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· Ciência de computação

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\* Base de indução:

$$n=1: 1\cdot (1+1)(1+2) = \frac{1(1+1)(1+2)(1+3)}{4} \iff G = \underbrace{2\cdot 3\cdot \cancel{1}}_{\cancel{4}} \iff G = G \quad \boxed{\text{True}}$$

$$n = K : 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 + ... + K \cdot (K+L) \cdot (K+L) \cdot (K+L) = \frac{K(K+L)(K+2)(K+3)}{4}$$
[True]

$$\frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 + \cdots + \kappa \left(\kappa_{+}L\right) \left(\kappa_{+}2\right) + \left(\kappa_{+}1\right) \left(\kappa_{+}2\right) \left(\kappa_{+}3\right) = \left(\kappa_{+}1\right) \left(\kappa_{+}2\right) \left(\kappa_{+}3\right) \left(\kappa_$$

$$\int_{C} e^{-1.2.3 + 2.3.4 + 3.4.5 + ... + K \cdot (K+L) \cdot (K+L) \cdot (K+L)} = \frac{K(K+L)(K+2)(K+2)}{4}$$
Hipotese de indução

entaō: 
$$1.2.3 + 2.3.4 + 3.4.5 + ... + k \cdot (k+1) \cdot (k+2) + (k+1) \cdot (k+2) \cdot (k+3) = (k+1) \cdot (k+2) \cdot (k+3) \cdot (k+4)$$

$$\frac{k(k+1)(k+2)(k+3) + (k+1)(k+2)(k+3)}{4} = (k+1)(k+2)(k+3) \cdot (k+4)$$

$$\frac{k(\kappa+1)(\kappa+2)(\kappa+3)+(\kappa+1)(\kappa+2)(\kappa+3)}{4} = \frac{(\kappa+1)(\kappa+2)(\kappa+3)(\kappa+4)}{4} \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{k(k+1)(k+2)(k+3)+4(k+1)(k+2)(k+3)}{4} = \frac{(k+1)(k+2)(k+3)(k+4)}{4}$$

$$\frac{(\kappa+1)(\kappa+2)(\kappa+3)\cdot [\kappa+4]}{4} = \frac{(\kappa+1)(\kappa+2)(\kappa+3)(\kappa+4)}{4}$$

Provado que funciona para n=1, em neguida, ne funciona para n=K e por fim, que funciona para n=K+L.

$$n=1: \frac{2\cdot 1-1}{2\cdot 1} \leqslant \frac{1}{\sqrt{3\cdot 1+1}} \iff \frac{1}{2} \leqslant \frac{1}{2} \text{ [True]}$$

\* Hipótese de inducão:

$$\frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \cdots (2K-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot \cdots (2K)} \leqslant \frac{1}{\sqrt{3K+1}}$$

\* Tese de indução:

$$\frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \cdots (2K-1) \cdot (2K+1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot \cdots (2K) \cdot (2K+2)} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{3K+4}}$$

$$\frac{1\cdot 3\cdot 5\cdots (2K-1)}{2\cdot 4\cdot 6\cdots (2K)}\cdot \frac{(2K+1)}{(2K+2)}\leftarrow \frac{1}{3K+1}\cdot \frac{(2K+1)}{(2K+2)}\leftarrow \frac{1}{3K+4}$$

Gerou o lado esquerdo da Tese.

OBS: a seta indica o sentido dos cálculos

\* E suficiente, portanto mostrarmos que:

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3\kappa+1}} \cdot \frac{(2\kappa+1)}{(2\kappa+2)} \leqslant \frac{1}{\sqrt{3\kappa+4}} \iff \frac{(2\kappa+1)}{(2\kappa+2)} \leqslant \frac{\sqrt{3\kappa+4}}{\sqrt{3\kappa+4}} \iff$$

$$\frac{\left(2K+1\right)^{2}}{\left(2K+2\right)^{2}} \leqslant \left(\begin{array}{c} 3K+1 \\ 3K+4 \end{array}\right) \Leftrightarrow \frac{4K^{2}+4K+4}{4K^{2}+8K+4} \leqslant \frac{3K+1}{3K+4} \iff$$

$$4\kappa^{2} + 4\kappa + 1 \le \frac{(3\kappa + 1)}{3\kappa + 4} \cdot 4\kappa^{2} + 8\kappa + 4 \iff 4\kappa^{2} + 4\kappa + 1 \le \frac{12\kappa^{3} + 24\kappa^{2} + 12\kappa + 4\kappa^{2} + 8\kappa + 4}{3\kappa + 4} \iff$$

$$4\kappa^{2} + 4\kappa + 1 \le \frac{12\kappa^{3} + 28\kappa^{2} + 20\kappa + 4}{3\kappa + 4} \iff (3\kappa + 4) \cdot (4\kappa^{2} + 4\kappa + 1) \le 12\kappa^{3} + 28\kappa^{2} + 20\kappa + 4$$

$$12K^{3} + 12K^{2} + 3K + 16K^{2} + 16K + 4 \le 12K^{3} + 28K^{2} + 20K + 4 \iff 12K^{3} + 12K^{2} + 3K + 16K^{2} + 16K + 4 \le 12K^{3} + 28K^{2} + 20K + 4 \iff 19K + 4 \le 12K^{3} + 28K^{2} + 20K + 4 \iff 19K + 4 \le 20K + 4$$

· Por transitividade:

$$\frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \cdots (2K-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot \cdots (2K)} \cdot \frac{(2K+1)}{(2K+2)} \leq \frac{1}{3K+1} \cdot \frac{(2K+1)}{(2K+2)} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{3K+4}} =$$

$$\frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots (2k-1) \cdot (2k+1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot \dots (2k) \cdot (2k+2)} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{3k+4}} \quad (\text{Tese de indusso})$$

[True]

Próximas questoes

(5) - Desalução: Entañ é para mostrar que  $\forall n > 64$ , existem  $x,y \in \mathbb{Z}_{+}(x,y \in \mathbb{Z}_{+},x,y>0)$  tal que:  $n = 5 \times + 17y$ \* Base de inducão: 64 = 5.6 + 17.2 => 64 = 30 + 34 => 64 = 64 True \* Hipótese de induras:  $64 = 5 \times 64 + 17 \times 64$  ,  $\exists \times 64$  ,  $\times 64$   $\in \mathbb{Z}_{+}$  (V)  $65 = 5 \times \frac{1}{65} + 17 \times \frac{1}{3} \times$ (\*)  $K-4 = 5 \times_{K-4} + 17 y_{K-4}, \exists x_{K-4}, y_{K-4} \in \mathbb{Z}_{+}$  (V)  $k-2 = 5 \times_{k-2} + 17 y_{k-2}, \exists x_{k-2}, y_{k-2} \in \mathbb{Z}_{+}$  $K-1 = 5 \times_{K-1} + 17 y_{K-1}, \exists x_{K-1}, y_{K-1} \in \mathbb{Z}_{+}$  (V)  $K = 5X_{K} + 17Y_{K}$ ,  $\exists X_{K}, Y_{K} \in \mathbb{Z}_{+}$  (V) \* Tese de induxão: K+1 = 5x<sub>K+1</sub> + 17y<sub>K+1</sub> , 3x<sub>K+1</sub> , y<sub>K+1</sub> E Fazendo uso da propriedade. diminuir e  $\Rightarrow = 5\left(X_{k-4} + 1\right) + 17 \times Y_{k-4}$ diminuir e Sabendo que: K + 1 = (K + 1 - 5) + 5K+1 = n1 + n2 | n1 = 5x + 17y =(K-4)+5: K+1 = (5X+17y) + (5X+17y') = 5(x+x') + 47(y+y') $\Rightarrow$  K+1 = 5X<sub>K+1</sub> + 17 $\gamma_{K+1}$  $= \left(5 \times_{\kappa-4} + 17 \times_{\kappa-4}\right) + 5.1$ ) Onde Xx+1 = Xx-4 + 1 & Z+ , Yx+1 = Yx-4 & Z+

- 3) a | 0 Se u | 0  $\Rightarrow$  0 = a.q, com (q = 0), isso implica a poder ser qualquer inteiro, afinal irá satisfazer 0 = a.q, com (q = 0). Portanto, a (0 (a divide 0).
- b) 1/a se 1/a => a=1:9, com q∈ Z => a é multiplo de 1 ou 1 divide a => 1/a
- c)  $\alpha \mid 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = \pm 1$ , Se  $\alpha \mid 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = -1$ ,  $\alpha \mid 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = -1$ ,  $\alpha \mid 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = 1$ ,
- d) a a , se a a => a = a · q , com (q = 1)

  => a = , a · 1

  => a | a , a divide a ,
- e)  $a b \Rightarrow a | K \cdot b$ ,  $\forall K \in \mathbb{Z}$ , Se  $a | b \Rightarrow b = a \cdot q_1$ ,  $\exists q_1 \in \mathbb{Z}$ Se  $a | K \cdot b \Rightarrow K \cdot b = a \cdot q_2$ ,  $\exists q_2 \in \mathbb{Z}$   $\Rightarrow K \cdot b = [a \cdot q_1 \cdot K, \forall K \in \mathbb{Z}]$   $\Rightarrow a = b = a \cdot q_1 \cdot K, \forall K \in \mathbb{Z}$   $\Rightarrow a = b = a \cdot q_1 \cdot K, \forall K \in \mathbb{Z}$  $\Rightarrow a = b = a \cdot q_1 \cdot K, \forall K \in \mathbb{Z}$

g) alb, b(c 
$$\Rightarrow$$
 a|c

Se a|b  $\Rightarrow$  b=a·q,  $\exists_q \in \mathbb{Z}$ 

Se b|c  $\Rightarrow$  c=b·q<sub>2</sub>,  $\exists_q \in \mathbb{Z}$ 

Se a|c  $\Rightarrow$  c=a·q<sub>3</sub>,  $\exists_q \in \mathbb{Z}$ 
 $\Rightarrow$  c= $\frac{b}{q_1}$ ·q<sub>3</sub>  $\Rightarrow$  b= $\frac{b}{q_2}$   $\Rightarrow$  b= $\frac{a}{q_1}$   $\Rightarrow$  b= $\frac{a}{q_2}$   $\Rightarrow$  b= $\frac{b}{q_1}$   $\Rightarrow$  b= $\frac{a}{q_2}$   $\Rightarrow$  b= $\frac{b}{q_1}$   $\Rightarrow$  b= $\frac{a}{q_2}$   $\Rightarrow$  b= $\frac{b}{q_2}$   $\Rightarrow$  b= $\frac{b}{q_2}$   $\Rightarrow$  b= $\frac{a}{q_2}$   $\Rightarrow$  b= $\frac{$ 

Se 
$$a | b \Rightarrow b = a \cdot q, \exists q \in \mathbb{Z}$$
  
 $\Rightarrow |b| = |a \cdot q|$   
 $\Rightarrow |b| = |a| \cdot |q|$   
 $\Rightarrow |b| = |a|$ 

Como 
$$\frac{|b|}{|a|} \le |b| e \frac{|b|}{|a|} = |a|$$
, temos:  $|a| \le |b|$ 

7 - Resolução: uso do item e)

$$\Rightarrow$$
 2n+1  $\left(-6n+12\right)+\left(6n+3\right) \Rightarrow$  2n+1  $\left[15\Rightarrow2n+1\in\mathbb{D}^{+}\left(15\right)=\left\{1,3,5,15\right\}\Rightarrow$ 

$$2n+1=5 \Rightarrow n=2$$
 $2n+1=15 \Rightarrow n=7$ 
 $5ab$  solucoes

2 primox que quando × las 15

$$\frac{n^{3} + \frac{n^{5}}{5} + \frac{7n}{15}}{3} \iff \frac{5n^{3} + 3n^{5} + 7n}{15} \iff \frac{5}{15} \implies \frac{5n^{3} + 3n^{5} + 7n}{15} \iff \frac{3}{5} \implies \frac{5n^{3} + 3n^{5} + 7n}{15} \iff \frac{5}{5} \implies \frac{5n^{3} + 3n^{5} + 7n}{5} \implies \frac{5}{5} \implies \frac{5}{5}$$

Como 3 
$$| n(n-1)(n+1)$$
  
Temos que  $n = 3.9 + r$ ,  $r \in \{0, 1, 2\}$ 

$$Ent = n^{3} - n = n(n-1)(n+1)$$

$$= n(39+1-1)(n+1)$$

$$= n \left( \frac{39 + 12 - 1}{2} \right) \left( n + L \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 3  $n^3$ 

=  $2n(n^2 - L)(25q^2 + 20q + 5)$ =  $2n(n^2 - L) \cdot S \cdot (5q^2 + 4q + 1)$ 

=  $5 \cdot C$ ,  $c = 2 \cdot n (n^2 - 1) (5q^2 + 4q + 1)$ 

· Com n=9q+2, (r=2) ento se n=9q+2 => n3= (9q+2)3
= (81 q2 + 36q + 4) · (9q + 2)
$= 729q^3 + 162q^2 + 324q^2 + 72q + 36q + 8$
= 729 q <sup>3</sup> + 486 q <sup>2</sup> + 108 q + 8
$= 9 \left(81q^3 + 54q^2 + 12q\right) + 8$
$= 9 \cdot K + 8  K = 81q^3 + 54q^2 + 12q$
Foi mostrado que o cubo de qualquer inteiro é da forma: 9K, 9K+1 ou 9K+8.