inches letters to pair with length - 2 banner

~~For pair~~ pairing with ~~means~~ means we make product of them,

So, this is how we get the recurrence relation