

$\exists n \mid P(n)$ predicado com $\mathbb{N}$ conj. rel.

$$(a) \exists n \in \mathbb{N} : P(n) \vee P(0) \vee \overline{P(1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists n \in \mathbb{N} \ (n=1) \quad P(n) \vee P(0) \vee P(1)$$

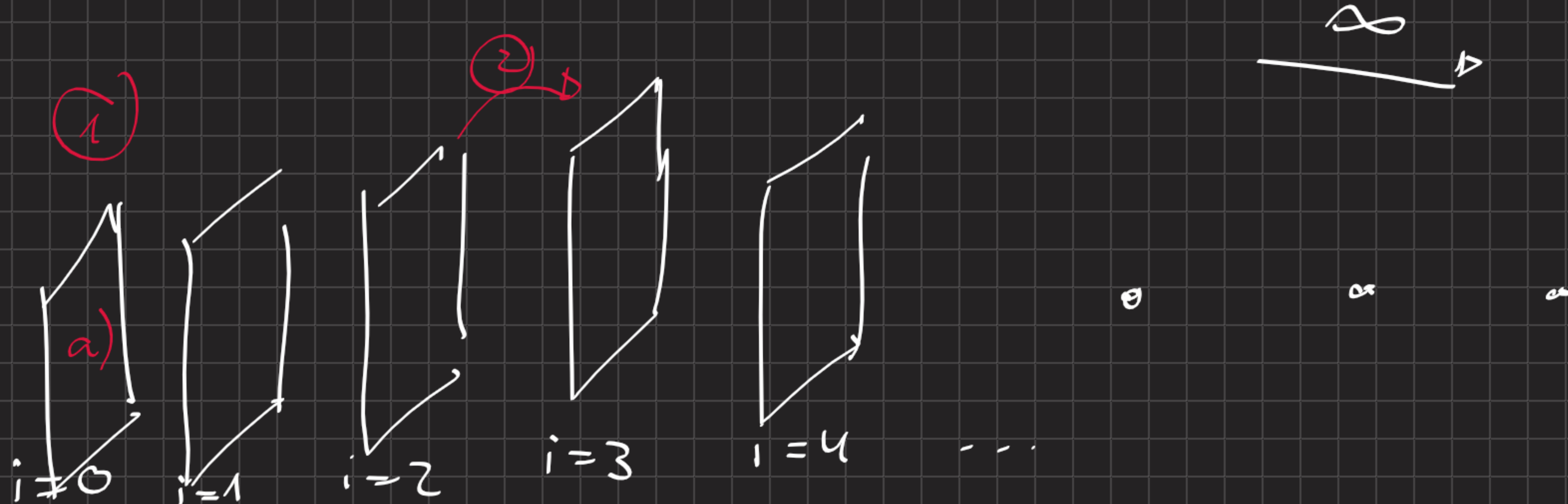
$$(b) \left(\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, P(n) \Rightarrow P(n+1) \right) \vee P(1)$$

(c) $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, P(n) \vee P(0) \vee P(1)$ es cierta? / Debido a que no

c) $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, P(n) \vee P(n+1) \vee P(n+2) \vee \dots \vee P(n+n)$
 $n=2, P(2) \vee P(3) \vee P(4) \vee P(5)$ } Debido a qe no tenemos
 info. de P no se puede
 determinar el valor de verdad
 para $n=2$.

$\Rightarrow (\forall n \in \mathbb{N}) P(n) \vee P(0) \vee \overbrace{P(1)}^{\text{no se puede}}$
 determinar su valor de verdad.

INDUCCIÓN



① a) se cae

② si un dominó se cae, el siguiente también se cae.

$\phi(n) \Leftrightarrow$ "el dominó $i=n$ se cae".

①: $\phi(0)$

②: $\phi(0) \Rightarrow \phi(1) \stackrel{(2)}{\Rightarrow} \phi(2) \stackrel{(2)}{\Rightarrow} \phi(3) \stackrel{(2)}{\Rightarrow} \dots$

$$\phi(n)$$

$$① \phi(n_0) \Leftrightarrow V$$

$$② (\forall k \in \mathbb{N}) (k \geq n_0) (\phi(k) \Rightarrow \phi(k+1))$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall n \geq n_0, \phi(n)$$

Pz Recurrenca x inducção:

$$(a) \frac{1}{1 \cdot 5} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 9} + \dots + \frac{1}{(4n-3)(4n+1)} = \frac{n}{4n+1}$$

Caso Base: $n=1$

$$L.I: \frac{1}{1 \cdot 5} = \frac{1}{5}; \quad L.D: \frac{1}{4 \cdot 1 + 1} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$L.I = L.D \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow \text{se cumpre p.m. } n=1$$

$$H.I: \text{Sea } k \in \mathbb{N} \text{ t.q. } \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 9} + \dots + \frac{1}{(4k-3)(4k+1)} = \frac{k}{4k+1} \quad \textcircled{P}$$

$$p.d.g: \frac{1}{1 \cdot 5} + \dots + \frac{1}{(4k-3)(4k+1)} + \frac{1}{(4(k+1)-3)(4(k+1)+1)} = \frac{k+1}{4(k+1)+1}$$

Del lado izquierdo:

$$\underbrace{\frac{1}{1 \cdot 5} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 9} + \dots + \frac{1}{(4k-3)(4k+1)}}_{H.I.} + \frac{1}{(4(k+1)-3)(4(k+1)+1)}$$

H.I. $\odot$

$$= \frac{k}{4k+1} + \frac{1}{(4k+1)(4k+5)}$$

yo quiero llegar a $\frac{k+1}{4(k+1)+1}$

$$= \frac{k(4k+5) + 1}{(4k+1)(4k+5)} = \frac{4k^2 + 5k + 1}{(4k+1)(4k+5)}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{(4k+1)}(k+1)}{\cancel{(4k+1)}(4k+5)} = \frac{k+1}{4k+5} = \frac{k+1}{4k+4+1} = \frac{k+1}{4(k+1)+1} \quad \square$$

Luego, del caso base y el paso inductivo

inducción

$$\Rightarrow \forall n \geq 1: \frac{1}{1 \cdot 5} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 9} + \dots + \frac{1}{(4n-3)(4n+1)} = \frac{n}{4n+1}$$

(b) $\forall n \geq 1$ $2^{2n} - 3n - 1$ es divisible por 9

$$a \mid b \Leftrightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{Z}: b = a \cdot k$$

a divide a b

$\Leftrightarrow$ b es divisible por a

$$2^{2n} - 3n - 1 = 9 \cdot k \quad \text{con } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Caso Base. $n=1$

$$2^{2 \cdot 1} - 3 \cdot 1 - 1 = 4 - 3 - 1$$

$$= 0 = 9 \cdot 0$$

$$\rightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{Z} : 2^{2n} - 3n - 1 = 9k \Leftrightarrow$$

$$9 \mid 2^{2n} - 3n - 1 \text{ (para } n=1)$$

Hipótesis de Inducción: para $k \geq 1$:

$$\boxed{2^{2k} - 3k - 1} = 9p, p \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ es divisible por } 9.$$

Quemos demostrar que

$$2^{2(k+1)} - 3(k+1) - 1 \text{ es div. por } 9.$$

$$2^{2(k+1)} - 3(k+1) - 1$$

$$= 2^{2k+2} - 3k - 3 - 1$$

$$= 4 \cdot 2^{2k} - 3k - 3 - 1$$

$$= (3+1)2^{2k} - 3k - 3 - 1$$

$$= 3 \cdot 2^{2k} + \underbrace{2^{2k} - 3k - 1}_{\text{H.I.}} - 3$$

$$= 3 \cdot 2^{2k} + 9z - 3 \quad \text{H.I.}$$

$$= 3(2^{2k} - 1) + 9z \quad \text{H.I.2}$$

$$2^{2k} - 3k - 1$$

$$=$$

$$9z, z \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\text{H.I.} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$2^{2k} - 1 = 3k + 9z$$

$$z \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$= 3(9z + 3k) + 9z$$

$$= 9(3z + k + z) = 9(\underbrace{4z + k}_{\in \mathbb{Z}})$$

Demostremos que $\exists m \in \mathbb{Z} : 2^{2(k+1)} - 3(k+1) - 1 = 9m$
 $(m = 4z + k)$

$$\Leftrightarrow 9 \mid 2^{2(k+1)} - 3(k+1) - 1$$

Luego, C.B. y Paso Inductivo

$$\Rightarrow \forall n \geq 1, 2^{2n} - 3n - 1 \text{ es div. por } 9 \square$$

P3] Secuencia de Fibonacci

$$\begin{cases} F(1) = 1 \\ F(2) = 1 \\ \forall n \geq 3, F(n) = F(n-1) + F(n-2) \end{cases}$$

$$F(3) = F(2) + F(1) = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$F(4) = F(3) + F(2) = 2 + 1 = 3$$

$$F(5) = F(4) + F(3) = 3 + 2 = 5$$



$$(a) \forall n \geq 1 \quad F(n) < 2^n$$

$$\underline{C.B.} \quad n=1. \quad F(1) = 1 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} F(1) = 1 < 2 = 2^1 \\ 2^1 = 2 \end{array} \right. \quad \checkmark$$

Se cumple el caso base.

H.I. FUERTE Sea $k \in \mathbb{N}$ t.q. $\forall i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$

$$F(i) < 2^i$$

Debil:

Sea $k \in \mathbb{N}$ t.q.
 $F(k) < 2^k$

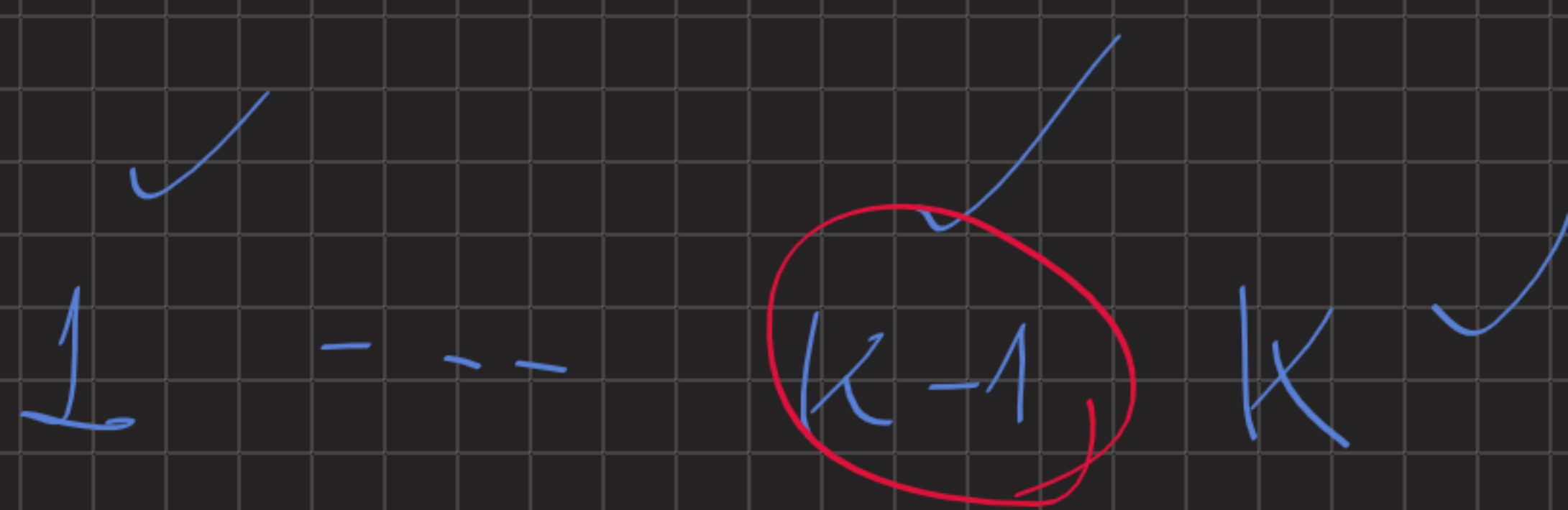
Fuerte:

Sea $k \in \mathbb{N}$

$$F(1) < 2^1 \wedge F(2) < 2^2 \wedge \dots \wedge F(k) < 2^k$$

p.d.g. $F(k+1) < 2^{k+1}$

En efecto



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

~~H.I.F~~

Queremos llegar a $2^k + 2^{k-1}$

$F(k+1) < 2^{k+1}$

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

$$= 2^k \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \right) = 2^k \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)$$

$\frac{3}{2} < 2$

$$< 2^k \cdot 2$$

$$= 2^{k+1}$$

C.B. ✓ y Paso inductivo ✓

$$\Rightarrow \forall n \geq 1, F(n) < 2^n$$

$$(b) \forall n \geq 6 \quad F(n) > \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{n-1}$$

$$\text{C.B.: } n=6: F(6) = F(5) + F(4) = 5 + 3 = 8$$

$$\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{6-1} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^5 = \frac{243}{32} = 7,59375$$

$$F(6) = 8 > 7,59375 = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{6-1} \quad \checkmark$$

M.I. (Forte) Sea $k \in \mathbb{N} : \forall i \in \{6 \dots k\}$

$$F(i) > \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{i-1}$$

$$\text{p.d.g.: } F(k+1) > \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^k \quad (\text{caso } k+1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(k+1) &= F(k) + F(k-1) && F(k+1) > \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^k \\ &> \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{k-1} + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{k-2} \\ &= \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{k-1} \left(1 + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{-1}\right) \\ &= \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{k-1} \left(\frac{5}{2}\right) > \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{k-1} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^k \\ &&& \text{L } 1,6 > 1,5 = 3/2 \end{aligned}$$

C.B. ✓ y Paso inductivo ✓

$$\rightarrow \forall n \geq 6 \quad F(n) > \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{n-1}$$

$$(c) \quad \forall n \geq 2 \quad F(n+1)F(n-1) - (F(n))^2 = (-1)^n$$

$$\text{C.B.: } n=2 \quad F(3) \cdot F(1) - (F(2))^2 \\ = 2 \cdot 1 - 1^2 = 1 = (-1)^2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\underline{\text{H.I.}} \quad \text{Sea } k \geq 2: F(k+1)F(k-1) - (F(k))^2 = (-1)^k$$

$$\text{p.d.g.: } F(k+2)F(k) - (F(k+1))^2 = (-1)^{k+1}$$

En efecto: lado: zg:

$$\begin{aligned} F(k+2)F(k) - (F(k+1))^2 & \quad / \quad F(k+2) = F(k+1) + F(k) \\ & = (F(k+1) + F(k))F(k) - (F(k+1))^2 \\ & = F(k+1)F(k) + \cancel{F(k)^2} - (F(k+1))^2 \\ & = F(k+1) \left[\underline{F(k) - F(k+1)} \right] + (F(k))^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$F(k+1) = F(k) + F(k-1) \quad / \quad -F(k-1) - F(k+1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow F(k) - F(k+1) = -F(k-1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & = F(k+1)(-F(k-1)) + (F(k))^2 \\ & = - \left[F(k+1)F(k-1) - (F(k))^2 \right] \stackrel{\text{H.I.}}{=} - \left[(-1)^k \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= (-1)^{k+1}.$$

Luego $F(k+2)F(k) - (F(k+1))^2 = (-1)^{k+1}$

C.B. ✓ y Paso Inductivo ✓

$$\Rightarrow \forall n \geq 2, F(n+1)F(n-1) - (F(n))^2 = (-1)^n$$

Identidad de Cassini.