

1.3

① " $\sqrt{2}$ no es un número racional"

REDUCCIÓN AL ABSURDO

Supongamos que $\sqrt{2}$ es racional, entonces podemos escribir

$$\sqrt{2} = \frac{p}{q} \quad \text{con } p \& q \text{ enteros} \\ \text{sin FACTORES COMUNES}$$


$$\begin{aligned} \text{Como } \sqrt{2} = \frac{p}{q} &\Rightarrow \sqrt{2} q = p \Rightarrow p^2 = 2q^2 \\ &\Rightarrow p^2 \text{ es PAR} \Rightarrow p \text{ es PAR} \\ &\Rightarrow p = 2P \end{aligned}$$

luego:

$$\begin{aligned} p^2 = 2q^2 &\Rightarrow (2P)^2 = 2q^2 \Rightarrow 4P^2 = 2q^2 \\ &\Rightarrow q^2 = 2P^2 \Rightarrow q^2 \text{ es PAR} \\ &\Rightarrow q \text{ es PAR} \Rightarrow q = 2Q \end{aligned}$$

En resumen:

$$\begin{array}{l} p = 2P \\ q = 2Q \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{!!} \\ \text{oo} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{lo cual no es posible ya que} \\ p \& q \text{ no deberían tener factores} \\ \text{comunes.} \end{array}$$

Puesto que la contradicción surge al asumir que $\sqrt{2}$ es racional podemos concluir que $\sqrt{2}$ no es racional 

$$\textcircled{2} \quad " \sum_{n=0}^N r^n = \frac{1-r^{N+1}}{1-r} "$$

DEM 1

Llamamos $S_N = \sum_{n=0}^N r^n = 1 + r + \dots + r^N$

$$\Rightarrow \ominus \quad r S_N = r + r^2 + \dots + r^N + r^{N+1}$$

$$S_N - r S_N = 1 - r^{N+1} \Rightarrow S_N = \frac{1-r^{N+1}}{1-r} \quad (r \neq 1)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Si } r=1 \text{ se tiene re (trivialmente)} \\ S_N = N+1 \end{array} \right.$$

DEM 2 Inducción sobre $N \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$

1. Base de inducción Para $N=0$ ¿ $\sum_{n=0}^0 r^n = \frac{1-r^{0+1}}{1-r}$?
 ¿ $1 = 1$? Sí ✓

2. Paso inductivo:

$$\boxed{\text{HIP: } \sum_{n=0}^k r^n = \frac{1-r^{k+1}}{1-r}}$$

$$\text{¿ } \sum_{n=0}^{k+1} r^n = \frac{1-r^{k+2}}{1-r} \text{ ?}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{k+1} r^n &= \underbrace{\sum_{n=0}^k r^n}_{\text{HIP}} + r^{k+1} = \frac{1-r^{k+1}}{1-r} + r^{k+1} \\ &= \frac{1-r^{k+1} + (1-r)r^{k+1}}{1-r} \\ &= \frac{1-r^{k+2}}{1-r} \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$1. \& 2. \Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^N r^n = \frac{1-r^{N+1}}{1-r} \quad \forall N=0, 1, 2, \dots$$

③ " $\sum_{n=1}^N n = \frac{N(N+1)}{2}$; $N \in \mathbb{N}$ "

DEM 1 INDUCCIÓN

1. Base: $N=1$ ¿ $\sum_{n=1}^1 n = \frac{1(1+1)}{2}$?
 ¿ $1 = 1$? SÍ ✓

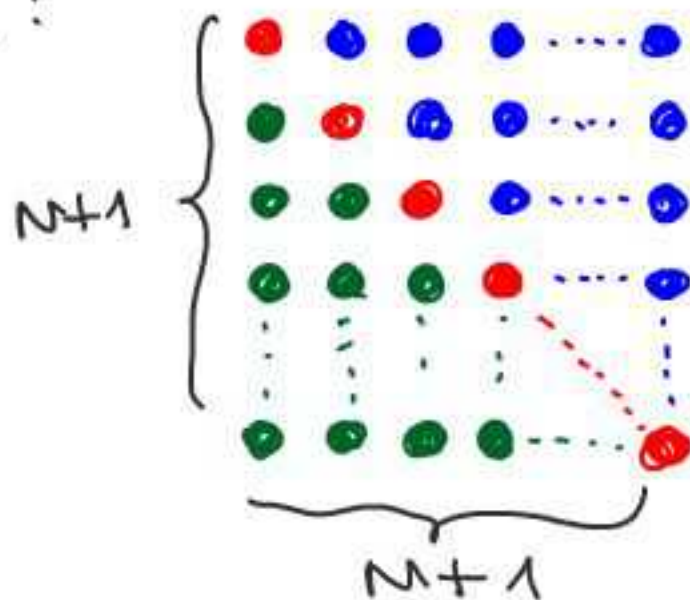
2. Paso inductivo:

Hip $\sum_{n=1}^k n = \frac{k(k+1)}{2}$ ¿ $\sum_{n=1}^{k+1} n = \frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{2}$?

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{k+1} n &= \underbrace{\sum_{n=1}^k n}_{\text{HIP}} + k+1 = \frac{k(k+1)}{2} + k+1 = \\ &= \frac{k(k+1) + 2(k+1)}{2} = \\ &= \frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{2} \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

1. & 2. $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^N n = \frac{N(N+1)}{2} \quad \forall N=1, 2, \dots$

DEM 2 :



$$(N+1)^2 = \sum_{n=1}^N n + N+1 + \sum_{n=1}^N n$$

\Downarrow

$$(N+1)^2 - (N+1) = 2 \sum_{n=1}^N n$$

\Downarrow

$$\sum_{n=1}^N n = \frac{(N+1)^2 - (N+1)}{2}$$

\Downarrow

$$\sum_{n=1}^N n = \frac{N(N+1)}{2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\textcircled{4} \text{ " } 0 < x < y \Rightarrow x < \sqrt{xy} < \frac{x+y}{2} < y \text{ "}$$

$$\textcircled{a} \quad x = |x| = \sqrt{x^2} = \sqrt{x \cdot x} < \sqrt{xy} < \sqrt{y \cdot y} = \sqrt{y^2} = |y| = y$$

\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow
 $0 < x$ $x < y$ $0 < y$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad x = \frac{x+x}{2} < \frac{x+y}{2} < \frac{y+y}{2} = y$$

\uparrow \uparrow
 $x < y$ $x < y$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{c} \quad 0 < y-x &\Rightarrow 0 < (y-x)^2 = x^2 + y^2 - 2xy \\ &\Rightarrow 4xy < x^2 + y^2 + 2xy = (x+y)^2 \\ &\Rightarrow 0 < 4xy < (x+y)^2 \\ &\Rightarrow \sqrt{4xy} < \sqrt{(x+y)^2} = |x+y| = x+y \end{aligned}$$

\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow
 $0 < x < y$ $0 < x < y$

$$\Rightarrow 2\sqrt{xy} < x+y$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{xy} < \frac{x+y}{2}$$

Usando \textcircled{a} , \textcircled{b} y \textcircled{c} se tiene qe, si $0 < x < y$:

$$x < \sqrt{xy} < \frac{x+y}{2} < y$$

⑤ " $0 < x < y \Rightarrow \frac{x}{y} < \frac{x+k}{y+k}, \forall k > 0$ "

Sea $k > 0$ y supongamos $0 < x < y$. Vamos a usar la expresión $\frac{x}{y} < \frac{x+k}{y+k}$ como una ECUACIÓN en la cual las incógnitas son x e y . Vamos a encontrar todos los (x, y) que cumplen la ecuación:

$$\frac{x}{y} < \frac{x+k}{y+k} \Leftrightarrow x(y+k) < y(x+k)$$

Hip:
 $y > 0$
 $k > 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cancel{x/y} + kx < \cancel{x/y} + ky$$

$$\Leftrightarrow kx < ky$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x < y.$$

Hip: $k > 0$

En resumen: $\left. \begin{matrix} x < y \\ x > 0 \\ y > 0 \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{y} < \frac{x+k}{y+k} \quad \forall k > 0$



$$\textcircled{6} \quad " |x+y| = |x| + |y| \Leftrightarrow xy \geq 0 "$$

$$\textcircled{\Leftarrow} \quad \text{Hip: } xy \geq 0.$$

Es decir; o bien $x=0 \vee y=0 \vee x,y > 0 \vee x,y < 0$

Si $x=0 \vee y=0$ la demostración es trivial. ✓

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Si } x,y > 0 \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} x &= |x| \\ y &= |y| \end{aligned} & \Rightarrow |x+y| = |x| + |y| \\ & x+y = |x+y| \end{aligned} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Si } x,y < 0 \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} x &= -|x| \\ y &= -|y| \end{aligned} & \Rightarrow |x+y| = |x| + |y| \\ & x+y = -(|x| + |y|) \end{aligned} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\textcircled{\Rightarrow} \quad \text{Hip: } |x+y| = |x| + |y|$$

$$\Rightarrow |x+y|^2 = (|x| + |y|)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (x+y)^2 = (|x| + |y|)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + 2xy = |x|^2 + |y|^2 + 2|x||y|$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + 2xy = x^2 + y^2 + 2|xy|$$

$$\Rightarrow 2xy = 2|xy|$$

$$\Rightarrow xy = |xy| \geq 0 \quad \checkmark$$

Por tanto:

$$|x+y| = |x| + |y| \Leftrightarrow xy \geq 0 \quad \blacksquare$$