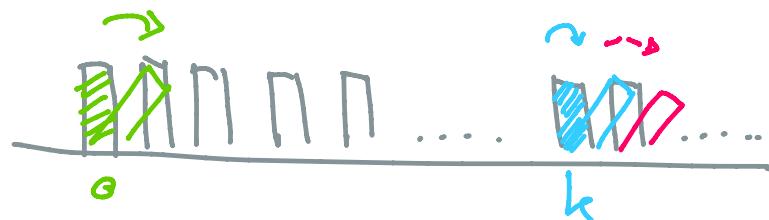


Induction

Saturday, October 7, 2023 09:38

இந்தியக் கணக்கின் (Induction)



Base Case: $P(0)$ ✓

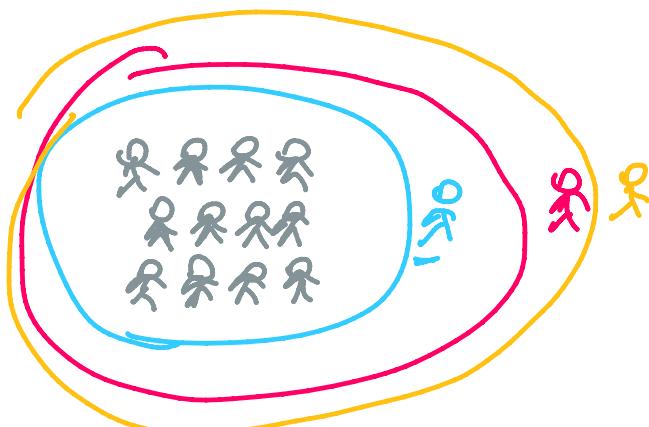
Inductive Step: $\forall k \geq 0$ $P(k) \rightarrow P(k+1)$

Induction Hypothesis

$\therefore \forall n \geq 0 P(n)$ ✓

$$\frac{P(0)}{P(0) \rightarrow P(1)}$$
$$\frac{P(1) \rightarrow P(2)}{\therefore P(2)}$$
$$\frac{P(2) \rightarrow P(3)}{\therefore P(3)}$$

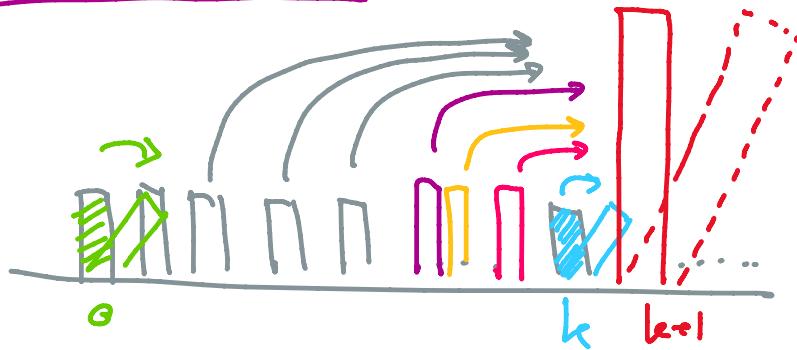
...



Strong Math Induction

$$\rightarrow \prod_i P(i)$$

Strong induction



Base Case: $P(0)$ \rightarrow

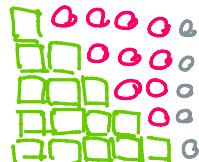
Inductive step: $\forall k \geq 0 \quad P(0) \wedge P(1) \wedge P(2) \wedge P(3) \wedge \dots \wedge P(k) \rightarrow P(k+1)$

$\therefore \forall n \geq 0 \quad P(n)$ \rightarrow

અનુભૂતિક
 $A \in \mathbb{Z}, n \geq 1$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i = 1+2+3+\dots+n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 1+2+3+\dots+99+100 \\ 100 \quad 99 \quad 98 \quad \quad \quad 2 \quad 1 \\ \hline 101 \quad 101 \quad 101 \quad \dots \quad 101 \quad 101 \\ \text{101+100} \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$$



$$[1-5][1-4] = 5^2$$

$$[1-5][1-5] = 5 \times 6$$

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad 1+2+3+\dots+n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \quad \forall n \geq 1$$

શ્રીયત્વ
 $P(n)$ માટે " $1+2+3+\dots+n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ "
• $\exists n \in \mathbb{N}$ LHS RHS
 $1 = \frac{1 \times (1+1)}{2} = 1 \quad \therefore P(1) \text{ રજૂ}$
• સમાવૃત્ત $P(k)$ કે એ કે $k \geq 1$ નો

$$\begin{aligned} 1+2+3+\dots+k &= \frac{k(k+1)}{2} \\ 1+2+3+\dots+k+(k+1) &= \frac{k(k+1)}{2} + (k+1) \\ &= (k+1)\left[\frac{k}{2}+1\right] = \frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{2} \\ &= \frac{(k+1)(k+1+1)}{2} \end{aligned}$$

ગુણ
 $\therefore P(k+1) \text{ રજૂ}$

$\therefore \forall k \geq 1 \quad P(k) \rightarrow P(k+1)$

$\therefore \forall n \geq 1 \quad P(n) \rightarrow \text{એ } 1+2+3+\dots+n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ #

$$\text{અનુભૂતિક ન રજૂઆત થાયો} \quad 1+2+3+\dots+n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$\text{અનુભૂતિક ન રજૂઆત થાયો} = n^2$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 1^2 & = & 1 \\ 2^2 & = & 1+2 \end{array}$$

$$1+3+5+\dots+(2n-1) = n^2$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 1^2 & = & 1 = 1 \\
 2^2 & = & 4 = 1+3 \\
 3^2 & = & 9 = 1+3+5 \\
 4^2 & = & 16 = 1+3+5+7 \\
 5^2 & = & 25 = 1+3+5+7+9 \\
 6^2 & = & 36 = 1+3+5+7+9+11
 \end{array}$$

$$1+3+5+\dots+(2n-1) = n$$

↑
में तक n

$$a_n = a_{n-1} + (2n-1)$$

$$\text{base case } a_1 = 1$$

$$\text{प्रमाणार्थ } 1+3+5+\dots+(2n-1) = n^2$$

बासे केस $\frac{\text{प्रमाणित}}{\text{प्रमाणित}} P(n) \text{ का लिए } 1+3+5+\dots+(2n-1) = n^2$

Base Cases $\frac{\text{लिए }}{n=1}, 1=1^2 \therefore P(1) \text{ वाला}$

Inductive Step नवाचारणीय $P(k)$ वाला, $\forall k \geq 1$ [Goal. (नवाचारणीय $P(k+1)$)]

$P(k)$ वाला $1+3+5+\dots+(2k-1) = k^2$

$$1+3+5+\dots+(2k-1)+(2k+1) = k^2 + (2k+1)$$

$$1+3+5+\dots+(2k-1)+(2k+1) = (k+1)^2$$

$$\therefore P(k+1) \text{ वाला}$$

$$\therefore P(k) \rightarrow P(k+1) \quad \forall k \geq 1$$

$$\therefore \forall n \geq 1, 1+3+5+\dots+(2n-1) = n^2 \quad \#$$

$$\text{प्रमाणार्थ } 1+2+3+4+5+\dots+n(n+1) = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{3}$$

बासे केस $P(n)$ का लिए \uparrow

लिए $n=1$, LHS $1 \cdot 2 = \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3}{3} = 2$ RHS $\therefore P(1) \text{ वाला}$

नवाचारणीय $P(k-1)$ वाला $\forall k \geq 2$ [नवाचारणीय $P(k)$]

$$1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 4 + 4 \cdot 5 + \dots + (k-1) \cdot k = \frac{(k-1)k(k+1)}{3}$$

$$1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 4 + 4 \cdot 5 + \dots + (k-1) \cdot k + (k) \cdot (k+1)$$

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

$$= k(k+1) \left[\frac{k-1+3}{3} \right] = \frac{k(k+1)(k+2)}{3}$$

$\therefore P(k)$ ဆုံး

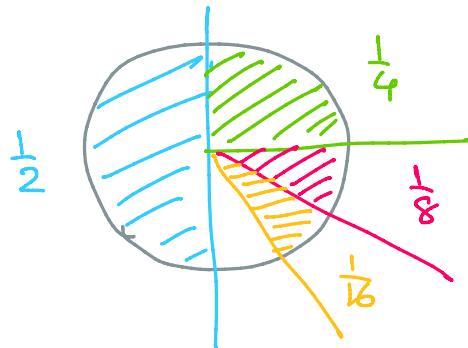
$\therefore P(k) \rightarrow P(k) \quad \forall k \geq 1$

$$\therefore \forall n \geq 1 \quad 1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 4 + \dots + (n \cdot n+1) = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{3} \quad \#$$

ပုဂ္ဂနည်များ

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n} = 2 - \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$$1 + 2 + 2^2 + 2^3 + \dots + 2^n = 2^{n+1} - 1$$



ပုဂ္ဂနည် $P(n)$ အတွက်

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} + \frac{1}{2^n} = 2 - \frac{1}{2^n}$$

အဲ $n=1$, $1 + \frac{1}{2} = 2 - \frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore P(1) \text{ ဆုံး}$

ပုဂ္ဂနည် $P(k)$ ဆုံး $\forall k \geq 1$ ထို့

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{k-1}} + \frac{1}{2^k} = 2 - \frac{1}{2^k}$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{k-1}} + \frac{1}{2^k} + \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} = 2 - \frac{1}{2^k} - \frac{1}{2^{k+1}}$$

$$= 2 - \frac{2-1}{2^{k+1}} = 2 - \frac{1}{2^{k+1}}$$

$\therefore P(k+1)$ ဆုံး

$\therefore P(k) \rightarrow P(k+1) \quad \forall k \geq 1$

$$\therefore \forall n \quad 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n} = 2 - \frac{1}{2^n} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{#}} \quad \underline{\hspace{10em}}$$

$$1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + \dots + (n-1) + n$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{1. } n \geq n+1 & 2 + 3 + 4 + \dots + (n-1) + n + (n+1) \dots a_{n+1} \\ \text{2. } n = n & 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + \dots + (n-1) + n \quad | \quad \dots a_n \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \\ -1 & + (n+1) \quad \dots a_{n+1} - a_n \end{array}$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} + \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$$S \rightarrow \left[1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} + \frac{1}{2^n} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{2} S \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n} + \left(\frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \right)$$

$$S - \frac{1}{2} S \rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} S \rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}$$

$$\therefore S = 2 - \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$$1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 4 + \dots + (n-1)(n) + n(n+1) = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n-1)(n)} + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = 1 - \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 4 + 4 \cdot 5 + 5 \cdot 6 + 6 \cdot 7 + \dots \\ 1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 4 + 4 \cdot 5 + 5 \cdot 6 + 6 \cdot 7 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
 3 \cdot 1 & 4 \cdot 2 & 5 \cdot 3 & 6 \cdot 4 \\
 " & " & " & " \\
 2 \cdot 3 & 2 \cdot 4 & 2 \cdot 5 & 2 \cdot 6
 \end{array}$$

$$2 \left[3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot n \right]$$

—————→

விடைகள்.

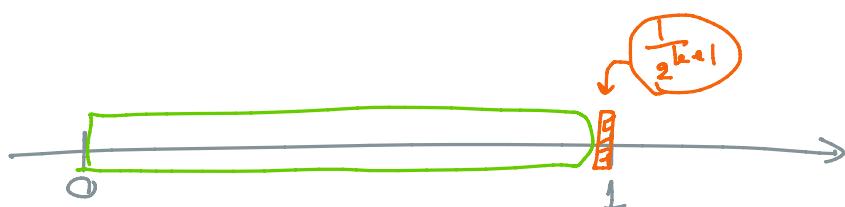
$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^k} < 1$$

 விடை $P(k)$ படி

நிறுத்தி $P(k) \rightarrow P(k+1)$

$$\leq 1 - \frac{1}{2^k}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^k} < 1$$



$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^k} + \left(\frac{1}{2^{k+1}} \right) < 1 + \left(\frac{1}{2^{k+1}} \right) \quad \text{மீண்டும்} \leq 1$$

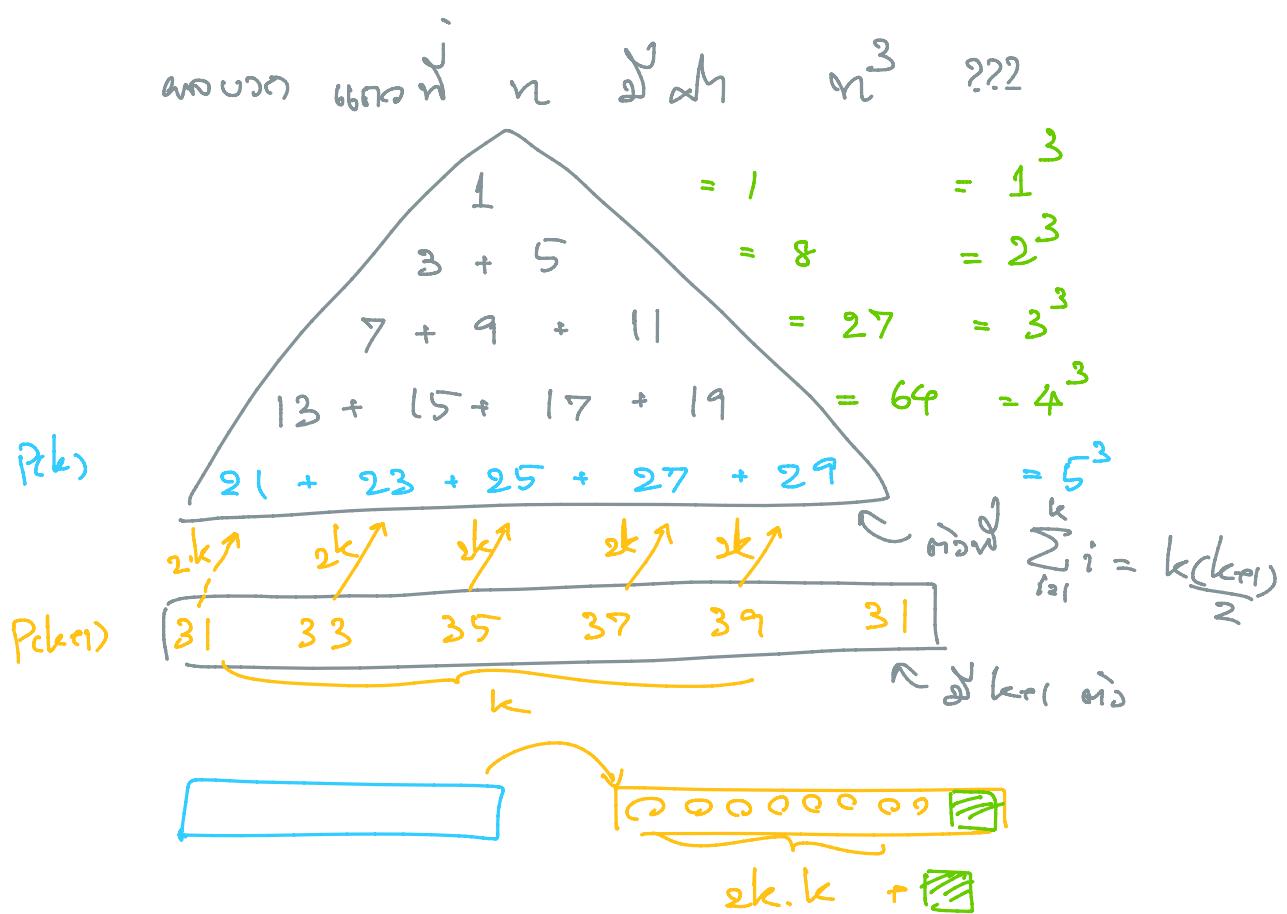
$$\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^k} \right) < 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^k} \right) < \frac{1}{2} \times 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{32} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} < \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$\therefore P(k+1)$ எனு

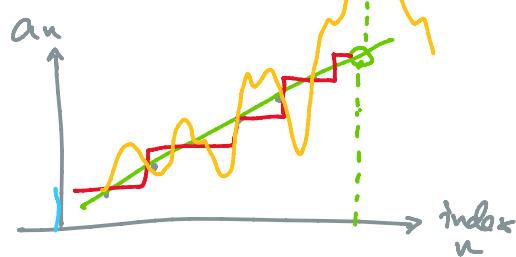
$\therefore P(k) \rightarrow P(k+1)$ \exists $\forall k \geq 1$
 $\therefore \forall n \geq 1 \quad P(n)$ \exists $\#$



Sequences

Saturday, October 7, 2023 10:11

$$1, 2, 3, 4, \frac{5}{4}, 5, 6, \dots \quad a_n = \lceil 0.8 n \rceil$$



1. $1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, \dots$

2. $1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, \dots$

3. $2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, \dots$

4. $2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, \dots 128$

5. $1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, \dots 49$

6. $2, 5, 10, 17, 26, 37, \dots 50$

7. $1, 11, 111, 1111, 11111, \dots$

8. $1, \underbrace{1, 2}_{\text{Fibonacci}}, 3, \underbrace{5, 8}_{\text{Fibonacci}}, 13, \dots 21$

Absolute Form

$$a_n = n$$

$$a_n = 2n - 1$$

$$a_n = 2n$$

$$a_n = 2^n$$

$$a_n = n^2$$

$$a_n = n^2 + 1$$

$$a_n = \lfloor n^{0.8} \rfloor$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left[\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n - \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n \right] = 10^{n-1} + a_{n-1}$$

(Converge)
Recursive Form

$$a_n = a_{n-1} + 1 ; a_1 = 1$$

$$a_n = a_{n-1} + 2 ; a_1 = 1$$

$$a_n = a_{n-1} + 2 ; a_1 = 2$$

$$a_n = 2a_{n-1} ; a_1 = 2$$

$$a_n = a_{n-1} + 2n - 1 ; a_1 = 1$$

$$a_n = a_{n-1} + 2n - 1 ; a_1 = 2$$

$$a_n = 10 \cdot a_{n-1} + 1 ; a_1 = 1$$

Fibonacci

$$F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \quad \text{for } F_1 = F_2 = 1$$

గొప్పమానం

జిమ
 x నుండి y లుట్టిన
 $(y$ నుండి x లుట్టిన)

స్వల్పమానం $x | y$

రిఫరణి

$\exists k \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ నీ } y = x \cdot k$

ఇంపాల్ (నుస్ కి రాట్టి)

$$2|x \Leftrightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad x = 2k$$

$$\text{ఏ. } 2|100 \quad \because 100 = 2 \cdot 50$$

$$2|30 \quad \because 30 = 2 \cdot 15$$

ఇంపాల్ (నుస్ కి గల రాట్టి)

$$2 \nmid x \Leftrightarrow \neg (\exists k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad x = 2k)$$

$$2 \nmid x \Leftrightarrow \forall k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad x \neq 2k$$

$$\text{ఏ. } 2 \nmid 11 \quad \because 11 \neq 2 \cdot 5 \neq 2 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 2 \neq 2 \cdot 3 \\ 11 \neq 2 \cdot 6 \neq 2 \cdot 7 + 2 \cdot 8 \neq \dots$$

$$2 \nmid x \Leftrightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad x = 2k+1$$

భాగి

$$2|x \Leftrightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad x = 2k$$

$$2 \nmid x \Leftrightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad x = 2k+1$$

$$x|y \Leftrightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad y = x \cdot k$$

$$x+y \Leftrightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{Z}, \exists r \in \mathbb{Z} \quad 0 < r < x \quad y = x \cdot k + r$$

భాగించు

નાચ

$$10|x-y \rightarrow 10|x^n-y^n$$

—

નાચ

એ કરીએ છું

$$P(x_0)$$

અને

$$\therefore \exists x P(x)$$

નાચ માટે જો

અને એ હોય

$$\therefore \forall n P(n)$$

Math Induction

નાચ કરીએ છું

$$P(0) \wedge P(1) \wedge P(2) \wedge \dots \wedge P(10) \wedge \dots$$

$$\therefore \forall n P(n)$$

ສິ່ງນີ້ຈະການລົບ x, y ທັງ $\forall n \geq 0$

$$\forall |x-y| \rightarrow \forall |x^n - y^n| \quad \forall n \geq 0$$

ອະນຸຍາກ $\exists_{\exists} x, y$ ຫຼື ສຳເນົາໃຫຍ້ $\forall n \geq 0$ $\forall |x-y|$
 [Goal: ແລະກຳ $(\forall |x^n - y^n| \quad \forall n \geq 0)$]

$$\exists_{\exists} P(n) \text{ ໃນ } \forall |x^n - y^n|$$

$$\text{Base Case: } \forall |x^0 - y^0| = |-1| = 0$$

$$\therefore \forall |x^0 - y^0| \Rightarrow \therefore P(0) \text{ ອັດ}$$

$$[\text{Optional}] \forall |x-y| \quad n=1$$

$$\forall |x-y| \text{ ອັດ } * \therefore P(1) \text{ ອັດ}$$

Inductive Step

$$\forall |x^k - y^k| \quad \text{ສິ່ງນີ້ກູດ } k \geq 0$$

$$[\text{Goal: } \exists_{\exists} P(k+1) \quad \forall |x^{k+1} - y^{k+1}|]$$

??

$$(x+y)(x^k - y^k) = x^{k+1} - y^{k+1} + \cancel{x^k y} - \cancel{xy^k}$$

$$(x-y)(x^k + y^k) = x^{k+1} - y^{k+1} - \cancel{x^k y} + \cancel{xy^k}$$

+

$$(x+y)(x^k - y^k) + (x-y)(x^k + y^k) = 2(x^{k+1} - y^{k+1})$$

$$\exists a, b \quad \forall a(x+y) + \forall b(x^k - y^k) = 2(x^{k+1} - y^{k+1})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma a(x-y) + \gamma b(x^k - y^k) &= 2(x^{k+1} - y^{k+1}) \\ \gamma [a(x-y) + b(x^k - y^k)] &= 2(x^{k+1} - y^{k+1}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \gamma \neq 2 \quad \therefore \gamma | x^{k+1} - y^{k+1} \quad \therefore P_{k+1} \text{ ဆုံး}$$

$$\therefore \forall k \geq 0 \quad P_{k+1} \rightarrow P_{k+1}$$

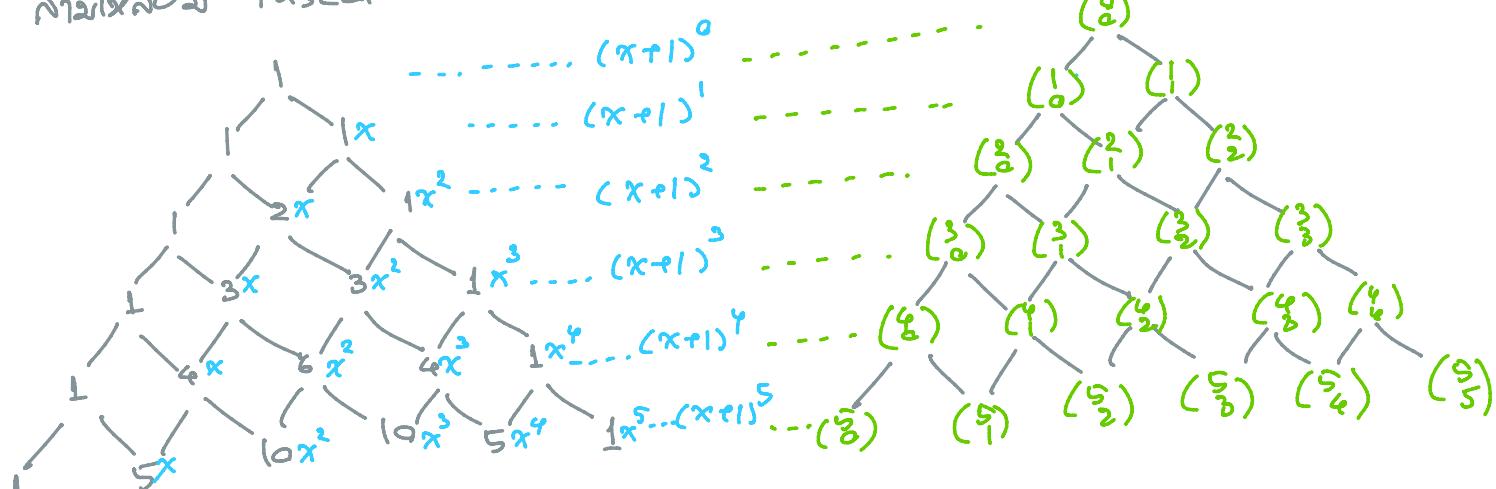
$$\therefore \forall n \geq 0 \quad P_{n+1} \text{ ဆုံး}$$

$$\therefore \gamma | x-y \rightarrow \gamma | x^n - y^n$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \forall n \geq 0 \\ \gamma | x^n - y^n \end{array}$$

#

ପାସକ୍ଳ ତର୍ଫରୀ

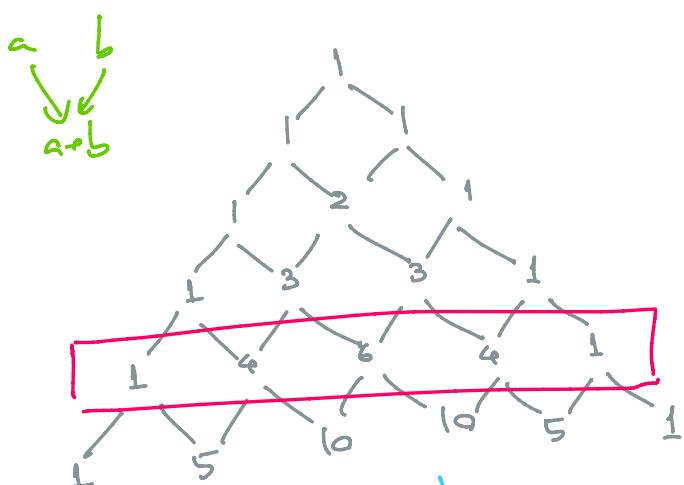
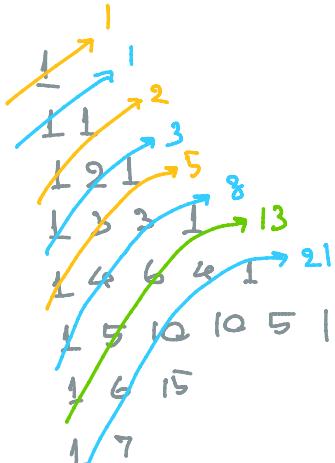


$$(1) + (1) + (2) + \dots + (n) = 2^n$$

$$1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n = \binom{n+1}{2} = \frac{(n+1)n}{2}$$

$$\binom{n}{k} = \binom{n-1}{k-1} + \binom{n-1}{k}$$

$$\binom{n}{k} = \binom{n}{n-k}$$



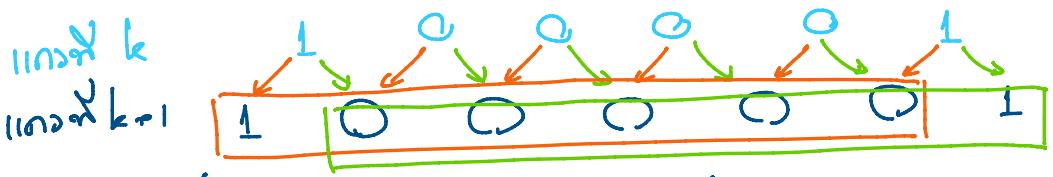
ଦେଖିଲାମ
କୋଣିକା
ଅନୁଭବ ହୁଏ 2^n

କୋଣିକା ଅନୁଭବ = 1 = 2^0

କୋଣିକା ଅନୁଭବ $\leq k \leq 2^k$

କୋଣିକା $k+1$

விடை :



$\therefore \text{இனால் } k \text{ முதல் } 2 \text{ இலக்குமிழு } k$

$$\therefore \text{இனால் } k+1 \text{ முதல் } 2^k + 2^k = 2^{k+1}$$

$\therefore \text{மாண்பாடு } n \text{ முதல் } 2^n, n \geq 0 \#$

—————

Fibonacci Numbers

P_{n+2}

$$F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \quad F_1 = F_2 = 1$$

நோன்றி $F_n \leq 2^n$

$$\text{தீர்வு } P(n) \text{ முதல் } F_n \leq 2^n$$

$$\text{தீர்வு } n=1, \quad F_1 = 1 \leq 2^1 \quad \therefore P(1) \text{ எடுத்து}$$

$$[\text{Optional}] \text{தீர்வு } n=2, \quad F_2 = 1 \leq 2^2 \quad \therefore P(2) \text{ எடுத்து}$$

நோன்றி $P(k)$ எடுத்து $\forall k \geq 1$ [Goal: ஒதுக்கு $P(k+1)$]

$\therefore P(k) \text{ எடுத்து } F_k \leq 2^k$

$$\text{நோன்றி } F_k = F_{k-1} + F_{k-2} \quad \text{இனால் } F_{k-2} \geq 0$$

$$\therefore F_k \geq F_{k-1}$$

$$F_{k+1} = F_k + F_{k-1} \leq F_k + F_k \leq 2^k + 2^k$$

$$\therefore F_{k+1} \leq 2^{k+1} \quad \dots \quad \therefore P(k+1) \text{ எடுத்து}$$

$\therefore P(k) \rightarrow P(k+1) \quad \forall k \geq 0$

$\therefore \forall n \geq 0 \quad P(n) \text{ எடுத்து } F_n \leq 2^n \quad \#$

—————

Wray Rose

Saturday, October 7, 2023 14:01

$\Rightarrow \text{LNG}$

$$1+2+3+\dots+n = \frac{(n+4)(n-3)}{2}$$

~~Want~~ $P(n)$ ~~Want~~ $1+2+3+\dots+n = \frac{(n+4)(n-3)}{2}$

~~Base Case~~

Inductive Step ~~Want~~ $P(k) \Rightarrow \forall k \geq 1$

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

$$\begin{aligned} 1+2+3+\dots+k+(k+1) &= \frac{(k+4)(k-3)+(k+1)}{2} \\ &= \frac{k^2 + k - 12 + 2k + 2}{2} \\ &= \frac{k^2 + 3k - 10}{2} = \frac{(k+5)(k-2)}{2} \end{aligned}$$

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

$\therefore P(k+1) \rightarrow$

$\therefore P(k) \rightarrow P(k+1) \quad \forall k \geq 1$

$\therefore \forall n \geq 1 \ P(n) \rightarrow$ ~~x~~ #

$\Rightarrow \text{LNG}$ \therefore ~~Want~~ a P_0

$$a^n = 0 \quad \forall n \geq 0$$

~~Want~~

~~Base Case~~

Inductive

~~Want~~ $a^k = 0$

$$a^{k+1} = a^k \cdot a = 0 \cdot a = 0$$

$\therefore P_{(k+1)}$ എം്പി

$\therefore P_{(k)} \rightarrow P_{(k+1)} \quad \forall k \geq 1$

$\therefore \forall n \geq 0 \quad P_{(n)} \rightarrow x \quad \#.$

സൗഖ്യത്വം നേരിട്ട് a^n $\forall n \geq 0$

സൗഖ്യത്വം $n=0 \quad , \quad a^0 = 1$

സൗഖ്യത്വം $a^k = 1 \quad \forall k \in \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$

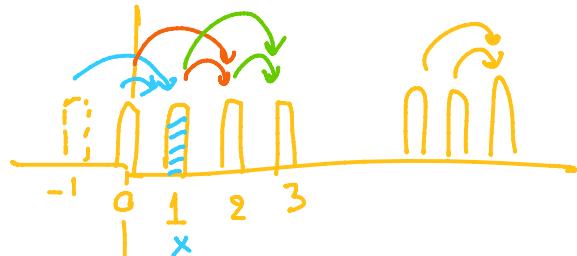
[സൗഖ്യത്വം $a^{k+1} = 1$]

$$k+1 = k + k - (k-1)$$

$$a^{k+1} = \frac{a^k \cdot a^{k-1}}{a^{k-1}} = \frac{1 \cdot 1}{1} = 1$$

$\therefore P_{(k+1)}$ എം്പി

$\therefore \forall n \geq 0 \quad a^n = 1$



സൗഖ്യത്വം $k+1=1$
 $a^a \quad v \quad a^{-1} \quad x$

#

Foundation of Arithmetic

ចំនួនធីរាបក្នុង ≥ 2 នាមខាងក្រោមនេះ

សរុបរាបក្នុងលទ្ធផល \rightarrow នៅលើ
(នៅត្រូវបានបញ្ជាក់ថា មិនមែនចំនួនធីរាបក្នុងលទ្ធផល)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ព្រម } 101 &= 101 \\ 100 &= 2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 5 \\ 99 &= 3 \times 3 \times 11 \\ 98 &= 2 \times 7 \times 7 \end{aligned}$$

ឯកសារណ៍ $P(n)$ ឱ្យបាន

" n មិនមែនសរុបរាបក្នុងលទ្ធផល"

$$\text{ដូច } n=2 \quad 2=2 \quad \therefore P(2) \text{ ត្រឹម} \\ \text{ជាលក្ខណៈ}$$

គិតិយភាព $P(2) \wedge P(3) \wedge P(4) \wedge \dots \wedge P(k-2) \wedge P(k-1) \wedge P(k)$ ត្រឹម

[Goal: \Rightarrow ត្រឹម $P(k+1)$]

$$\text{ចំណាំ } x = k+1$$

ក្រឡាត 1: x មិនមែនលទ្ធផល $\therefore P(x)$, ត្រឹម

ក្រឡាត 2: x មិនមែនលទ្ធផល

ទៅនីមួយៗ $\exists a \in \mathbb{Z}$ ដូច $a | x$
ដូច $1 < a < x$ និង $2 \leq a \leq x-1$

$\therefore a | x \therefore \exists b \in \mathbb{Z} \quad x = a \cdot b$

$\therefore 2 \leq a \leq x-1 \therefore b \neq 1 \quad \text{ឱ្យ } b \neq x$

$$x-1=k$$

$$\therefore [2 \leq b \leq x-1]$$

$$2 \leq a \leq k \\ \therefore 1, b$$

$\therefore P(a)$ ត្រឹម
 $\therefore D_r I_n$ ត្រឹម

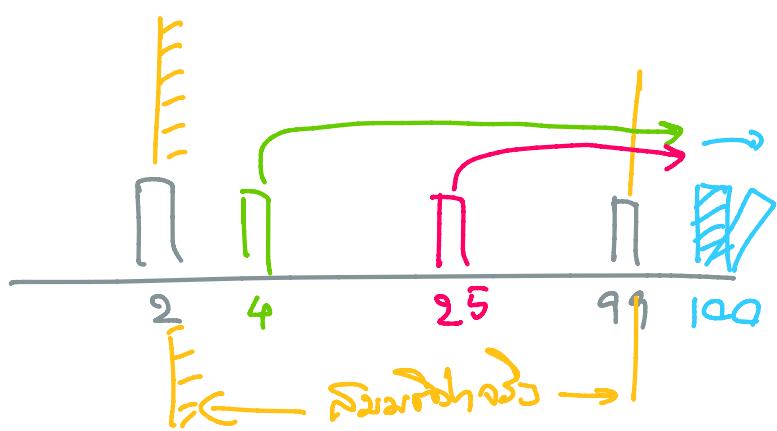
$$x = a \cdot b$$

$$x = p_1 p_2 \cdots p_r \cdot p_1' p_2' \cdots p_m'$$

$$2 \leq a \leq k \quad \therefore P(a) \text{ သော } \quad \therefore \quad x = p_1 p_2 \dots p_e \cdot p_1' p_2' \dots p_m'$$

$$2 \leq b \leq k \quad \therefore P(b) \text{ သော } \quad \therefore \quad x \text{ မျမှန် အရွက်တစ်ခုတွင် } 10^{\circ} \text{ ဖြစ်ပါသည့် } \#$$

$$\therefore H_n \geq 2 \quad P(H_n) \text{ သော }$$



$$\text{ຈະ} \text{ } \text{ແນວດັບ} \text{ } \lambda \quad F_n \leq 2^n$$

$$\text{Def} \quad F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \quad \text{and} \quad F_1 = F_2 = 1$$

క్లాసిక్ $\exists P(n) \text{ మాత్రం } F_n \leq 2^n$

$$\text{मात्र } n=1 \quad F_1 = 1 \leq 2^1 \quad \therefore P(1) \text{ वाला}$$

$$10^2 \quad n=2 \quad F_2 = 2 \leq 2^2 \quad \therefore P(2) \text{ 成立}$$

ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ପ୍ରକାଶନ ପରିକଳ୍ପନା ଏବଂ ପରିପାଦନ କରିବାକୁ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରିଛି।

$$[\gamma_{n+1} \quad P_{n+1}]$$

$$m \quad F_{n+1} = F_n + F_{n-1}$$

$$\therefore P(n), \text{由} \downarrow \quad \downarrow \therefore P(n-1), \text{由}$$

$$F_{n+1} \leq 2^n + 2^{n-1}$$

$$\therefore F_{n+1} \leq 2^n + 2^n = 2^{n+1}$$

$\therefore P(n+1)$ ဆုံး

$\therefore P(n) \rightarrow P(n+1)$ $\forall n \geq 1$

$$\therefore \forall n \geq 1 \quad P(n) \quad \#$$

—

$$\text{જ.ગુરુવા} \quad a|x-y| \Rightarrow a|x^n-y^n|$$

សំណើនៅ a, x, y តាម \exists^* $n \geq 0$

భవనకు ప్రార్థించాలనిపించ

$$110 = a | x^u - y^u *$$

Q. ८ इनमें से कौन

இது $P(n)$ என்க $a|x^n - y^n$

இல்லை $n=0$, $a|0 \therefore a|x^0 - y^0 \therefore P(0)$ என்று

இல்லை $n=1$, $a|x-y$ எடுக்க $\therefore P(1)$ என்று

எனவே $P(0) \wedge P(1) \wedge P(2) \wedge P(3) \wedge \dots \wedge P(k-1) \wedge P(k)$ என்று

$$\text{நோடு } x^{k+1} - y^{k+1}$$

$$= (x^k - y^k)(x+y) - x^ky + xy^k$$

$$= (x^k - y^k)(x+y) - xy(x^{k-1} - y^{k-1})$$

$\therefore \therefore P(k)$ என்று

$\therefore P(k-1)$ என்று

$$= a \cdot b(x+y) - a \cdot c \cdot xy$$

$$= a(b(x+y) - cxy)$$

$$\therefore b, c, x, y \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \therefore b(x+y) - cxy \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\therefore a|x^{k+1} - y^{k+1}$$

— .

ឧបសម្ព័ន្ត ឯកតាអនុវត្តន៍ 8 សាស្ត្រិយាយ

$$3x + 5y \quad \exists x, y \in \mathbb{Z}_0^+$$

លើ $30 = 3 \times 5 + 5 \times 3$, 3×10 , 5×6

$$40 = 3 \times 10 + 5 \times 2$$

$$100 = 3 \times 10 + 5 \times 14$$

$$103 = 100 + 3$$

$$104 = 101 + 3$$

 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ "n គឺជាការពិនិត្យ $3x + 5y$ ទាំង "

<u>Base Cases</u>	$n = 8$	$8 = 3 + 5$	$\therefore P(8)$ ត្រូវ
	$n = 9$	$9 = 3 + 3 + 3$	$\therefore P(9)$ ត្រូវ
	$n = 10$	$10 = 5 + 5$	$\therefore P(10)$ ត្រូវ

Inductive Step

សម្រាប់ $P(8) \wedge P(9) \wedge P(10) \wedge P(11) \wedge \dots \wedge P(k-1)$ ត្រូវ

[Goal : នៅរ $P(k)$]

តាមការ $k = k-3 + 3$

$$\therefore P(k-3) \text{ ត្រូវ}$$

$$\therefore k-3 = 3x' + 3y' \quad \exists x', y' \in \mathbb{Z}_0^+$$

$$\therefore k = 3(x' + 1) + 3y' \quad \therefore P(k) \text{ ត្រូវ}$$

$\therefore \forall n, n \geq 8$ "n គឺជាការពិនិត្យ $3x + 5y$ ទាំង នៅ #

ສໍາງຖຸດອນໃຫຍ່ໂທ ສະເລືອດນີ້

ກຳນົດ $P_{(n)}$ ໃຫ້ "ມີ ນ ຕົວໂລງ ພັນຍາຕົວຕົວ"

ຊັບ $n=1$ ເພີ້ມລວມມີ 1 ຕົວເລີຍຂຶ້ນ ສໍາເລັດນີ້ $P_{(1)}$ ຈະ

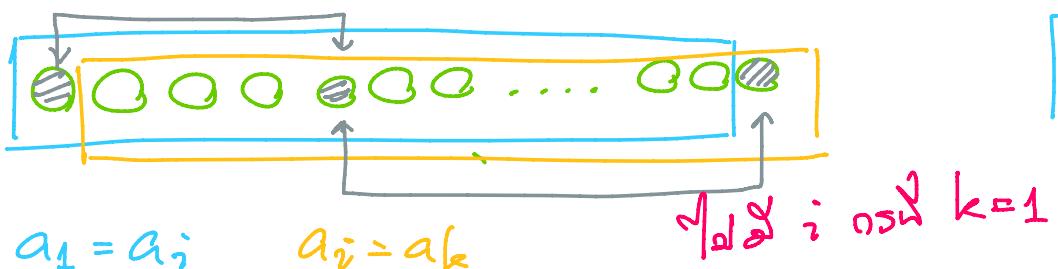
ສໍາມັນ ມີ k ຕົວໂລງ ພັນຍາຕົວຕົວ $\forall k \geq 1$

ຟິກຕຽນຄວາມ $k+1$ ຕົວໂລງ a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{k+1}



$\therefore P_{(k)}$ ດີວ່າ a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k ສະເລືອດນີ້

$\therefore P_{(k)}$ ດີວ່າ $a_2, a_3, \dots, a_k, a_{k+1}$ ສະເລືອດນີ້

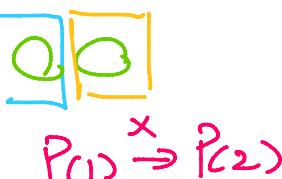


$a_1 = a_i$ $a_i = a_k$ $\forall i : 0 \leq i \leq k+1$

$\therefore a_1 = a_k \Rightarrow a_1 = a_2 = \dots = a_{k-1} = a_k$

\therefore ມີ $k+1$ ຕົວໂລງ ພັນຍາຕົວຕົວ

$\therefore \forall n \geq 0$ ມີ n ຕົວໂລງ ພັນຍາຕົວຕົວ



$P_{(1)} \rightarrow P_{(2)}$

7

8

9

X

ຂໍ້ມູນ ນາມ 201

ກົດຕາດີ ອິນໄນ ລົດ ດັກໂປ່ງແຈຣ 202



ເກີ່າຫຼືວ່າ ??

ຕະນະ $n=1$



ດັກໂປ່ງແຈຣ 202
ນີ້ແລ້ວ F_n ດີວ່າ

$n=2$



$$\text{ດັກໂປ່ງແຈຣ } 202 \\ \text{ນີ້ແລ້ວ } F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$$

$n=3$



$$102 \quad F_1 = 1, F_2 = 2$$

$n=4$



$n=5$



$$\text{ສິ້ນຂອບ } n=k \quad F_k = F_{k-1} + F_{k-2}$$