

Home Work 6

Discrete Structures (CS 5333)

Problem 1: Prove using general induction that:

$$\forall m \geq 0 \forall l \geq m + 1 : f_l = f_{m+1} * f_{l-m} + f_m * f_{l-(m+1)}; (1)$$

Where f_l is the l - th Fibonacci number, where $f_0 = 0, f_1 = 1$, etc.

Answer:

$$\text{Let } P(l) = f_l = f_{m+1} * f_{l-m} + f_m * f_{l-(m+1)}$$

Basic step: $P(1)$

$$f_1 = f_{0+1} * f_{1-0} + f_0 * f_{1-(0+1)} = f_1 * f_1 + f_0 * f_0 = 1, \text{ which is true.}$$

Inductive step: In general mathematical induction, the induction step requires that if $P(l)$ holds for all smaller than l , then it also holds for $P(l)$.

Assume $P(n) = f_n = f_{m+1} * f_{n-m} + f_m * f_{n-(m+1)}$ is true, where $n < l$

$$f_n = f_{n-1} + f_{n-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{m+1} * f_{n-1-m} + f_m * f_{n-1-(m+1)} + (f_{m+1} * f_{(n-2)-m} + f_m * f_{(n-2)-(m+1)})$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{m+1}(f_{(n-m)-1} + f_{(n-m)-2}) + f_m(f_{(n-m)-2} + f_{(n-m)-3})$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{m+1} * f_{n-m} + f_m * f_{(n-m)-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{m+1} * f_{n-m} + f_m * f_{n-(m+1)}$$

Hence proved

Problem 2: Use Eqn. 1 to prove that:

$$\forall k \geq 1 \forall l \geq 1 \quad f_l \mid f_{k \cdot l}.$$

Explain why for this problem, you did not use general induction.

Answer:

Basic step: $k = 1, l = 1$

$P(1)$ is $f_1 \mid f_1 = 1 \mid 1$ which is true. Therefore $P(1)$ is true.

From problem 1 let us consider $m = (k-1)l$, $m \geq 0$

$$f_{kl} = f_{(k-1)l+1} * f_l + f_{(k-1)l} * f_{l-1}$$

From the above equation

$$f_{(k-1)l} = f_{(k-2)l+1} * f_l + f_{(k-2)l} * f_{l-1}$$

Substituting $f_{(k-1)l}$ in the first equation.

$$f_{kl} = f_{(k-1)l+1} * f_l + f_{(k-2)l+1} * f_l * f_{l-1} + f_{(k-2)l} * (f_{l-1})^2 \quad \text{..... Eq 2}$$

From the above equation

$$f_{(k-2)l} = f_{(k-3)l+1} * f_l + f_{(k-3)l} * f_{l-1}$$

By substituting $f_{(k-2)l}$ in Eq2 we get

$$f_{kl} = f_l(f_{(k-1)l+1} + f_{(k-2)l+1} * f_{l-1} + f_{(k-3)l+1} * (f_{l-1})^2 + \text{.....} + (f_{l-1})^{k-2}f_{l+1}) + (f_{l-1})^{k-1}f_l$$

In the above equation f_l is common.

Therefore f_{kl} is divisible by f_l for all $k \geq 1$ and for all $l \geq 1$