Ala 12 MJ. Discreta 2. P. no pis de inducas: Dado ACN, se para A Principis; Dado Acm calon: c) $c \in A$ Se para Avalen. ii) je r EA com ii) Se A entar R+1 E A HI D R+1 C A enteo A = M Então A = N 2

Exemplos. Poras que Da R. De indução 0 | + 1 | + 2 | + ... + n | < (n+1) | 01+11+...+2.5(2+1). Anem Sonando (k+1)! a ambos () se n = 0, 0 = 1 os membros: e (N+1) 1 - (0+1) 1 - (0+1) 1 + (k+1) (k+1) 1 + (k+1) 1 = 2 • (2+1) . (-50 0 ! < (0 + L) ! Sera que 2. (4+1)! < (k+2). (i) PASSO DE INDUGAD: Observe (k+1)!(k+2) = (k+2)! H.I.: (0:+1:+k! < (k+1).) TESE: 01+11+...+k!+(k+1)| 6 (k+2)! e grikso émplie 2 < R+2,

Seprencias dadas por Morrencia: $\alpha_0 = 3$ dermo iniciais $\alpha_1 = 2$ $a_n = 2.a_{n-1}$ $n \ge 2$ $\frac{3}{11}$ $\frac{2}{1}$ $\frac{4}{18}$ $\frac{8}{18}$ $\frac{1}{18}$ a_0 a_1 a_2 a_3 $a_2 = 2$, a_1 a₂ = 2.2 9=4 $a_3 = 2.a_{3-1} = 2.a_2 = 2.4 = 8$

 $\{3, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, \dots\}$ conjunto (3,2,4,8,J6,...) seguence a $(G_n = 2, G_{n-1})$ recovencia (termo gral) $b_0 = 4$ b_0 (4,1,2,4,8,---)

Segencia de Floracci (F = 0 F1=1 F= fn-1 + Fn-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2-2 1 2 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, ... Im malue pide F4937 = 7 F4934 + F4933 4937 = 4436 + 4435 F435+ F4534

for i=2 to 4937

2 nas sei mais (nzes) F = {az aí. 4934 Cha, en (a ch) ge a John la va proprie Colha da os mineros de Fibonacci. DE EGN VNEWD

$$G_{N} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \cdot (\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2})^{N} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \cdot (\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2})^{N}$$

$$Q_{0} = \sqrt{5} \cdot (\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2})^{N} = 0 = f_{0}$$

$$G_{1} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \cdot (\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2})^{N} = 0 = f_{0}$$

$$G_{2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \cdot (\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2})^{N} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \cdot (\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2})^{N} = 0 = f_{0}$$

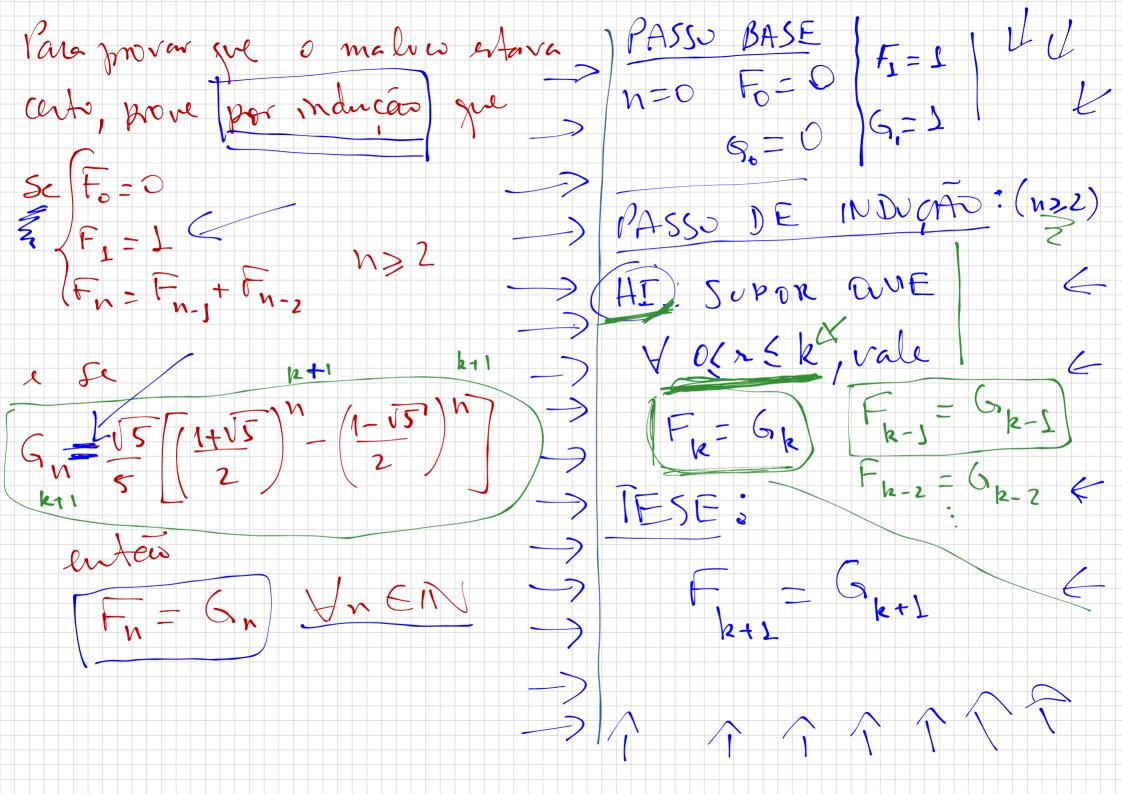
$$G_{1} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \cdot (\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2})^{N} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \cdot (\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2})^{N} = 0 = f_{0}$$

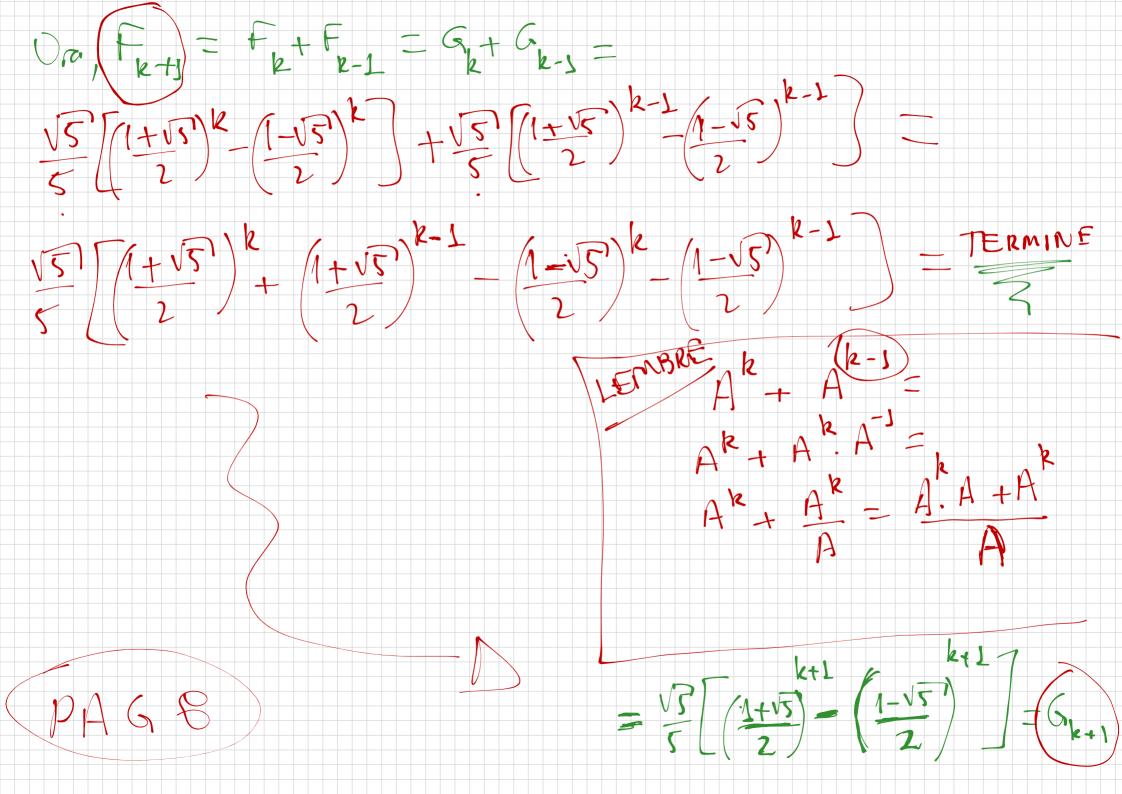
$$G_{2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \cdot (\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2})^{N} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \cdot (\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2})^{N} = 0 = f_{0}$$

$$G_{2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \cdot (\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2})^{N} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \cdot (\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2})^{N} = 0 = f_{0}$$

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Requise:
$$\psi = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$$
I chamado
$$1 - \psi = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} =$$





Este foi um exemple gre usa indução na 2.º Jorna. a = 3 an + 4 an - 6 an - 3 8 an - 4 h Guen for o genis que $\begin{array}{c} G_0 = 0 \\ \bullet_1 = 0 \\ \bullet_2 = 0 \\ \bullet_3 = 1 \end{array}$ en contro o agrela franca Je chada doida? 1-V5 N $[a_1 = 3]$ $a_5 = 3. a_4 + 4. a_3 - 6 a_2 - 8. a_1$ c5 = 3.3 + 4.1 = 13 ivacional $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}$

On = 3 an-2 + yan-3 = Recorrencia m-5mamamasica. toma, masicas Inolma anna, and the second of the second o

Neste auss, Joda form la fechada que reprosent una Servencie dada por recorrencia deve ser provada va l'éta) vsendo inducar i Fn = vs (1+vs) n (1-vs) n (2) SIGA OS PASSOS DAS PAGINAS He B Da C

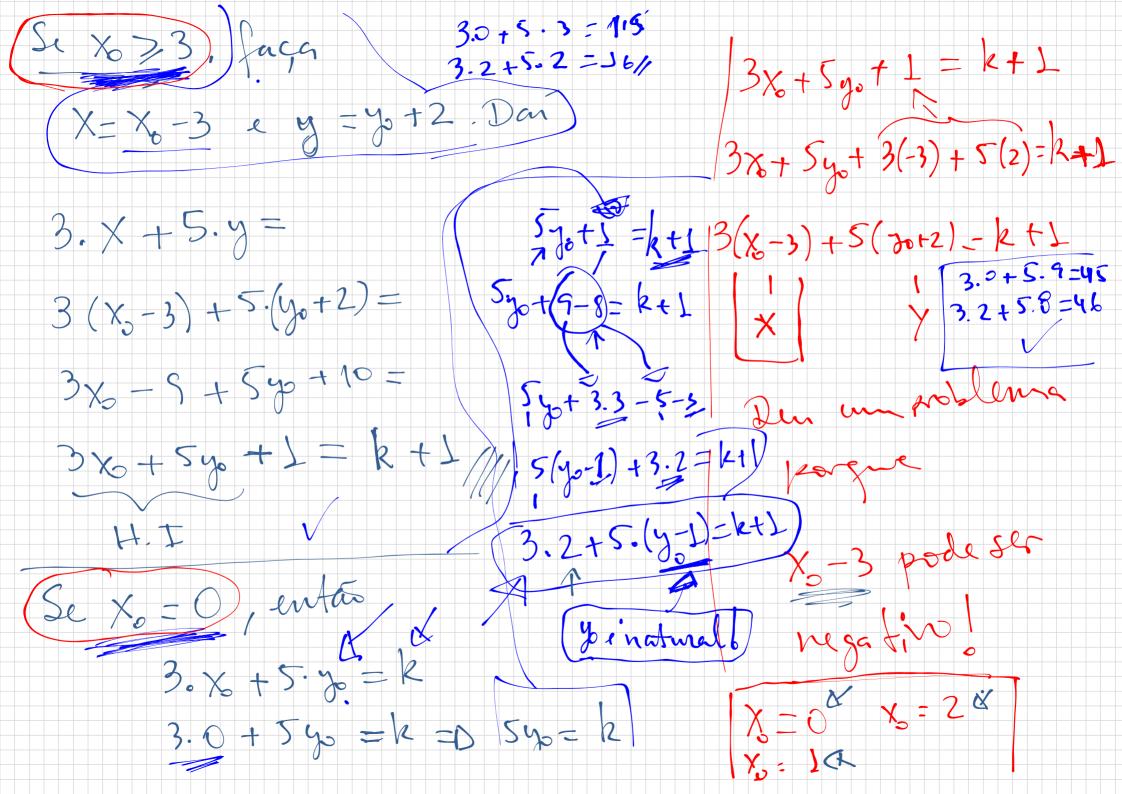
Iste cosseis so lem sels de 3 e de 5 reais. Over mander uma corta para uma cidade cujo custo de envis i de : 30 reais: USO DOIS STE LOS DE 5!

: J1 reais: Dois de 3 e m de 5!

5 = 1 (x.3+y.5=4937) 32 = 4.3 + 1.5 = 32. Pergunta: Da pra mander pera Sielgier Custo?
NÃO! 91,2,4,7.
AFIRMAÇÃO:
TO ESTES DÃO MORLEMA! Hjimoção: Para Jodo n > 8, existem x, y naturais tais $3. n + 5. y = n \qquad (4937 - 3 x + 5 y ?)$ 1 1 ENCONTRE Demonstação: Por indução para n > 81

PASSO BASE: Se n = 8, faça x = 1 e y = 1.

3. 1 + 5. 1 = 8 11 PASSO DE INDUCAS: [H.I...) Existem (Soyonatureis $\frac{1}{3.2+51}=11$ $\frac{1}{3.4+50}=12$ TESE; Existen ny naturais tains que 3/14 + 5/2 = 13
3/3/4 5/3=14 1 = 3.(3) + 5.2 2 + 1 3 + 5 + 1 = k + 13.0 4 5. 3 = 15 3.13+5.2=16



Ann 5 y = k . Fac x=2 e y= y-1 (sto 'possivel pois k > 8, loss y > 1 e enter $y \in \mathbb{N}$ e $2 = x \in \mathbb{N}$ Ann, 3.2+5(y-1)=6+5y-5=5y+1=2+1/1 3.x + 5y = 2+1Agora, Se Xo = 1 eur se X = 2, void Lenta Jaze 1. 1. 3+540+1= 3+540+4= 3+54=12 3+540+J=k+1 540+4=k+1