

Strong Induction and Inequalities

Nice Recurrences

In the Strong Induction Slide Packet we studied the recurrence

$$a_n = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 0 \\ 8 & \text{if } n = 1 \\ a_{n-1} + 2a_{n-2} & \text{if } n \geq 2 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

Nice Recurrences

In the Strong Induction Slide Packet we studied the recurrence

$$a_n = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 0 \\ 8 & \text{if } n = 1 \\ a_{n-1} + 2a_{n-2} & \text{if } n \geq 2 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

The solution is

Nice Recurrences

In the Strong Induction Slide Packet we studied the recurrence

$$a_n = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 0 \\ 8 & \text{if } n = 1 \\ a_{n-1} + 2a_{n-2} & \text{if } n \geq 2 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

The solution is

$$a_n = 3 \cdot 2^n + 2(-1)^{n+1}.$$

Nice Recurrences

In the Strong Induction Slide Packet we studied the recurrence

$$a_n = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 0 \\ 8 & \text{if } n = 1 \\ a_{n-1} + 2a_{n-2} & \text{if } n \geq 2 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

The solution is

$$a_n = 3 \cdot 2^n + 2(-1)^{n+1}. \quad \text{NICE SOLUTION!}$$

Not so Nice

Recall that

$$a_n = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 0 \\ 1 & \text{if } n = 1 \\ a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} & \text{if } n \geq 2 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

Not so Nice

Recall that

$$a_n = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 0 \\ 1 & \text{if } n = 1 \\ a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} & \text{if } n \geq 2 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

Not so Nice

Recall that

$$a_n = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 0 \\ 1 & \text{if } n = 1 \\ a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} & \text{if } n \geq 2 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

has solution:

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

Not so Nice

Recall that

$$a_n = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 0 \\ 1 & \text{if } n = 1 \\ a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} & \text{if } n \geq 2 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

has solution:

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

NOT NICE

Does This Recurrence Have a Nice Closed Form?

$$a_n = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 0 \\ 2 & \text{if } n = 1 \\ 3 & \text{if } n = 2 \\ a_{n-1} + 11a_{n-2} + 13a_{n-3} & \text{if } n \geq 3 \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

Does This Recurrence Have a Nice Closed Form?

$$a_n = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 0 \\ 2 & \text{if } n = 1 \\ 3 & \text{if } n = 2 \\ a_{n-1} + 11a_{n-2} + 13a_{n-3} & \text{if } n \geq 3 \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

There is a closed form on the next slide.

The Grossest Mathematical Formula In This Course

$$\alpha = (226 - 6\sqrt{327})^{1/3}, \beta = (2(113 + 3\sqrt{327}))^{1/3}, c_1, c_2, c_3 \in \mathbb{C}.$$

The Grossest Mathematical Formula In This Course

$$\alpha = (226 - 6\sqrt{327})^{1/3}, \beta = (2(113 + 3\sqrt{327}))^{1/3}, c_1, c_2, c_3 \in \mathbb{C}.$$

$$g(n) =$$

$$c_1 \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6}(1 + i\sqrt{3})\beta - \frac{(1 - i\sqrt{3})\alpha}{3 \times 2^{2/3}} \right)^n +$$

$$c_2 \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6}(1 - i\sqrt{3})\beta - \frac{(1 + i\sqrt{3})\alpha}{3 \times 2^{2/3}} \right)^n +$$

$$c_3 \left(\frac{3}{1 + \alpha + \beta} \right)^{-n}$$

The Grossest Mathematical Formula In This Course

$$\alpha = (226 - 6\sqrt{327})^{1/3}, \beta = (2(113 + 3\sqrt{327}))^{1/3}, c_1, c_2, c_3 \in \mathbb{C}.$$

$$g(n) =$$

$$c_1 \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6}(1 + i\sqrt{3})\beta - \frac{(1 - i\sqrt{3})\alpha}{3 \times 2^{2/3}} \right)^n +$$

$$c_2 \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6}(1 - i\sqrt{3})\beta - \frac{(1 + i\sqrt{3})\alpha}{3 \times 2^{2/3}} \right)^n +$$

$$c_3 \left(\frac{3}{1 + \alpha + \beta} \right)^{-n}$$

Gross and not enlightening.

What Would be Enlightening?

What Would be Enlightening?

- ▶ Knowing the **exact** value of $g(n)$ is not enlightening.

What Would be Enlightening?

- ▶ Knowing the **exact** value of $g(n)$ is not enlightening.
- ▶ Knowing an **approximation** to $g(n)$ is enlightening.

What Would be Enlightening?

- ▶ Knowing the **exact** value of $g(n)$ is not enlightening.
- ▶ Knowing an **approximation** to $g(n)$ is enlightening.
- ▶ Knowing an **upper bound** on $g(n)$ is enlightening.

Upper Bound

$$a_n = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 0 \\ 2 & \text{if } n = 1 \\ 3 & \text{if } n = 2 \\ a_{n-1} + 11a_{n-2} + 13a_{n-3} & \text{if } n \geq 2 \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

Thm $(\forall n)[a_n \leq 5^n]$

Upper Bound

$$a_n = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 0 \\ 2 & \text{if } n = 1 \\ 3 & \text{if } n = 2 \\ a_{n-1} + 11a_{n-2} + 13a_{n-3} & \text{if } n \geq 2 \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

Thm $(\forall n)[a_n \leq 5^n]$

Base Case $a_0 = 1 \leq 5^0 = 1$ YES. Also $a_1 = 2 \leq 5^1 = 5$.

Upper Bound

$$a_n = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 0 \\ 2 & \text{if } n = 1 \\ 3 & \text{if } n = 2 \\ a_{n-1} + 11a_{n-2} + 13a_{n-3} & \text{if } n \geq 2 \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

Thm $(\forall n)[a_n \leq 5^n]$

Base Case $a_0 = 1 \leq 5^0 = 1$ YES. Also $a_1 = 2 \leq 5^1 = 5$.

IH $n \geq 2$. $(\forall n' < n)[a_{n'} \leq 5^{n'}]$. In particular

$$a_{n-1} \leq 5^{n-1},$$

$$a_{n-2} \leq 5^{n-2},$$

$$a_{n-3} \leq 5^{n-3}.$$

Upper Bound

$$a_n = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 0 \\ 2 & \text{if } n = 1 \\ 3 & \text{if } n = 2 \\ a_{n-1} + 11a_{n-2} + 13a_{n-3} & \text{if } n \geq 2 \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

Thm $(\forall n)[a_n \leq 5^n]$

Base Case $a_0 = 1 \leq 5^0 = 1$ YES. Also $a_1 = 2 \leq 5^1 = 5$.

IH $n \geq 2$. $(\forall n' < n)[a_{n'} \leq 5^{n'}]$. In particular

$$a_{n-1} \leq 5^{n-1},$$

$$a_{n-2} \leq 5^{n-2},$$

$$a_{n-3} \leq 5^{n-3}.$$

Finish on next slide.

Upper Bound

Recall $a_n = a_{n-1} + 11a_{n-2} + 13a_{n-3}$.

Recall

$$a_{n-1} \leq 5^{n-1} \quad a_{n-2} \leq 5^{n-2} \quad a_{n-3} \leq 5^{n-3}.$$

Upper Bound

Recall $a_n = a_{n-1} + 11a_{n-2} + 13a_{n-3}$.

Recall

$$a_{n-1} \leq 5^{n-1} \quad a_{n-2} \leq 5^{n-2} \quad a_{n-3} \leq 5^{n-3}.$$

$$a_{n-1} + 11a_{n-2} + 13a_{n-3} \leq 5^{n-1} + 11 \times 5^{n-2} + 13 \times 5^{n-3}.$$

Upper Bound

Recall $a_n = a_{n-1} + 11a_{n-2} + 13a_{n-3}$.

Recall

$$a_{n-1} \leq 5^{n-1} \quad a_{n-2} \leq 5^{n-2} \quad a_{n-3} \leq 5^{n-3}.$$

$$a_{n-1} + 11a_{n-2} + 13a_{n-3} \leq 5^{n-1} + 11 \times 5^{n-2} + 13 \times 5^{n-3}.$$

We WANT this to be $\leq 5^n$. Lets see:

$$5^{n-1} + 11 \times 5^{n-2} + 13 \times 5^{n-3} \leq 5^n$$

Upper Bound

Recall $a_n = a_{n-1} + 11a_{n-2} + 13a_{n-3}$.

Recall

$$a_{n-1} \leq 5^{n-1} \quad a_{n-2} \leq 5^{n-2} \quad a_{n-3} \leq 5^{n-3}.$$

$$a_{n-1} + 11a_{n-2} + 13a_{n-3} \leq 5^{n-1} + 11 \times 5^{n-2} + 13 \times 5^{n-3}.$$

We WANT this to be $\leq 5^n$. Lets see:

$$5^{n-1} + 11 \times 5^{n-2} + 13 \times 5^{n-3} \leq 5^n$$

Divide by 5^{n-3} to get

$$5^2 + 11 \times 5 + 13 \times 1 \leq 5^3$$

Upper Bound

Recall $a_n = a_{n-1} + 11a_{n-2} + 13a_{n-3}$.

Recall

$$a_{n-1} \leq 5^{n-1} \quad a_{n-2} \leq 5^{n-2} \quad a_{n-3} \leq 5^{n-3}.$$

$$a_{n-1} + 11a_{n-2} + 13a_{n-3} \leq 5^{n-1} + 11 \times 5^{n-2} + 13 \times 5^{n-3}.$$

We WANT this to be $\leq 5^n$. Lets see:

$$5^{n-1} + 11 \times 5^{n-2} + 13 \times 5^{n-3} \leq 5^n$$

Divide by 5^{n-3} to get

$$5^2 + 11 \times 5 + 13 \times 1 \leq 5^3$$

$$25 + 55 + 13 \leq 125$$

Upper Bound

Recall $a_n = a_{n-1} + 11a_{n-2} + 13a_{n-3}$.

Recall

$$a_{n-1} \leq 5^{n-1} \quad a_{n-2} \leq 5^{n-2} \quad a_{n-3} \leq 5^{n-3}.$$

$$a_{n-1} + 11a_{n-2} + 13a_{n-3} \leq 5^{n-1} + 11 \times 5^{n-2} + 13 \times 5^{n-3}.$$

We WANT this to be $\leq 5^n$. Lets see:

$$5^{n-1} + 11 \times 5^{n-2} + 13 \times 5^{n-3} \leq 5^n$$

Divide by 5^{n-3} to get

$$5^2 + 11 \times 5 + 13 \times 1 \leq 5^3$$

$$25 + 55 + 13 \leq 125$$

$$93 \leq 125 \text{ TRUE!}$$

How did I Know to take 5^n ?

(1) Fib: f_n depends on f_{n-1} and f_{n-2} . Fib is exponential.

How did I Know to take 5^n ?

- (1) Fib: f_n depends on f_{n-1} and f_{n-2} . Fib is exponential.
- (2) a_n : a_n depends on a_{n-1} , a_{n-2} , a_{n-3} : We **guess** exponential.

How did I Know to take 5^n ?

- (1) Fib: f_n depends on f_{n-1} and f_{n-2} . Fib is exponential.
- (2) a_n : a_n depends on a_{n-1} , a_{n-2} , a_{n-3} : We **guess** exponential.
- (3) I did proof with α^n ; found least $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}$ that made proof work.

How did I Know to take 5^n ?

- (1) Fib: f_n depends on f_{n-1} and f_{n-2} . Fib is exponential.
- (2) a_n : a_n depends on a_{n-1} , a_{n-2} , a_{n-3} : We **guess** exponential.
- (3) I did proof with α^n ; found least $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}$ that made proof work.
- (4) Could use this to find an exact α , but messy so we won't.

How did I Know to take 5^n ?

- (1) Fib: f_n depends on f_{n-1} and f_{n-2} . Fib is exponential.
- (2) a_n : a_n depends on a_{n-1} , a_{n-2} , a_{n-3} : We **guess** exponential.
- (3) I did proof with α^n ; found least $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}$ that made proof work.
- (4) Could use this to find an exact α , but messy so we won't.
- (5) This is called **Constructive Induction**. It's the topic of the next slide packet.