

# Homework 1

Tristan Rice, 25886145, q7w9a

## A.1(3,4,6)

### A.1.3

Fibonacci: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 21 | 34 | 55 | 89 | 144 | 233 | 377 | 610 |

$$F_n F_{n+3} - F_{n+1} F_{n+2} \quad 1. \quad 1 * 3 - 1 * 2 = 1 \quad 2. \quad 1 * 5 - 2 * 3 = -1 \quad 3. \quad 2 * 8 - 3 * 5 = 1 \quad 4. \quad 3 * 13 - 5 * 8 = -1 \quad 5. \quad 5 * 21 - 8 * 13 = 1$$

Theorem: The output of  $f(n) = F_n F_{n+3} - F_{n+1} F_{n+2}$  is 1 when  $n$  is even and  $-1$  when  $n$  is odd.

Proof by induction.

Case:  $n$  is odd.

Base cases:  $n = 1: 1 * 3 - 1 * 2 = 1$   $n = 2: 1 * 5 - 2 * 3 = -1$

Induction step ( $n \geq 3$ ):

$$f(n) = f(n+2)$$

$$F_n F_{n+3} - F_{n+1} F_{n+2} = F_{n+2} F_{n+5} - F_{n+3} F_{n+4}$$

$$= F_{n+2} (F_{n+1} + F_{n+3})$$

$$= (F_{n+1} + F_n) (F_{n+3} + F_{n+2} + F_{n+3}) - (F_{n+2} + F_{n+1}) (F_{n+3} + F_{n+2})$$

$$= 2 * F_{n+1} F_{n+3} + F_{n+1} F_{n+2} + 2 * F_n F_{n+3} + F_n F_{n+2} - F_{n+2} F_{n+3} - F_{n+2} F_{n+2} - F_{n+1} F_{n+3} - F_{n+1} F_{n+2}$$

$$= F_{n+1} F_{n+3} + 2 * F_n F_{n+3} + F_n F_{n+2} - F_{n+2} F_{n+3} - F_{n+2} F_{n+2}$$

$$= F_{n+1} F_{n+3} + 2 * F_n F_{n+3} + F_n F_{n+2} - F_{n+1} F_{n+3} - F_n F_{n+3} - F_{n+1} F_{n+2} - F_n F_{n+2}$$

$$= F_n F_{n+3} - F_{n+1} F_{n+2}$$

Thus, since  $f(n) = f(n+2)$  we prove via induction that the output will be 1 for all odd values of  $n$  and  $-1$  for all even values of  $n$ .

### A.1.4

In [15]: `def F(n):`

`...: return int(0.5+((1+sqrt(5))**n-(1-sqrt(5))**n)/(2**n*sqrt(5)))`

In [16]: `[(n, F(n) * F(n+8) - F(n+1)*F(n+7)) for n in range(1,6)]`

Out[16]: `[(1, 13), (2, -13), (3, 13), (4, -13), (5, 13)]`

For all even values of  $n$ ,  $f(n) = -13$ . For all odd values of  $n$ ,  $f(n) = 13$ .

Proof by induction.

Base cases:  $n = 1: f(1) = 13$   $n = 2: f(2) = -13$

Induction step:

We must show that for all  $n > 2$ ,  $f(n) = f(n+2)$ .

$$F_n F_{n+8} - F_{n+1} F_{n+7} = F_{n+2} F_{n+10} - F_{n+3} F_{n+9}$$

$$= F_{n+1} F_{n+10} + F_n F_{n+10} - F_{n+2} F_{n+9} - F_{n+1} F_{n+9}$$

$$= F_{n+1} F_{n+9} + F_{n+1} F_{n+8} + F_n F_{n+9} + F_n F_{n+8} - F_{n+0} F_{n+9} - F_{n+1} F_{n+9} - F_{n+1} F_{n+9}$$

$$= F_{n+1}F_{n+8} + F_nF_{n+8} - F_{n+1}F_{n+9}$$

$$= F_{n+1}F_{n+8} + F_nF_{n+8} - F_{n+1}F_{n+8} - F_{n+1}F_{n+7}$$

$$= F_nF_{n+8} - F_{n+1}F_{n+7}$$

Thus, by the property of induction it holds for all  $n \geq 1$ ,  $f(n) = 13$  for odd numbers and  $f(n) = -13$  for even numbers.

#### A.1.6

$$x^2 = x + 1$$

$$x = \left\{ \frac{1}{2}(1 - \sqrt{5}), \frac{1}{2}(1 + \sqrt{5}) \right\}$$

#### A.2(1,2)

##### A.2.1

Prove  $\left( \sum_{m=1}^n m = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right)$  for any  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

##### A.2.2

#### A.3(1)

#### A.4(1b,1d,2d)

##### A.4.1b

##### A.4.1d

##### A.4.2d

#### A.5(2)