

Discussion 3/7

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Fibonacci

Fibonacci numbers: F_i

$$F_0 = 0$$

$$F_1 = 1$$

$$F_2 = 1$$

$$F_3 = 2$$

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

Exercise 1 :

Let F_n be the Fibonacci numbers.

Show that

$$\sum_{i=0}^n F_{2i} = F_{2n+1} - 1 \quad \forall n \geq 0.$$

Definition of the problem:

$$A(n) = \sum_{i=0}^n F_{2i}$$

$$B(n) = F_{2n+1} - 1$$

$$P(n): A(n) = B(n)$$

I want to show:

$$A(n) = \sum_{i=0}^n F_{2i} \quad (2)$$

$$B(n) = F_{2n+1} - 1$$

$$P(n): A(n) = B(n)$$

is true for all $n \geq 0$

Proof by induction

Basis step

$P(0)$ is true?

$$A(0) = \sum_{i=0}^0 F_{2i} = F_{2 \times 0} = F_{\emptyset} = \emptyset$$

$\Rightarrow P(0)$ is true.

$$B(0) = F_1 - 1 = 1 - 1 = \emptyset$$

Inductive step:

$$P(n) \rightarrow P(n+1) \quad n \geq 0.$$

Premise: $P(n)$ is true, $A(n) = B(n)$.

$$\begin{aligned} A(n+1) &= \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} F_{2i} = \sum_{i=0}^n F_{2i} + F_{2(n+1)} \\ &= A(n) + F_{2n+2} = B(n) + F_{2n+2} \\ &= F_{2n+1} - 1 + F_{2n+2} = F_{2n+1} + F_{2n+2} - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$B(n+1) = F_{2n+3} - 1$$

$$B(n+1) = F_{2(n+1)+1} - 1 = F_{2n+3} - 1$$

$$A(n+1) = B(n+1) \rightarrow P(n+1) \text{ is true}$$

The method of proof by induction allows me (3)
to conclude that $P(n)$ is true, $\forall n \geq 0$.

Exercise 2

~~Show that there exists an integer~~

Show that for each $n \geq 0$, there exists
an integer m such that

$$F_{4n} = 3m$$

Proof by induction:

Define $P(n)$: there exists an integer
 m such that $F_{4n} = 3m$

Base step is $P(0)$ true?

Can you find an integer m such that

$$F_0 = 3m?$$

$$0 = 3 \times 0$$

$m = 0$ in this case. $P(0)$ is true.

(4)

Inductive step:

show that $P(n) \rightarrow P(n+1) \quad n \geq 0$

Premise: $P(n)$ is true.

I know there exists an integer m such that

$$F_{4m} = 3m.$$

is $P(n+1)$ true?

$$\begin{aligned} F_{4(m+1)} &= F_{4m+4} \\ &= F_{4m+3} + F_{4m+2} \\ &= F_{4m+2} + F_{4m+1} + F_{4m+1} + F_{4m} \\ &= F_{4m+1} + F_{4m} + F_{4m+1} + F_{4m+1} + F_{4m} \\ &= 3 F_{4m+1} + 2 F_{4m} \\ &= 3 F_{4m+1} + 2 \times 3 \times m \\ &= 3 (F_{4m+1} + 2m) \\ &\quad \text{integer: } l. \end{aligned}$$

$P(n+1)$ is true.

The method of proof by induction allows me to conclude that $P(n)$ is true for all $n \geq 0$.