



UNSA

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE SAN AGUSTÍN DE AREQUIPA

# Estructuras Discretas II

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Actividad

Ejercicios

Escuela:

Ciencia de la computación (Primer año)

Temas:

-Actividad Teoría de números

Alumno:

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Ejercicios:

1) a)  $S_{\text{impares}} = n^2$

•  $S(1) = 1 = 1^2$  Caso Base

•  $S(2k-1) = k^2$  caso  $k$ -ésimo

•  $S(2k+1) = (k+1)^2$  caso  $k+1$  ésimo

↳  $k^2 + 2k + 1 = (k+1)^2$  ✓

b)  $t_n = \text{numero triangular} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

•  $t(1) = 1 = \frac{1(2)}{2}$

•  $t(k) = \frac{k(k+1)}{2}$

•  $t(k+1) = \frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{2}$

↳  $\frac{k(k+1)}{2} + \frac{(k+1)}{2} = \frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{2}$

$\frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{2} = \frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{2}$  ✓

c)  $T_n$  suma de  $n$  numeros triangulares  $\frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{6}$

•  $T(1) = 1 = \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3}{6}$

•  $T(n) = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{6}$

•  $T(n+1) = \frac{(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)}{6} + n = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{2}$

↳  $\frac{(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)}{6} = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{6} + \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$  ✓

$$3) \quad 1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3 = n^2(n+1)^2/4$$

$$S_n = n^2(n+1)^2/4$$

$$- S_1 = 1^3 = 1^2(1+1)^2/4$$

$$- S_k = k^2(k+1)^2/4$$

$$- S_{k+1} = (k+1)^2(k+2)^2/4$$

$$\hookrightarrow (k+1)^2(k+2)^2/4 = k^2(k+1)^2/4 + (k+1)^3$$

$$k^2(k+1)^2/4 + (k+1)^3 = (k+1)^2(k+2)^2/4$$

$$(k+1)^2 [k^2 + 4k + 4] = (k+1)^2 (k+2)^2$$

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

$$4) \quad \text{numeros } \leq 3000; \quad 3^{\circ}, 5^{\circ} \text{ o } 7^{\circ}$$

$$\bullet 1 \leq 3x \leq 3000 \quad 3^{\circ} = 1000$$

$$1 \leq x \leq 1000$$

$$\bullet 1 \leq 5x \leq 3000$$

$$1 \leq x \leq 600 \quad 5^{\circ} = 600$$

$$\bullet 1 \leq 7x \leq 3000$$

$$1 \leq x \leq 428 \quad 7^{\circ} = 428$$

$$1 \leq 15x \leq 3000$$

$$15^{\circ} = 200$$

$$1 \leq x \leq 200$$

$$1 \leq 35x \leq 3000$$

$$35^{\circ} = 85$$

$$1 \leq x \leq 85$$

$$1 \leq 21x \leq 3000$$

$$21^{\circ} = 142$$

$$1 \leq x \leq 142$$

$$1 \leq 705x \leq 3000$$

$$705^{\circ} = 28$$

$$1 \leq x \leq 28$$

$$|3^{\circ} \cup 5^{\circ} \cup 7^{\circ}| = |3^{\circ}| + |5^{\circ}| + |7^{\circ}| - |15^{\circ}| - |35^{\circ}| -$$

$$|21^{\circ}| + |305^{\circ} \cap 7^{\circ}|$$

$$|105^{\circ}|$$

$$|3^{\circ} \cup 5^{\circ} \cup 7^{\circ}| = 1000 + 600 + 428 - 200 - 85 - 142 + 28$$

$$|3^{\circ} \cup 5^{\circ} \cup 7^{\circ}| = 1629$$

$$9) \quad P \equiv 1 \pmod{4}, \quad P \equiv 1 \pmod{3}, \quad P \equiv 1 \pmod{12}$$

$$P = 1$$

$$P = 1$$

$$P = 1$$

$$Q = 0$$

$$Q = 0$$

$$Q = 0$$

Al ser el divisor mayor que el dividendo el cociente es cero y el residuo es el dividendo.