

## Homework 2: Matrix of a linear map & Induction

Deadline: 23rd May (23:55 JST), 2021

**Exercise 1.** (1+3+3+3 = 10 Points) The Fibonacci numbers  $F_n$  are defined by  $F_0 = 0$ ,  $F_1 = 1$  and

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

In this exercise we want to prove the following explicit formula

$$F_n = \frac{1}{2^n \sqrt{5}} \left( (1 + \sqrt{5})^n - (1 - \sqrt{5})^n \right). \quad (0.1)$$

For this follow the following steps:

i) Find a linear map  $F : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ , such that  $F^n \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} F_n \\ F_{n+1} \end{pmatrix}$  for  $n \geq 1$ , where  $F^n = \underbrace{F \circ \dots \circ F}_n$ .

ii) We define the following two bases of  $\mathbb{R}^2$ :

$$B_1 = \left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right), \quad B_2 = \left( \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 + \sqrt{5} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 - \sqrt{5} \end{pmatrix} \right).$$

Determine the change-of-basis matrices  $S_{B_1}^{B_2}$  and  $(S_{B_1}^{B_2})^{-1}$ .

iii) Calculate  $[F]_{B_1}$  and  $[F]_{B_2}$ .

iv) Calculate  $[F]_{B_1}^n$  by using

$$[F]_{B_1} = (S_{B_1}^{B_2})^{-1} [F]_{B_2} S_{B_1}^{B_2}$$

and prove (0.1) by using i).

**Exercise 2.** (3+3+3+3 = 12 Points) Use mathematical induction to prove the following statements.

i) For the matrix  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  and all  $n \geq 1$  we have

$$A^n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & n & \binom{n}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & n \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

where  $\binom{n}{2} = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ .

(Bonus: Can you give an analogue statement for a  $4 \times 4$  or  $k \times k$  version of the matrix  $A$ ?)

ii) For all  $n \geq 1$  we have

$$1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3 = (1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n)^2.$$

iii) The number of permutations of  $\{1, \dots, n\}$  is given by  $n!$ .  
(Here  $n! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot \dots \cdot n$  denotes the factorial.)

iv) Let  $V$  be a vector space which is not finitely generated. Then for any  $n \geq 1$  there exist vectors  $v_1, \dots, v_n \in V$  which are linearly independent.