

≡ Resolução da lista de Recursão ≡

① a) $f(0) = 3$

(Base)

$f(n+1) = f(n)^2 - 2f(n) - 2$ (Relação de recorrência)

$\therefore f(1) = f(0+1) = f(0)^2 - 2f(0) - 2$

$= 3^2 - 2 \cdot 3 - 2 = 9 - 6 - 2 \Rightarrow \boxed{f(1) = 1}$

$f(2) = f(1+1) = f(1)^2 - 2f(1) - 2$

$= 1^2 - 2 \cdot 1 - 2 = 1 - 4 \Rightarrow \boxed{f(2) = -3}$

$f(3) = f(2+1) = f(2)^2 - 2f(2) - 2$

$= (-3)^2 - 2 \cdot (-3) - 2 = 9 + 6 - 2 \Rightarrow \boxed{f(3) = 13}$

$f(4) = f(3+1) = f(3)^2 - 2f(3) - 2$

$= 13^2 - 2 \cdot 13 - 2 = 169 - 26 - 2 \Rightarrow \boxed{f(4) = 141}$

b) $f(n+1) = 3^{f(n)/3}$

$\therefore f(1) = f(0+1) = 3^{f(0)/3}$

$= 3^{3/3} \Rightarrow \boxed{f(1) = 3}$

$f(2) = f(1+1) = 3^{f(1)/3}$

$= 3^{3/3} \Rightarrow \boxed{f(2) = 3}$

Note que $f(n) = 3 \quad \forall n \geq 0$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{f(4) = 3}$

② a) $a(1) = 1 + (-1)^1 = 1 - 1 = 0$

$a(2) = 1 + (-1)^2 = 1 + 1 = 2$

$\sim \begin{matrix} 0 & p/ & n \text{ par} \\ 2 & p/ & n \text{ ímpar} \end{matrix}$

$a(3) = 1 + (-1)^3 = 1 - 1 = 0$

\vdots
 $a(n-1) = 1 + (-1)^{n-1}$

$a(n) = 1 + (-1)^n = 1 + (-1)^{n-1+1} = 1 + (-1)^{n-1} \cdot (-1) = 1 - (-1)^{n-1} = 1 + 1 - (-1)^{n-1}$
 $= 2 - (1 + (-1)^{n-1}) = 2 - a(n-1)$

Definição Recursiva:

$\begin{cases} a(1) = 0 \\ a(n) = 2 - a(n-1), n > 1 \end{cases}$

b) $a(1) = 1^2 = 1$

$a(2) = 2^2 = 4 = (\sqrt{a(1)} + 1)^2$

$a(3) = 3^2 = 9 = (\sqrt{a(2)} + 1)^2$

$a(4) = 4^2 = 16 = (\sqrt{a(3)} + 1)^2$

\vdots
 $a(n-1) = (n-1)^2$

$a(n) = n^2 = (n-1+1)^2 = (\sqrt{(n-1)^2} + 1)^2 = (\sqrt{a(n-1)} + 1)^2$

Definição Recursiva:

$\begin{cases} a(1) = 1 \\ a(n) = (\sqrt{a(n-1)} + 1)^2, n > 1 \end{cases}$

$$c) a(1) = 1(1-1) = 1 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$a(2) = 2(2-1) = 2 \cdot 1 = 2$$

$$a(3) = 3(3-1) = 3 \cdot 2 = 6$$

$$a(4) = 4 \cdot (4-1) = 4 \cdot 3 = 12$$

$$\vdots$$

$$a(n-1) = (n-1)(n-2) = n^2 - n - 2n + 2$$

$$a(n) = n(n-1) = n^2 - n = \underbrace{n^2 - n - 2n + 2}_{a(n-1)} + 2n - 2 = \boxed{a(n-1) + 2n - 2}$$

def. recursiva:

$$\begin{cases} a(1) = 0 \\ a(n) = a(n-1) + 2n - 2, n > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$d) a(1) = 10^1 = 10$$

$$a(2) = 10^2 = a(1) \cdot 10 = 100$$

$$a(3) = 10^3 = a(2) \cdot 10 = 1000$$

$$\vdots$$

$$a(n-1) = 10^{n-1}$$

$$a(n) = 10^n = 10^{n-1} \cdot 10 = a(n-1) \cdot 10$$

def. recursiva:

$$\begin{cases} a(1) = 10 \\ a(n) = a(n-1) \cdot a(1), n > 1 \end{cases}$$

③ a) 1. 0 (zero) e 2 são pares não negativos;

2. Se x é par não negativo, então 2.x é par não negativo.

b) 1. 5 é múltiplo não negativo de 5;

2. Se x é múltiplo não negativo de 5, então x.n é também ($n \geq 0 \in \mathbb{N}$).

c) 1. 3 é potência de 3 e é positivo;

2. Se x é potência de 3 e é positivo, então x^n é potência positiva de 3 ($n \geq 0 \in \mathbb{N}$).

④ $\max(a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n)$:

$$\max(a_1) = a_1$$

Se $a_1 \geq a_2$:

$$\max(a_1, a_2) = a_1 = \frac{2a_1}{2} = \frac{a_1 + a_1}{2} = \frac{a_1 + a_1 + \overbrace{a_2 - a_2}^0}{2} = \frac{(a_1 + a_2) + \overbrace{(a_1 - a_2)}^{>0}}{2}$$

Senão:

$$\max(a_2, a_1) = a_2 = \frac{2a_2}{2} = \frac{a_2 + a_2}{2} = \frac{a_2 + a_2 + \overbrace{a_1 - a_1}^0}{2} = \frac{(a_2 + a_1) + \overbrace{(a_2 - a_1)}^{>0}}{2}$$

$$\therefore \max(a_1, a_2) = \frac{(a_1 + a_2) + |a_1 - a_2|}{2}$$

\vdots

$$\max(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = \max(\max(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n-1}), a_n)$$

Def. Recursiva:

$$\begin{cases} \max(a_1) = a_1 & (n=1) \\ \max(a_1, a_2) = \frac{(a_1 + a_2) + |a_1 - a_2|}{2} & (n=2) \\ \max(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = \max(\max(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n-1}), a_n) & (n > 2 \in \mathbb{N}) \end{cases} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Base} \\ \text{Relação de recorrência} \end{array} \right\}$$

$\min(a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n)$:

$$\min(a_1) = a_1$$

Se $a_1 \geq a_2$:

$$\min(a_1, a_2) = a_2 = \frac{2a_2}{2} = \frac{a_2 + a_2}{2} = \frac{a_2 + a_2 + \overbrace{a_1 - a_1}^0}{2} = \frac{(a_2 + a_1) + \overbrace{(a_2 - a_1)}^{< 0}}{2}$$

Senão:

$$\min(a_2, a_1) = a_1 = \frac{2a_1}{2} = \frac{a_1 + a_1}{2} = \frac{a_1 + a_1 + \overbrace{a_2 - a_2}^0}{2} = \frac{(a_1 + a_2) + \overbrace{(a_1 - a_2)}^{< 0}}{2}$$

$$\therefore \min(a_1, a_2) = \frac{(a_1 + a_2) - |a_1 - a_2|}{2}$$

$$\min(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = \min(\min(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n-1}), a_n)$$

Def. Recursiva:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \min(a_1) = a_1 & (n=1) \\ \min(a_1, a_2) = \frac{(a_1 + a_2) - |a_1 - a_2|}{2} & (n=2) \end{array} \right\} \text{ Base}$$

$$\left\{ \min(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = \min(\min(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n-1}), a_n) \quad (n > 2 \in \mathbb{N}) \right\} \text{ Relação de recorrência}$$

⑤ a) Base: $(n=1)$

$$\begin{aligned} \hookrightarrow \max(-a_1) &= -a_1 \\ -\min(a_1) &= -a_1 \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \text{OK!} \right.$$

$(n=2)$

$$\begin{aligned} \hookrightarrow \max(-a_1, -a_2) &= \frac{-a_1 - a_2 + |-a_1 - (-a_2)|}{2} \\ &= \frac{-(a_1 + a_2) + |-a_1 + a_2|}{2} \\ &= \frac{-(a_1 + a_2 - |a_2 - a_1|)}{2} \\ -\min(a_1, a_2) &= \frac{-(a_1 + a_2 - |a_1 - a_2|)}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \max(-a_1, -a_2) = -\min(a_1, a_2) \quad \text{OK!}$$

HI: $e'(V)$ para n .

$$\therefore \max(-a_1, -a_2, -a_3, \dots, -a_n) = -\min(a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n)$$

Tese: $e'(V)$ para $n+1$.

$$\therefore \max(-a_1, -a_2, -a_3, \dots, -a_n, -a_{n+1}) = -\min(a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n, a_{n+1})$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\max(\underbrace{-a_1, -a_2, -a_3, \dots, -a_n}_{\text{HI}}, -a_{n+1})}_{\text{I}} = -\underbrace{\min(\min(a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n), a_{n+1})}_{\text{II}}$$

①: $\max(-\min(a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n), -a_{n+1})$

$$= \frac{-\min(a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n) + (-a_{n+1}) + |-\min(a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n) - (-a_{n+1})|}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-\min(a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n) - a_{n+1} + |-\min(a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n) + a_{n+1}|}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{II}: & -\min(\min(a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n), a_{n+1}) \\
 & = -\frac{(\min(a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n) + a_{n+1}) - |\min(a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n) - a_{n+1}|}{2} \\
 & = -\frac{\min(a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n) - a_{n+1} + |\min(a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n) - a_{n+1}|}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Note que \textcircled{I} equivale a \textcircled{II} , logo a eq. é (V) p/ $n+1$. ■

b)

Base:

$$(n=1): \max(a_1 + b_1) \leq \max(a_1) + \max(b_1) \quad ?$$

$$a_1 + b_1 \leq a_1 + b_1 \quad \text{OK!}$$

$$(n=2): \max(a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2) \leq \max(a_1, a_2) + \max(b_1, b_2)$$

$$\textcircled{I} \quad \max(a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2) = \frac{(a_1 + b_1 + a_2 + b_2) + |a_1 + b_1 - a_2 - b_2|}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{II} \quad \max(a_1, a_2) + \max(b_1, b_2) = \frac{(a_1 + a_2) + |a_1 - a_2|}{2} + \frac{(b_1 + b_2) + |b_1 - b_2|}{2} = \frac{(a_1 + a_2 + b_1 + b_2) + |a_1 - a_2| + |b_1 - b_2|}{2}$$

$$\text{De } \textcircled{I} \text{ e } \textcircled{II}: \frac{(a_1 + \cancel{b_1} + a_2 + b_2) + |a_1 + b_1 - a_2 - b_2|}{2} \leq \frac{(a_1 + a_2 + \cancel{b_1} + b_2) + |a_1 - a_2| + |b_1 - b_2|}{2}$$

Logo,

$$\therefore a_1 + b_1 - a_2 - b_2 \leq |a_1 - a_2| + |b_1 - b_2| \quad \text{ou}$$

$$(a_1 - a_2) + (b_1 - b_2) \leq |a_1 - a_2| + |b_1 - b_2|$$

$$\text{Como } (a_1 - a_2) = |a_1 - a_2|$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{ou} \\ & (a_1 - a_2) = -|a_1 - a_2| \\ & \rightarrow -|a_1 - a_2| \leq |a_1 - a_2| \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow (a_1 - a_2) \leq |a_1 - a_2|$$

Temos, então,

$$b_1 - b_1 \leq |b_1 - b_2| \quad \text{é (V)}$$

OK!

$$\text{Como } -(a_1 - a_2) \leq |a_1 - a_2|$$

Temos, então,

$$-(b_1 - b_2) \leq |b_1 - b_2| \quad \text{é (V)}$$

OK!

OK p/ a base

HI: é (V) para n .

$$\therefore \max(a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2, a_3 + b_3, \dots, a_n + b_n) \leq \max(a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n) + \max(b_1, b_2, b_3, \dots, b_n)$$

Tese: é (V) para $n+1$.

$$\therefore \underbrace{\max(a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2, a_3 + b_3, \dots, a_n + b_n, a_{n+1} + b_{n+1})}_{\textcircled{I}} \leq \underbrace{\max(a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n, a_{n+1}) + \max(b_1, b_2, b_3, \dots, b_n, b_{n+1})}_{\textcircled{II}}$$

$$\textcircled{I} := \max(\max(a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2, \dots, a_n + b_n), a_{n+1} + b_{n+1})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & = \frac{(\max(a_1 + b_1, \dots, a_n + b_n) + a_{n+1} + b_{n+1}) + |\max(a_1 + b_1, \dots, a_n + b_n) - (a_{n+1} + b_{n+1})|}{2} \\
 & \text{HI} \quad = \frac{\max(a_1, \dots, a_n) + \max(b_1, \dots, b_n) + a_{n+1} + b_{n+1} + |\max(a_1, \dots, a_n) + \max(b_1, \dots, b_n) - (a_{n+1} + b_{n+1})|}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{II} := \max(\max(a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n), a_{n+1}) + \max(\max(b_1, b_2, b_3, \dots, b_n), b_{n+1})$$

$$= \frac{\max(a_1, \dots, a_n) + a_{n+1} + |\max(a_1, \dots, a_n) - a_{n+1}|}{2} + \frac{\max(b_1, \dots, b_n) + b_{n+1} + |\max(b_1, \dots, b_n) - b_{n+1}|}{2}$$

De I e II:

$$\frac{\cancel{\max(a_1, \dots, a_n)} + \cancel{\max(b_1, \dots, b_n)} + \cancel{a_{n+1}} + \cancel{b_{n+1}} + |\max(a_1, \dots, a_n) + \max(b_1, \dots, b_n) - (a_{n+1} + b_{n+1})|}{2}$$

$$\leq \frac{\cancel{\max(a_1, \dots, a_n)} + \cancel{a_{n+1}} + |\max(a_1, \dots, a_n) - a_{n+1}|}{2} + \frac{\cancel{\max(b_1, \dots, b_n)} + \cancel{b_{n+1}} + |\max(b_1, \dots, b_n) - b_{n+1}|}{2}$$

$$\therefore |\max(a_1, \dots, a_n) + \max(b_1, \dots, b_n) - a_{n+1} - b_{n+1}| \leq |\max(a_1, \dots, a_n) - a_{n+1}| + |\max(b_1, \dots, b_n) - b_{n+1}|$$

$$|\max(a_1, \dots, a_n) - a_{n+1} + \max(b_1, \dots, b_n) - b_{n+1}|$$

$$\therefore \max(a_1, \dots, a_n) - a_{n+1} + \max(b_1, \dots, b_n) - b_{n+1} \text{ ou } -(\max(a_1, \dots, a_n) - a_{n+1}) - (\max(b_1, \dots, b_n) - b_{n+1})$$

$$\leq |\max(a_1, \dots, a_n) - a_{n+1}| + |\max(b_1, \dots, b_n) - b_{n+1}| \leq |\max(a_1, \dots, a_n) - a_{n+1}| + |\max(b_1, \dots, b_n) - b_{n+1}|$$

$$\text{Como } \max(a_1, \dots, a_n) - a_{n+1} = |\max(a_1, \dots, a_n) - a_{n+1}|$$

Temos, então,

$$\max(b_1, \dots, b_n) - b_{n+1} \leq |\max(b_1, \dots, b_n) - b_{n+1}|$$

que é (V).

OK!

que é (V)

OK

Provaado para a Tese

$$e) \text{ Base: } (n=1): \min(a_1 + b_1) \geq \min(a_1) + \min(b_1) ?$$

$$a_1 + b_1 \geq a_1 + b_1 \quad \text{OK!}$$

$$(n=2): \min(a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2) \geq \min(a_1, a_2) + \min(b_1, b_2)$$

$$\textcircled{I} \min(a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2) = \frac{(a_1 + b_1 + a_2 + b_2) - |a_1 + b_1 - a_2 - b_2|}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{II} \min(a_1, a_2) + \min(b_1, b_2) = \frac{(a_1 + a_2) - |a_1 - a_2|}{2} + \frac{(b_1 + b_2) - |b_1 - b_2|}{2}$$

$$= \frac{(a_1 + a_2 + b_1 + b_2) - |a_1 - a_2| - |b_1 - b_2|}{2}$$

$$\text{De I e II: } \frac{(a_1 + b_1 + a_2 + b_2) - |a_1 + b_1 - a_2 - b_2|}{2} \geq \frac{(a_1 + a_2 + b_1 + b_2) - |a_1 - a_2| - |b_1 - b_2|}{2}$$

Logo,

$$x(-1) \therefore -(a_1 + b_1 - a_2 - b_2) \geq -|a_1 - a_2| - |b_1 - b_2|$$

$$(a_1 - a_2 + b_1 - b_2) \leq |a_1 - a_2| + |b_1 - b_2|$$

$$\text{Como } (a_1 - a_2) = |a_1 - a_2|$$

$$(a_1 - a_2) = -|a_1 - a_2|$$

$$\rightarrow -|a_1 - a_2| \leq |a_1 - a_2|$$

$$\Rightarrow (a_1 - a_2) \leq |a_1 - a_2|$$

Temos, então,

$$b_1 - b_1 \leq |b_1 - b_2| \quad \text{é (V) OK!}$$

$$\text{Como } -(a_1 - a_2) \leq |a_1 - a_2|$$

Temos, então,

$$-(b_1 - b_2) \leq |b_1 - b_2| \quad \text{é (V)}$$

OK!

Provaado p/a base

HI: $e^-(v)$ para n .

$$\therefore \min(a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2, a_3 + b_3, \dots, a_n + b_n) \geq \min(a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n) + \min(b_1, b_2, b_3, \dots, b_n)$$

Tese: $e^-(v)$ para $n+1$.

$$\therefore \underbrace{\min(a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2, a_3 + b_3, \dots, a_n + b_n)}_{\text{I}} \geq \underbrace{\min(a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n) + \min(b_1, b_2, b_3, \dots, b_n)}_{\text{II}}$$

$$\text{I} := \min(\min(a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2, \dots, a_n + b_n), a_{n+1} + b_{n+1})$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \underbrace{\min(a_1 + b_1, \dots, a_n + b_n)}_{\text{HI}} + a_{n+1} + b_{n+1} - \underbrace{(\min(a_1 + b_1, \dots, a_n + b_n))}_{\text{HI}} - (a_{n+1} + b_{n+1}) \\ &= \frac{\min(a_1, \dots, a_n) + \min(b_1, \dots, b_n) + a_{n+1} + b_{n+1} - |\min(a_1, \dots, a_n) + \min(b_1, \dots, b_n) - (a_{n+1} + b_{n+1})|}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{II} := \min(\min(a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n), a_{n+1}) + \min(\min(b_1, b_2, b_3, \dots, b_n), b_{n+1})$$

$$= \frac{\min(a_1, \dots, a_n) + a_{n+1} - |\min(a_1, \dots, a_n) - a_{n+1}|}{2} + \frac{\min(b_1, \dots, b_n) + b_{n+1} - |\min(b_1, \dots, b_n) - b_{n+1}|}{2}$$

De I e II:

$$\frac{\min(a_1, \dots, a_n) + \min(b_1, \dots, b_n) + a_{n+1} + b_{n+1} - |\min(a_1, \dots, a_n) + \min(b_1, \dots, b_n) - (a_{n+1} + b_{n+1})|}{2}$$

$$\geq \frac{\min(a_1, \dots, a_n) + a_{n+1} - |\min(a_1, \dots, a_n) - a_{n+1}|}{2} + \frac{\min(b_1, \dots, b_n) + b_{n+1} - |\min(b_1, \dots, b_n) - b_{n+1}|}{2}$$

$$\therefore -|\min(a_1, \dots, a_n) + \min(b_1, \dots, b_n) - a_{n+1} - b_{n+1}| \geq -|\min(a_1, \dots, a_n) - a_{n+1}| - |\min(b_1, \dots, b_n) - b_{n+1}|$$

$$\times (-1) \quad \therefore (\min(a_1, \dots, a_n) - a_{n+1} + \min(b_1, \dots, b_n) - b_{n+1}) \geq -(|\min(a_1, \dots, a_n) - a_{n+1}| + |\min(b_1, \dots, b_n) - b_{n+1}|)$$

$$\text{Como } \min(a_1, \dots, a_n) - a_{n+1} \leq |\min(a_1, \dots, a_n) - a_{n+1}| \quad \text{Como } \min(a_1, \dots, a_n) - a_{n+1} \geq -|\min(a_1, \dots, a_n) - a_{n+1}|$$

Temos, então,

$$\min(b_1, \dots, b_n) - b_{n+1} \leq |\min(b_1, \dots, b_n) - b_{n+1}| \quad \text{Temos, então,} \quad \min(b_1, \dots, b_n) - b_{n+1} \geq -|\min(b_1, \dots, b_n) - b_{n+1}|$$

que é $e^-(v)$.

OK!

que é $e^-(v)$

OK

Prova para a Tese

$$\textcircled{6} \text{ a) } A(m, n) = A(0, 1): \begin{cases} m=0 \Rightarrow A(0, 1) = 2 \cdot 1 = 2 \\ n=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{A(0, 1) = 2}$$

$$\text{b) } A(m, n) = A(1, 0): \begin{cases} m=1 \\ n=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{A(1, 0) = 0}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } A(m, n) = A(2, 2): & \begin{cases} m=2 \Rightarrow m \geq 1 \\ n=2 \Rightarrow n \geq 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow A(2, 2) = A(m-1, A(m, n-1)) \\ & = A(1, A(2, 1)) \\ & = A(1, 2) = A(1-1, A(1, 2-1)) \\ & = A(0, A(1, 1)) = A(0, 2) = 2 \cdot 2 = 4 \\ & \Rightarrow \boxed{A(2, 2) = 4} \end{aligned}$$

$$d) A(m, n) = A(1, 1): \begin{cases} m=1 \\ n=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \boxed{A(1, 1) = 2}$$

⑦ Base ($m=1$): $A(1, 2) = 4$ (?)

$$= A(1-1, A(1, 2-1)) = A(0, A(1, 1)) = A(0, 2) = 2 \cdot 2 = 4$$

OK!

HI: $e'(V) \neq m$.

$$\therefore A(m, 2) = 4$$

Tese: $e'(V) \neq m+1$.

$$\therefore A(m+1, 2) = 4 \quad (?)$$

$$\therefore A(m+1-1, A(m+1, 2-1))$$

$$= A(m, \underbrace{A(m+1, 1)})$$

$$= \underbrace{A(m, 2)}_{\text{HI}} = 4$$

OK!



⑧ Base ($n=1$): $A(1, 1) = 2 = 2^1$

OK!

HI: $e'(V) \neq n$.

$$\therefore A(1, n) = 2^n$$

Tese: $e'(V) \neq n+1$.

$$\therefore A(1, n+1) = 2^{n+1} \quad (?)$$

$$= A(1-1, \underbrace{A(1, n+1-1)})$$

$$= A(0, \underbrace{2^n}_{\text{HI}}) = 2 \cdot 2^n = 2^{n+1} \quad (\text{Tese})$$

OK!

