

DM-01-06 ▶ 試證對每一個自然數  $n$

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

為一自然數。

【證明】 令  $F_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left[ \left( \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n - \left( \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n \right]$  且  $A = \{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid F_n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ 。因

$$\begin{aligned} F_1 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left[ \left( \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^1 - \left( \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^1 \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left[ \frac{(1+\sqrt{5}) - (1-\sqrt{5})}{2} \right] \\ &= 1 \in \mathbb{N} \end{aligned}$$

故  $1 \in A$ 。

底下我們考慮使用完全歸納法來證明。假設  $1, 2, \dots, k \in A$ ，即對任一  $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}$  而言

$$F_i = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left[ \left( \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^i - \left( \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^i \right]$$

均為自然數。則

$$\begin{aligned} F_{k+1} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left[ \left( \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{k+1} - \left( \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{k+1} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left[ \left( 1 + \frac{2}{1+\sqrt{5}} \right) \left( \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^k - \left( 1 + \frac{2}{1-\sqrt{5}} \right) \left( \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^k \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left[ \left( \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^k + \left( \frac{2}{1+\sqrt{5}} \right) \left( \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^k - \left( \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^k - \left( \frac{2}{1-\sqrt{5}} \right) \left( \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^k \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left[ \left( \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^k - \left( \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^k \right] + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left[ \left( \frac{2}{1+\sqrt{5}} \right) \left( \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^k - \left( \frac{2}{1-\sqrt{5}} \right) \left( \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^k \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left[ \left( \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^k - \left( \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^k \right] + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left[ \left( \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{k-1} - \left( \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{k-1} \right] \\ &= F_k + F_{k-1} \end{aligned}$$

因為  $F_k, F_{k-1} \in \mathbb{N}$ ，所以  $F_{k+1} = F_k + F_{k-1} \in \mathbb{N}$ 。故  $k+1 \in A$ 。由完全歸納法得證  $A = \mathbb{N}$ ，即對所有自然數  $n$  而言， $F_n$  亦為一自然數。 □

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