

Computability Assignment

Year 2012/13 - Number 5

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1 Question

Prove by induction that $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}. 9^k - 2^k$ is a multiple of 7. Follow the steps outlined below.

1. Prove that, if $k = 0$, then $9^0 - 2^0$ is a multiple of 7. This is the basis of the induction.
2. Now, suppose that for a *generic* natural number n , it is true that $9^n - 2^n$ is a multiple of 7. By only using this *inductive hypothesis*, prove that $9^{n+1} - 2^{n+1}$ is a multiple of 7. To do so, use the identity:

$$9^{n+1} - 2^{n+1} = 9^{n+1} - 9^n \cdot 2 + 9^n \cdot 2 - 2^{n+1}$$

and a clever factorization of the right-hand side of the equality. Remember that, at some point, you are expected to use the *inductive hypothesis*.

1.1 Answer

Write your answer here.

2 Preliminaries

Let $P(k)$ be the property " $\forall n, m \in \mathbb{N}. \max(n, m) = k$ implies $n = m$ ". The following is a proof by induction that $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}. P(k)$.

1. Basis of the induction: if $\max(n, m) = 0$ then $n = m = 0$, as we wanted.

2. Inductive step: suppose that $P(k)$ is true for a generic natural number k ; we want to prove that this implies $P(k + 1)$, i.e. that for all natural numbers n, m such that $\max(n, m) = k + 1$, $n = m$. So, let $n, m \in \mathbb{N}$ satisfy $\max(n, m) = k + 1$. Then $\max(n - 1, m - 1) = \max(n, m) - 1 = k$. By the induction hypothesis, it follows that $n - 1 = m - 1$, and therefore $n = m$. This proves $P(k + 1)$, so the induction step is complete.

3 Question

Is the above proof correct? If not, can you tell what is wrong with it?

3.1 Answer

Write your answer here.