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Homework 1

## 1 Problem One

### 1.1

The minimum number of socks that need to be drawn to guarantee a pair of any color is 4. You could possibly have 3 socks that do not make a pair, but on the next draw, one of the socks will become a match.

### 1.2

Likewise, the minimum number of socks from a drawer of  $n$  different color socks (assuming there is at least 2 of each color) is  $n+1$ . For the same reason that you can have no match on the  $n$ th draw, but on the  $n+1$ th draw, one sock will match.

## 2 Problem Two

Prove by induction that  $F_{n+k} = F_k F_{n+1} + F_{k-1} F_n$

### 2.1 Basis

$$\begin{aligned} \text{let } n=0, k \geq 1 \\ F_{0+k} &= F_k F_1 + F_{k-1} F_0 \\ F_k &= F_k(1) + F_{k-1}(0) \\ F_k &= F_k \end{aligned}$$

### 2.2 Inductive Hypothesis

For all  $n \geq 1, c \geq 0$ , assuming the equation is true for  $n-1$  then it is also true for  $n$ .

## 2.3 Proof

$$\begin{aligned}F_{n+c} &= F_c F_{n+1} + F_{c-1} F_n \\F_{(n-1)+(c+1)} &= F_c F_{n+1} + F_{c-1} F_n \\F_{c+1} F_n + F_c F_{n-1} &= F_c (F_{n-1} + F_n) + F_{c-1} F_n \\(F_{c-1} + F_c) F_n + F_c F_{n-1} &= F_c F_{n-1} + F_c F_n + F_{c-1} F_n \\F_{c-1} F_n + F_c F_n + F_c F_{n-1} &= F_{c-1} F_n + F_c F_n + F_c F_{n-1}\end{aligned}$$

## 3 Problem Three

Prove  $\sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} = 2^n$  with induction and given identity.

### 3.1 Basis

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{i=0}^1 \binom{1}{i} &= \binom{1}{0} + \binom{1}{1} \\&= 1 + 1 \\&= 2^1\end{aligned}$$

### 3.2 Inductive Hypothesis

For all  $n > 1$ , assuming the sum is true for  $n - 1$ , it is also true for  $n$ .

### 3.3 Induction

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} &= \binom{n}{0} + \sum_{i=1}^n \binom{n}{i} [\text{pull first value from sum}] \\ &= 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \binom{n-1}{i} + \binom{n-1}{i-1} [\text{given identity}] \\ &= 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \binom{n-1}{i} + \sum_{i=1}^n \binom{n-1}{i-1} [\text{break up sum}] \\ &= 1 + \left[ \left( \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n-1}{i} \right) - \binom{n-1}{0} \right] + \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n-1}{i} [\text{change sum limits}] \\ &= 1 + [2^{n-1} - 1] + 2^{n-1} [\text{inductive hypothesis}] \\ &= 2 * 2^{n-1} \\ &= 2^n\end{aligned}$$

## 4 Problem Four