

Math 301: Introduction to Proofs

Problem Set 6

due: October 16, 2019

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**Exercise 1.** Let  $F_n$  be the  $n$ -th Fibonacci number, defined recursively by  $F_0 := 1, F_1 := 1, F_{n+2} := F_n + F_{n+1}$ . Prove that

- (i) For all  $n, \sum_{k=0}^n F_k = F_{n+2} - 1$ .
- (ii) For all  $n, \sum_{k=0}^n F_k^2 = F_n F_{n+1}$ .
- (iii) For all  $n, \sum_{k=0}^n F_{2k+1} = F_{2n+2} - 1$ .
- (iv) Determine the formula for the sum  $\sum_{k=0}^n F_{2k}$  that works for all  $n$  and then prove it.

**Exercise 2.** For each of (i)-(iv) of Exercise 1, determine whether your proof required weak or strong induction. If it is not clear from the way those proofs were written, rewrite them here.

**Exercise 3.** Prove for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  that the size of the set

$$\left\{ X \in P(1, \dots, n) \mid i, j \in X \implies j \neq i + 1 \right\}$$

of subsets of  $[n]$  that do not contain any consecutive elements is  $F_{n+1}$ , the  $(n + 1)$ th Fibonacci number.

**Exercise 4.** With only 3 cent coins and 5 cent coins it is impossible to measure out coins whose total value is exactly 7 cents. Prove, however, that it is possible to measure out coins whose total value is exactly  $n$  cents, for each  $n \geq 8$ .

**Exercise 5.** Let  $A$  and  $B$  be finite sets and assume  $A$  and  $B$  are isomorphic, i.e., that there exists a bijection between  $A$  and  $B$ . Prove that  $|A| = |B|$ .<sup>1</sup>

**Exercise 6.** Let  $X$  be a finite set. Prove that every subset  $S \subset X$  is finite.

**Exercise 7.** Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be sets. If  $X$  or  $Y$  is finite prove that  $X \cap Y$  is finite. Is the converse statement true?

**Exercise 8.** Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be finite sets.

- (i) Prove that  $X \cup Y$  is finite.
- (ii) Look up the definition of the **disjoint union**  $X \sqcup Y$  of  $X$  and  $Y$  and state it in your own words.
- (iii) Prove that  $|X| + |Y| = |X \sqcup Y|$ .
- (iv) Find a bijection

$$(X \cup Y) \sqcup (X \cap Y) \rightarrow X \sqcup Y.$$

- (v) Prove that, for any finite sets  $X$  and  $Y$ ,

$$|X \cup Y| = |X| + |Y| + |X \cap Y|.$$

This is called the **inclusion-exclusion formula**.

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<sup>1</sup>If this was proven in class, write up the proof again, in your own words.