

P1. (a) Sea $a \in \mathbb{N}$ y ℓ_n definida por la recurrencia $\ell_0 = 2$ y $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \ell_{n+1} = a\ell_n + (1-a)$. Demuestre que $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \ell_n = a^n + 1$.

(b) Sean $a, b \in \mathbb{N}$ con $a \geq b$ y f_n definida por la recurrencia $f_0 = 2, f_1 = 2a$ y $f_{n+2} = af_{n+1} + bf_n$. Demuestre que $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, f_n \geq a^n + b^n$

(c) Sea s_n definida por la recurrencia $s_0 = 0$ y $s_{n+1} = s_n + \ell_n$, para $n \geq 0$. Demostrar que si $a \neq 1$, entonces $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, s_n = (a^n - 1)/(a - 1) + n$. ¿Cuánto vale s_n cuando $a = 1$?

$$a \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\ell_0 = 2$$

$$b \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$b \geq 0$$

$$a \geq b \quad / \cdot b^n$$

$$ab^n \geq b \cdot b^n = b^{n+1}$$

$$\ell_{n+1} = a\ell_n + (1-a) \quad b^n \geq 0$$

p.d.g. $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \ell_n = a^n + 1$

C.B. $n=0$

$$\ell_0 = 2,$$

$$a^0 + 1 = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$\ell_0 = a^0 + 1 \quad \checkmark$$

H.I. Para $k \in \mathbb{N}, \ell_k = a^k + 1 \quad (\text{H.I.})$

Paso inductivo p.d.g. $\ell_{k+1} = a^{k+1} + 1$

$$\ell_{k+1} = a\ell_k + (1-a) \quad / (\text{H.I.})$$

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

$$= a^{k+1} + \cancel{a} + 1 - \cancel{a} = a^{k+1} + 1$$

$$\therefore \ell_{k+1} = a^{k+1} + 1$$

$\therefore$ por inducción, $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \ell_n = a^n + 1$

(b) Por inducción, demostrar que $f_n \geq a^n + b^n$, $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

C.B. | $n=0$

$$f_0 = 2$$

$$a^0 + b^0 = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$\therefore f_0 \geq a^0 + b^0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$a, b \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$a \geq b$$

$$f_0 = 2$$

$$f_1 = 2a$$

$$f_{n+2} = af_{n+1} + bf_n$$

H.I.F. Para $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $\forall n \leq k$, $f_n \geq a^n + b^n$

Paso inductivo | pdg. $f_{n+1} \geq a^{n+1} + b^{n+1}$

$$f_{n+1} = af_n + bf_{n-1} \quad / \text{H.I.}: f_n \geq a^n + b^n$$

$$\geq a(a^n + b^n) + bf_{n-1} \quad / \text{H.I.F.}: f_{n-1} \geq a^{n-1} + b^{n-1}$$

$$\geq a^{n+1} + ab^n + b(a^{n-1} + b^{n-1})$$

$$= a^{n+1} + ab^n + a^{n-1}b + b^n$$

$$\geq a^{n+1} + b^{n+1} + a^{n-1}b + b^n$$

$$\geq a^{n+1} + b^{n+1}$$

$$a \geq b \quad / \cdot b^n \geq 0$$

$$ab^n \geq b^{n+1}$$

$$\therefore f_{n+1} \geq a^{n+1} + b^{n+1}$$

$$\therefore \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, f_n \geq a^n + b^n \quad \square$$

$$a, b \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$a \geq 0, b \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a^{n-1} \cdot b \geq 0$$

$$b^n \geq 0$$

$$(c) a \neq 1 \Rightarrow \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, S_n = \left(\frac{a^n - 1}{a - 1} \right) + n$$

Por inducción sobre n .

C.B | $n=0$

$$S_0 = 0$$

$$\frac{a^0 - 1}{a - 1} + 0 = \frac{1 - 1}{a - 1} + 0 = 0$$

$$\therefore S_0 = \frac{a^0 - 1}{a - 1} + 0 \quad \checkmark$$

H.I | Para $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $S_k = \frac{a^k - 1}{a - 1} + k$.

Paso inductivo | p.d.g.: $S_{k+1} = \frac{a^{k+1} - 1}{a - 1} + (k+1)$

En efecto.

$$S_{k+1} = S_k + l_k \quad \text{H.I: } S_k = \frac{a^k - 1}{a - 1} + k$$

Paso (n)

$$\forall k \in \mathbb{N}, l_k = a^k + 1$$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{\cancel{a^k} - 1 + a^{k+1} - \cancel{a^k}}{(a - 1)} + (k + 1)$$

$$= \frac{a^{k+1} - 1}{a - 1} + (k + 1) \quad \square$$

$$a \neq 1 \Rightarrow S_n = \frac{a^n - 1}{a - 1} + n \quad \square$$

$$\text{; } a = 1 \text{ : } l_n = a^n + 1 \quad / a = 1$$

$$= 1^n + 1 = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, l_n = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{n+1} = S_n + l_n = S_n + 2 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow S_{n+1} - S_n = 2 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$S_{n+1} - S_n = 2 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} S_1 - S_0 = 2 \\ S_2 - S_1 = 2 \\ \vdots \\ S_{n+1} - S_n = 2 \end{array} \right. \quad \text{①}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=0}^n S_{i+1} - S_i = \sum_{i=0}^n 2$$

$$(\Rightarrow) S_{n+1} - \overset{=0}{S_0} = 2(n+1)$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{n+1} = 2(n+1) \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad n+1 = m$$

$$\Rightarrow S_m = 2m \quad \forall m \geq 1$$

$$S_0 = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\Rightarrow S_m = 2m \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$P_2] \quad \underline{F \subseteq P(E)} \quad , \quad \underline{E \in F}$$

Example:

$$E = \{0, 1\}$$

$$P(E) = \{\emptyset, \{0\}, \{1\}, \{0, 1\}\}$$

$$F = \{\{0\}, \{0, 1\}\} \quad F = \{\emptyset, \{1\}, E\}$$

p.d.g.:

$$(\forall A, B \in F, A \setminus B \in F) \Leftrightarrow (\forall A, B \in F, \underbrace{A \cap B}_{1} \in F \wedge \underbrace{B^c}_{2} \in F)$$

$$\boxed{\Rightarrow} \text{p.d.g. } \forall A, B \in F, A \setminus B \in F.$$

Seam $A, B \in F$ arb.

$$\text{Como } B \in F \xrightarrow{\text{HIP 2}} B^c \in F$$

$$\text{Como } A, B^c \in F \xrightarrow{\text{HIP 1}} A \cap B^c \in F$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A \setminus B \in F.$$

$$\text{Como } A, B \in F \text{ even arb, } \forall A, B \in F, A \setminus B \in F.$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{p.d.g. } \forall A, B \in \mathcal{F}, A \cap B \in \mathcal{F} \wedge B^c \in \mathcal{F}.$$

U.P.:

$$\forall A, B \in \mathcal{F}, \\ A \setminus B \in \mathcal{F}$$

Primeros problemas (2):

$$\text{p.d.g. } \forall B \in \mathcal{F}, B^c \in \mathcal{F}.$$

$$A \cap B^c \in \mathcal{F}$$

Sea $B \in \mathcal{F}$ a/b. Como $E \in \mathcal{F} \wedge B \in \mathcal{F}$

U.P.

$$\Rightarrow E \setminus B \in \mathcal{F}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow B^c \in \mathcal{F} \quad \square$$

Ahora problemas (1): $\forall A, B \in \mathcal{F}, A \cap B \in \mathcal{F}$.

Sean $A, B \in \mathcal{F}$ a/b. como $B \in \mathcal{F} \xrightarrow{(2)} B^c \in \mathcal{F}$

y como $A, B^c \in \mathcal{F} \xrightarrow{\text{U.P.}} A \cap B^c \in \mathcal{F}$

$$\Leftrightarrow A \cap (B^c)^c \in \mathcal{F}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A \cap B \in \mathcal{F} \quad \square$$

$$P_3 \mid p \perp q. \psi \text{ es EPI}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall y \in \mathbb{R}, \exists f \in \mathcal{F}: \psi(f) = y$$

$$\text{Sea } y \in \mathbb{R} \text{ ab. Sea } f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\psi: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \mapsto f(x) = y$$

$$\text{Vamos que } f(0) = y$$

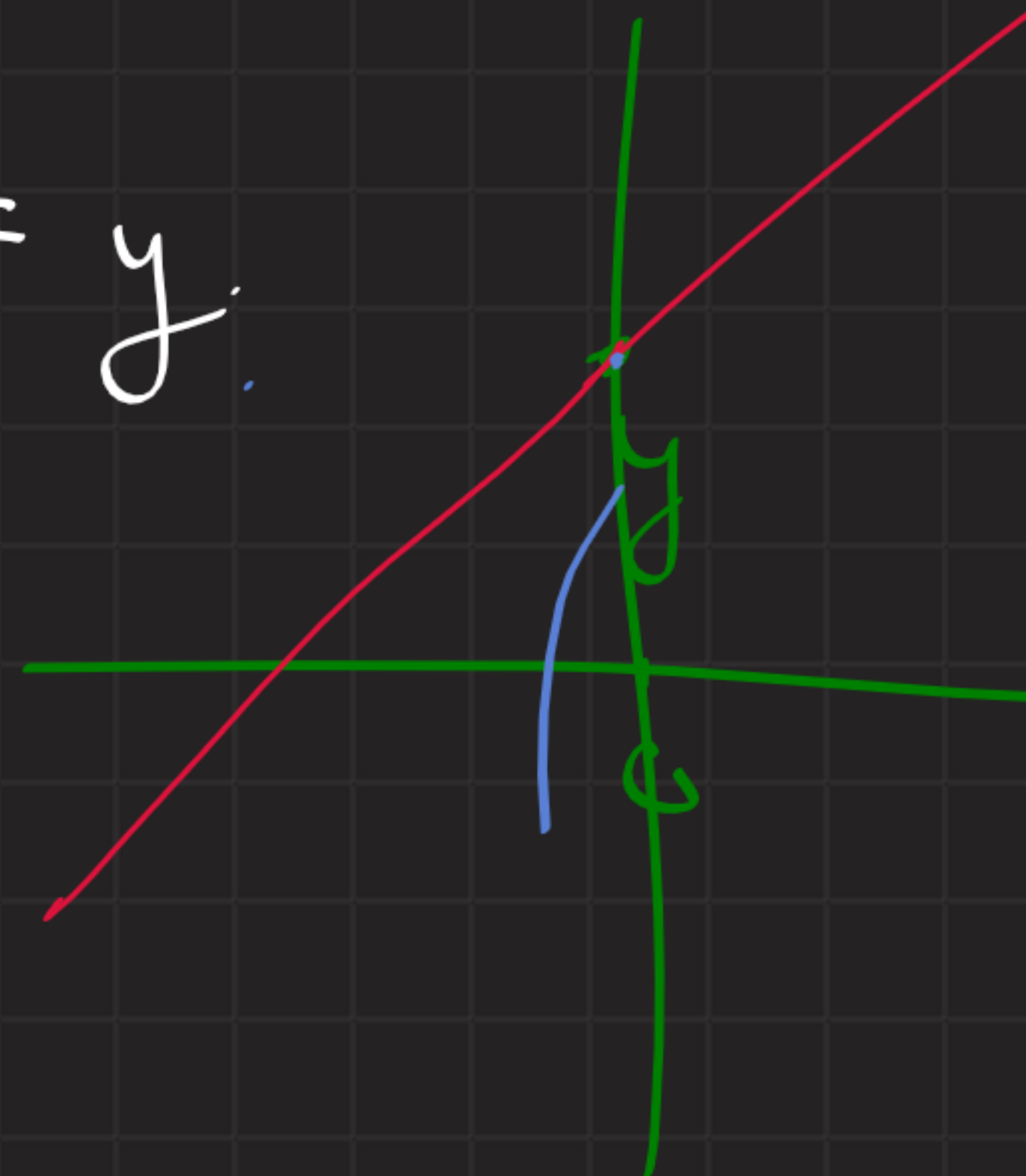
$$\Rightarrow \psi(f) = y.$$

$$\text{Luego } \exists f \in \mathcal{F}, \psi(f) = y$$

$$y \text{ como } y \in \mathbb{R} \text{ ab,}$$

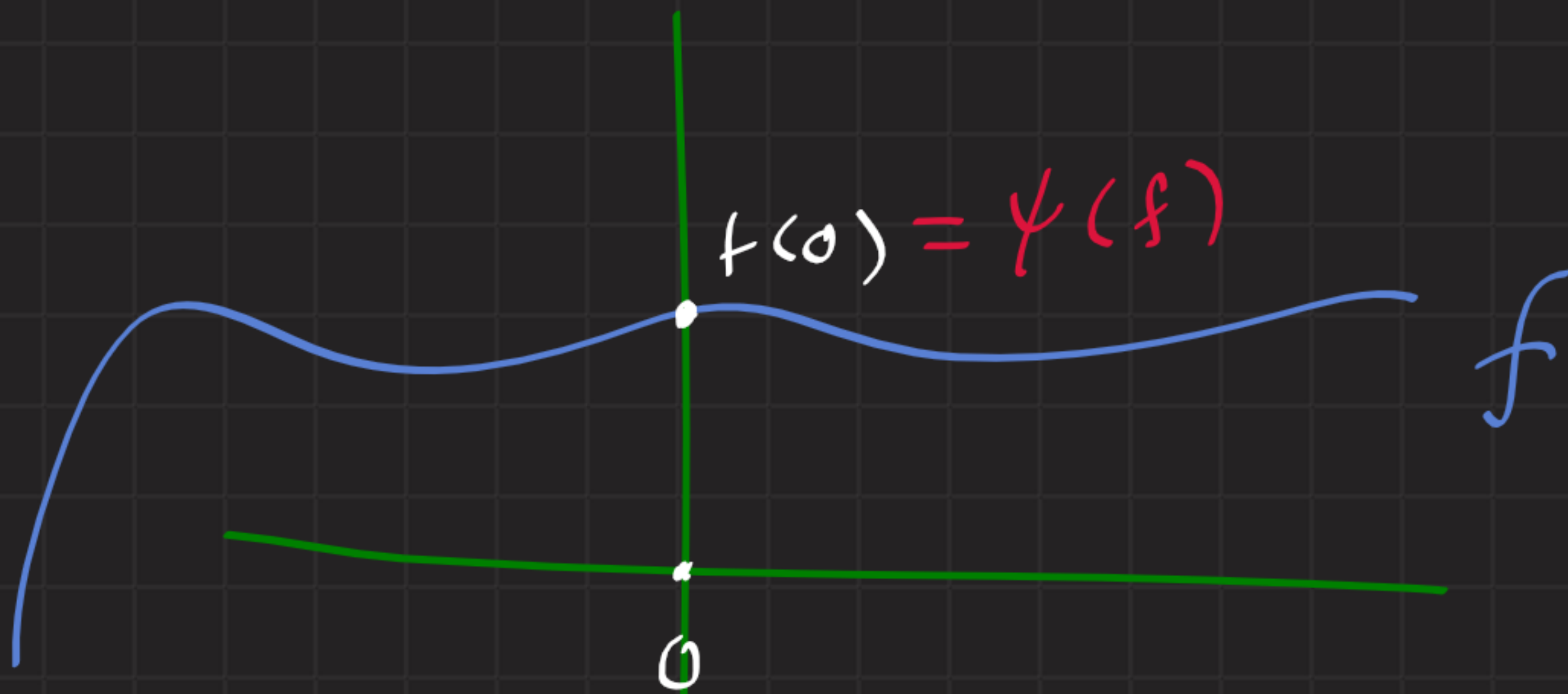
$$\forall y \in \mathbb{R} \exists f \in \mathcal{F}, \psi(f) = y$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \psi \text{ es EPI}$$



$$\psi \text{ no INY.}$$

$$\psi(f) = f(0)$$



$$f: A \rightarrow B$$

$$\bullet \forall a, b \in A, f(a) = f(b) \Rightarrow a = b.$$

$$\bullet \forall a, b \in A, a \neq b \Rightarrow f(a) \neq f(b)$$

ψ no inv

$$\Leftrightarrow \sim (\forall f, g \in \mathcal{F}, f \neq g \Rightarrow \psi(f) \neq \psi(g))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists f, g \in \mathcal{F}, f \neq g \wedge \psi(f) = \psi(g)$$

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = \alpha \quad \text{---} \quad f(0) = \alpha$$

$$g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad g(x) = x + \alpha \quad \text{---} \quad g(0) = \alpha$$

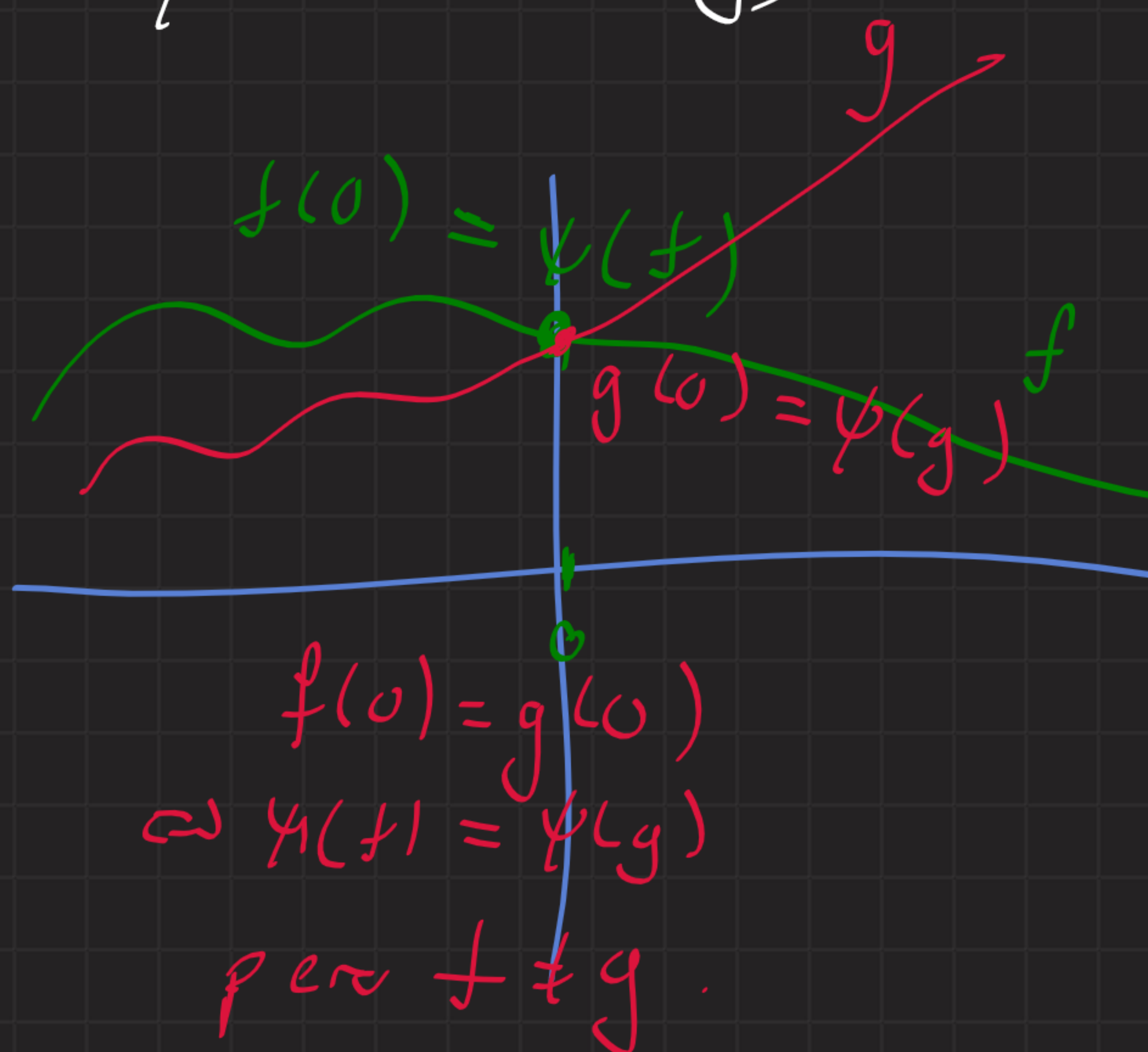
$$f \neq g, \quad f(0) = g(0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \psi(f) = \psi(g)$$

$$\text{Wego } \exists f, g \in \mathcal{F}, f \neq g \wedge \psi(f) = \psi(g)$$

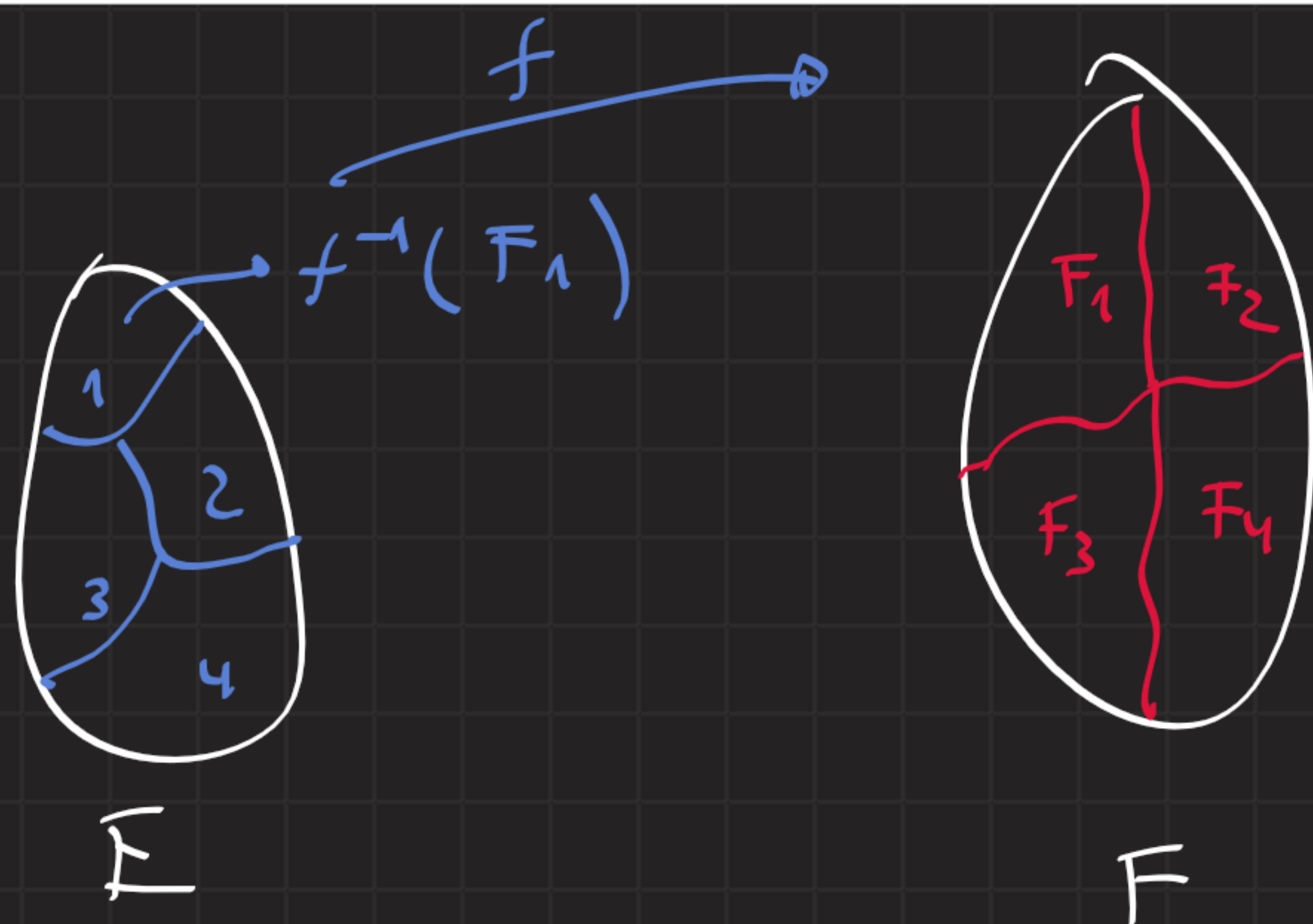
$$\Leftrightarrow \psi \text{ no inv}$$

$$\psi(f) = \psi(g) \Rightarrow f = g$$



P4. Sean E, F conjuntos no vacíos. Sea $f : E \rightarrow F$ una función epiyectiva.

(a) Demuestre que si $\mathcal{F} = \{F_1, F_2, \dots, F_n\}$ es una partición de F , entonces $\mathcal{E} = \{f^{-1}(F_1), f^{-1}(F_2), \dots, f^{-1}(F_n)\}$ es una partición de E .

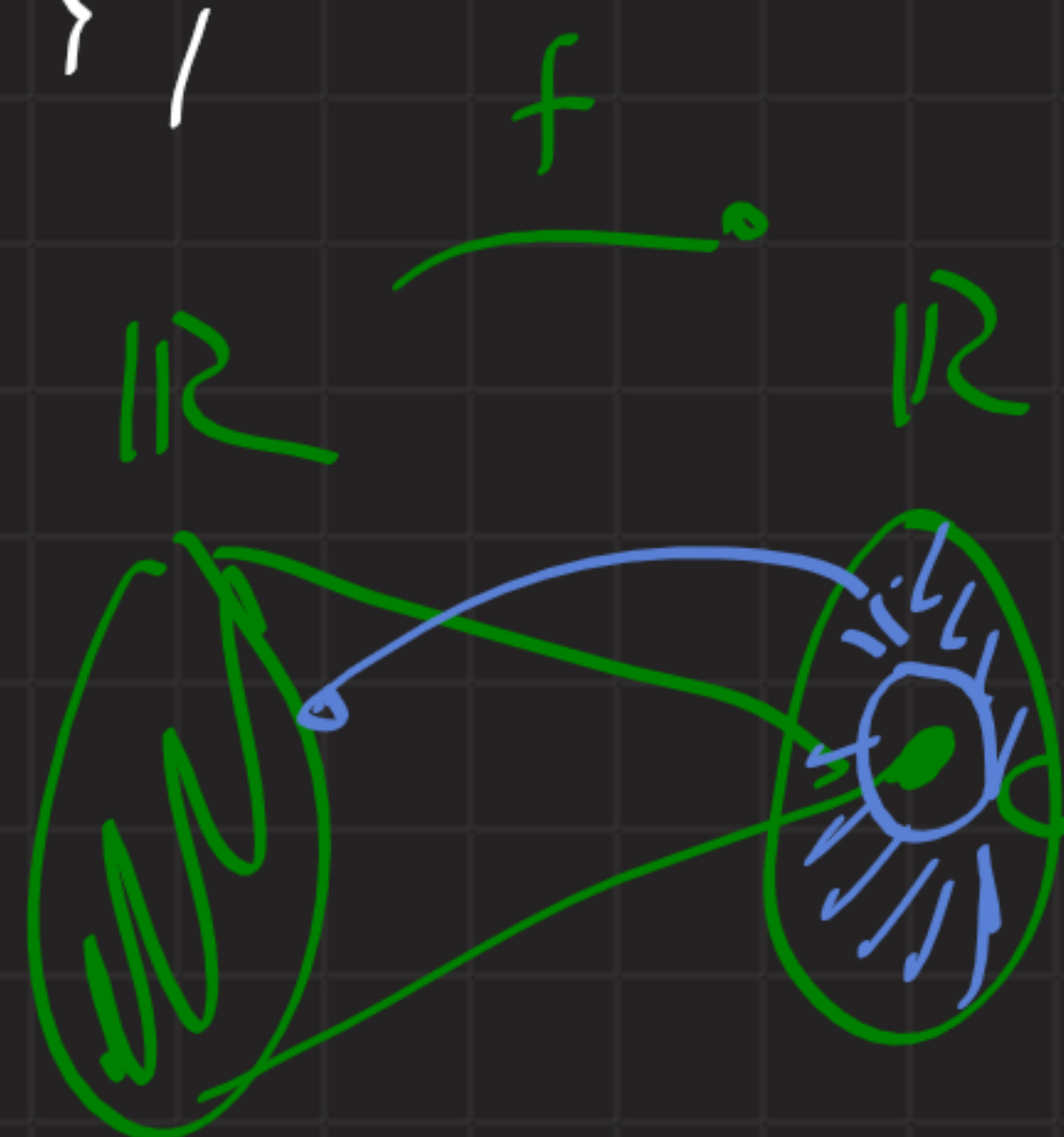


p.d.g: $\mathcal{E} = \{f^{-1}(F_1), \dots, f^{-1}(F_n)\}$ es partición de E .

• $\forall A \in \mathcal{E}, A \neq \emptyset$ p.d.g. $\forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\},$

$$f^{-1}(F_i) \neq \emptyset.$$

$F_i \in \mathcal{F}$ partición, $F_i \neq \emptyset$ luego
 $f^{-1}(F_i) \neq \emptyset$ pues f es EPI



p.d.g $f: A \rightarrow B, \bar{B} \subseteq B, \bar{B} \neq \emptyset, f \text{ EPI}$

$$\Rightarrow f^{-1}(\bar{B}) \neq \emptyset.$$

Como f es epi, $\forall y \in B, \exists x \in A, f(x) = y$

Como $\bar{B} \neq \emptyset$ tiene elementos, $\bar{B} \subseteq B$. Luego

si $b \in \bar{B} \Rightarrow b \in B \xrightarrow{f \text{ epi}} \exists x \in A : f(x) = b$

Luego $x \in f^{-1}(\bar{B}) \Rightarrow f^{-1}(\bar{B}) \neq \emptyset$

- $\forall i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}, i \neq j, f^{-1}(F_i) \cap f^{-1}(F_j) = \emptyset$

Em estudo, $f^{-1}(F_i) \cap f^{-1}(F_j) / f^{-1}(A) \cap f^{-1}(B)$
 $= f^{-1}(F_i \cap F_j) / f^{-1}(A \cap B)$
 $= f^{-1}(\emptyset) / f^{-1}(\emptyset)$
 $= \emptyset.$

$\Rightarrow F_i \cap F_j = \emptyset$

- $\mathcal{E}$ cubra $E: \bigcup_{A \in \mathcal{E}} A = E. \quad \mathcal{E} = \{f^{-1}(F_1), \dots, f^{-1}(F_n)\}$

Em estudo,

$$\bigcup_{A \in \mathcal{E}} A = \bigcup_{i=1}^n f^{-1}(F_i) / f^{-1}(A) \cup f^{-1}(B) = f^{-1}(A \cup B)$$

$$= f^{-1}\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n F_i\right) / \{F_i\}_{i=1}^n \text{ es partição de } F$$

$$= f^{-1}(F) / f: E \rightarrow F$$

$$= E. \quad \Rightarrow \bigcup F_i = F.$$

$$f^{-1}(F) = E$$

$\mathcal{E} = \{f^{-1}(F_1), \dots, f^{-1}(F_n)\}$ es partição de E .

(b) MIP: $f \text{ inv } \wedge f \text{ EDI}$.

$E = \{E_i\}_{i=1}^m$ es partici3n de E

pdg. $\mathcal{F} = \{f(E_i)\}_{i=1}^m$ es partici3n de F .

• $\forall A \in \mathcal{F}, A \neq \emptyset$

Sea $A \in \mathcal{F} \Leftrightarrow A = f(E_i), i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$.

Como $\{E_i\}_{i=1}^m$ es partici3n $\Rightarrow E_i \neq \emptyset$

$E_i \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow f(E_i) \neq \emptyset$

$x \in E_i \Rightarrow x \in E, f: E \rightarrow F$
 $\Rightarrow f(x) \in F$

$f(A)$
 $= \{y \in F : \exists x \in A : f(x) = y\}$

$f(x) \in F \wedge x \in E_i$

$\hookrightarrow f(x) \in f(E_i)$

$\therefore f(E_i) \neq \emptyset$

• $\forall i, j \in \{1, \dots, m\}, i \neq j, f(E_i) \cap f(E_j) = \emptyset$

~~$f(E_i) \cap f(E_j) = f(E_i \cap E_j)$~~

~~$= f(\emptyset)$~~

~~$= \emptyset$~~

~~$f(A \cap B) \subseteq f(A) \cap f(B)$~~

pd. $f(E_i) \cap f(E_j) = \emptyset$

Por contradicción, sea $f(E_i) \cap f(E_j) \neq \emptyset$

$\Rightarrow$ existe $y \in f(E_i) \cap f(E_j)$

$y \in f(E_i) \wedge y \in f(E_j)$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \exists x_i \in E_i : f(x_i) = y \\ \exists x_j \in E_j : f(x_j) = y \end{array} \right.$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \exists x_i \in E_i : f(x_i) = y \\ \exists x_j \in E_j : f(x_j) = y \end{array} \right.$

Vemos que $f(x_i) = f(x_j)$ y como f INY

$\Rightarrow x_i = x_j$

Pero $x_i \in E_i, x_j \in E_j$ y como $\{E_i\}_{i=1}^n$ es partición
($E_i \cap E_j = \emptyset$)

$x_i \in E_i \wedge x_i \in E_j$

$\Rightarrow x_i \in E_i \cap E_j$ ~~—~~

Luego $f(E_i) \cap f(E_j) = \emptyset$.

• f cubre F , $\therefore \bigcup_{A \in \mathcal{F}} A = F$.

En efecto:

$$\bigcup_{A \in \mathcal{F}} A = \bigcup_{i=1}^m f(E_i) \quad \Bigg/ \quad \begin{aligned} f(A) \cup f(B) \\ = f(A \cup B) \end{aligned}$$

$$= f\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^m E_i\right) \quad \Bigg/ \quad \begin{aligned} \{E_i\} \text{ es partici3n de } E \\ \Rightarrow \bigcup E_i = E. \end{aligned}$$

$$= f(E) \quad \Bigg/ \quad f \text{ EPI}$$

$$= F.$$

Demostremos $f \text{ EPI} \Rightarrow f(E) = F$.

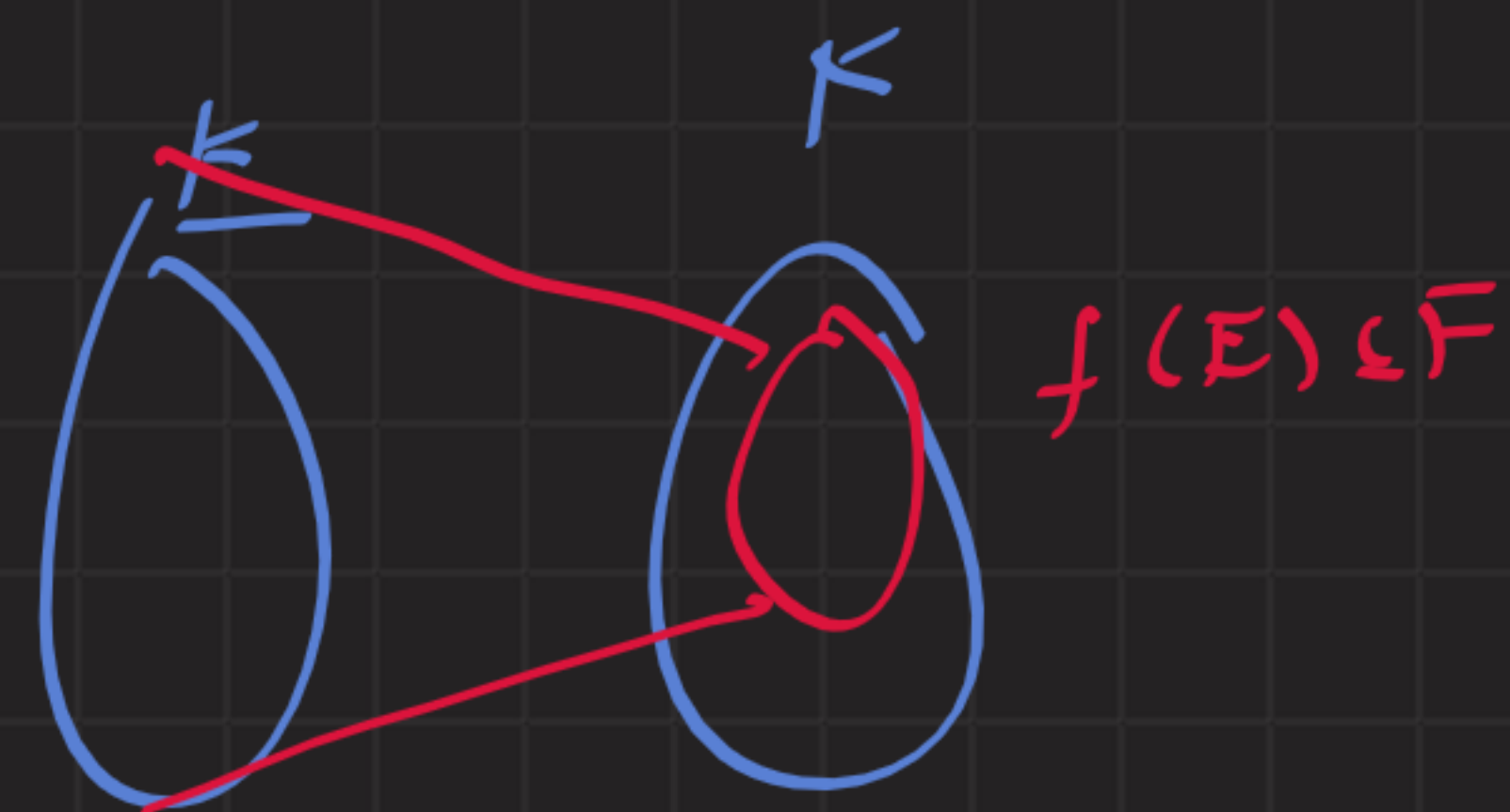
$$f(E) = F \Leftrightarrow F \subseteq f(E)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall y \in F, y \in f(E)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall y \in F, \exists x \in E : f(x) = y$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f \text{ es EPI} \quad \square.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow V.$$



$\therefore \mathcal{F}$ es partici3n de F

$$(\mathcal{F} = \{f(E_i)\}_{i=1}^m, \text{ con } \{E_i\}_{i=1}^m \text{ partici3n de } E).$$