

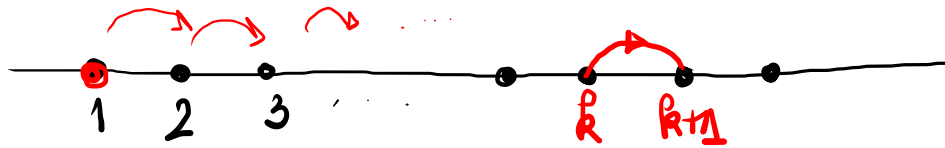
Математичка индукција

Φ -неко својство

1) БАЗА $\Phi(1)$ тј. Φ важи за 1

2) $\underbrace{\Phi(k) \Rightarrow \Phi(k+1)}_{\text{инд. хипотеза}}$ ИНДУКТИВНИ КОРАК
 $\forall k \geq 1$

1, 2 $\Rightarrow$ важи за све $n \in \mathbb{N}$ $\Phi(n)$



- $\Phi(k_0)$ важи

- $\Phi(k) \Rightarrow \Phi(k+1), \forall k \geq k_0$



$\Rightarrow$ важи за све $k \geq k_0$

б) Базис: $n=1$ $1^3 = \left(\frac{1 \cdot (1+1)}{2}\right)^2$ ✓

ГР(n): $1^3 + \dots + n^3 = \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right)^2$

Грешком су ова и следећа стана замениле места :)

$n \mapsto n+1$: н.х. важи P(n)

за $n+1$: $\underbrace{1^3 + 2^3 + \dots + n^3}_{\text{за } n} + (n+1)^3 \stackrel{\text{н.х.}}{=} \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right)^2 + (n+1)^3 = \frac{1}{4}(n+1)^2 \underbrace{(n^2 + 4(n+1))}_{=(n+2)^2}$
 $= \frac{1}{4}(n+1)^2(n+2)^2 = \left(\frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2}\right)^2$ ✓

Заме, ако важи P(n), важи и P(n+1).

Мат. инд. $\Rightarrow$ важи за све $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

г)

$\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{n}{n+1}$

I напет: мат. инд.

II напет: $\frac{1}{k(k+1)} = \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+1}$, $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}$

$\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{2}\right)}_{\text{blue box}} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right)}_{\text{green box}} + \dots + \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n}\right)}_{\text{green box}} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}\right)}_{\text{blue box}} = 1 - \frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{n}{n+1}$ ✓

① доказана

a) $1+2+\dots+n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ $P(n)$

б) $1^2+2^2+\dots+n^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$

в) $1^3+2^3+\dots+n^3 = \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right)^2$

г) $1+3+5+\dots+(2n-1) = n^2$

д) $\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{n}{n+1}$

!!) Гайс:

$$\begin{array}{r} S = (1+2+\dots+(n-1)+n) \\ S = (n+(n-1)+\dots+2+1) \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{c} k \\ n+1-k \\ n+1 \end{array} \right|$$

$$2S = n \cdot (n+1) \Rightarrow S = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

a) 1) Базис $n=1: 1 = \frac{1(1+1)}{2} \checkmark P(1)$ верно

2) $n \rightarrow n+1$ индукция: верно $P(n) 1+\dots+n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

нужно доказать $P(n+1): 1+\dots+n+(n+1) = \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2}$

$$\underbrace{1+2+\dots+n}_{3a n} \xrightarrow{\text{н.д. х.н.д.}} \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + (n+1)$$

$$= \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2} \checkmark$$

верно для $n+1$

1) 2) $\Rightarrow$ верно для всех $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

② Dok. ga za ceko neki bati ga je δ poj $A_n = \underline{(n+1)(n+2) \dots (n+n)}$
 geub ca 2^n , a nije geub ca 2^{n+1} ,

$P(n): 2^n | A_n$ u $2^{n+1} \nmid A_n$

1) Baz: $n=1: A_1 = 1+1 = 2 \quad 2^1 | 2 \checkmark \quad 2^2 \nmid 2 \checkmark$

2) $n \mapsto n+1$ n.x. bati $P(n)$

za $n+1: A_{n+1} = \underbrace{(n+2) \dots (n+1+n-1)}_{2^{n+1}} \cdot (n+1+n) \cdot \underbrace{(n+1+n+1)}_{2^{n+1}}$

$$A_{n+1} = A_n \cdot 2 \cdot (2n+1)$$

n.x. $A_n = 2^n \cdot 2$ $\rightarrow A_{n+1} = 2^n \cdot 2 \cdot (2n+1) = 2^{n+1} \cdot \underbrace{2 \cdot (2n+1)}_{\text{neapno}} \Rightarrow 2^{n+1} | A_{n+1}$
 2 neapno

$\Rightarrow 2^{n+1} | A_{n+1}$
 $2^{n+2} \nmid A_{n+1} \checkmark$

😊 $k = p_1^{d_1} \dots p_m^{d_m}$ p_i -pazl.

$p_1^{d_1} | k, p_1^{d_1+1} \nmid k$

$36 = 2^2 \cdot 3^2 \quad 2^2 | 36, 2^{2+1} \nmid 36$

$2^2 || 36$ „tačno deli“

(1), 2) $\Rightarrow P(n)$ bati za ce neki

③ a) dok. go za $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} > 2(\sqrt{n+1}-1)$

б) $n \geq 2$: $\frac{4^n}{n+1} < \frac{(2n)!}{(n!)^2}$

в) $n \geq 5$: $2^n > n^2$

г) $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$: $\frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n)} \leq \sqrt{\frac{1}{3n+1}}$

a) $P(n) : \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} > 2(\sqrt{n+1}-1)$

1) База $n=1$: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} \stackrel{?}{>} 2(\sqrt{2}-1)$

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} > \sqrt{2}-1$

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{2} > \sqrt{2} \quad |^2$

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{9}{4} > 2 \Leftrightarrow (+)$

2) $n \mapsto n+1$ База за n (и.х.)

за $n+1$: $\underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}_{\text{за } n} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \stackrel{?}{>} \underbrace{2(\sqrt{n+2}-1)}_B$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \stackrel{\text{и.х.}}{>} \underbrace{2(\sqrt{n+1}-1) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}}}_A$

Било ли невога $A > B$ 😊

$\begin{matrix} a+b & \stackrel{?}{>} & B \\ \downarrow c & & \\ a+b & > & c+B \end{matrix}$

Било ли невога $c+b > B$

$$A \stackrel{?}{>} B$$

$$2(\sqrt{n+1} - 1) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \stackrel{?}{>} 2(\sqrt{n+2} - 1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2\sqrt{n+1} - \cancel{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} > 2\sqrt{n+2} - \cancel{2} \quad / \cdot \sqrt{n+1} > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2(n+1) + 1 > 2\sqrt{(n+1)(n+2)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2n+3 > 2\sqrt{(n+1)(n+2)} \quad /^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4n^2 + 12n + 9 > \underbrace{4(n+1)(n+2)}_{4n^2 + 12n + 8}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \textcircled{+}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{baku: } \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} > 2(\sqrt{n+2} - 1) \quad \text{za } n+1 \checkmark$$

$$1), 2) \Rightarrow \text{baku za } \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\delta) \quad n \geq 2: \quad \frac{4^n}{n+1} < \frac{(2n)!}{(n!)^2}$$

$$1) \quad n=2: \quad \frac{4^2}{3} < \frac{4!}{(2!)^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{16}{3} < 6 \Leftrightarrow \textcircled{T} \quad \checkmark$$

$$2) \quad n \mapsto n+1 \quad \textcircled{N.X}: \quad \exists n \quad \underbrace{4^n \cdot (n!)^2}_{A_n} < \underbrace{(n+1) \cdot (2n)!}_{B_n}$$

we want to show:

$$\underbrace{4^{n+1} \cdot ((n+1)!)^2}_{A_{n+1}} \stackrel{?}{<} \underbrace{(n+2) \cdot (2n+2)!}_{B_{n+1}}$$

$$A_{n+1} = \underbrace{4^n \cdot (n!)^2}_{A_n} \cdot 4 \cdot (n+1)^2 \stackrel{\textcircled{N.X}}{<} \underbrace{(n+1) \cdot (2n)! \cdot 4 \cdot (n+1)^2}_{B_{n+1}}$$

$A_n < B_n$ duo du new ga je naar og B_{n+1}

$$4 \cdot (n+1)^3 \cdot (2n)! \stackrel{?}{\leq} (n+2) \cdot (2n+2)! \quad /: (2n)!$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4(n+1)^3 \leq (n+2)(2n+1)(2n+2) \quad /: (2n+2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2(n+1)^2 \leq (n+2)(2n+1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2n^2 + 4n + 2 \leq 2n^2 + 5n + 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \textcircled{T}$$

$\Rightarrow$ bawu $A_{n+1} < B_{n+1}$ wj. wj. wj. bawu za $n+1$

1/2) $\Rightarrow$ bawu za de $n \geq 2$

④ Zokazati

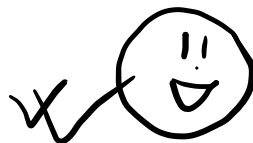
a) $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad 7 \mid 2^{n+1} + 3^{2n-1}$

δ) $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad 133 \mid 11^{n+2} + 12^{2n+1}$

base

a) I have: $\equiv ? \pmod{7}$

$$\begin{matrix} 2^1 \\ 2^2 \\ 2^3 \\ 2^4 \\ \vdots \end{matrix}$$



II have: induction

1) $n=1: 7 \mid 2^2 + 3^1 = 7 \quad \checkmark$

2) $n \rightarrow n+1: \text{h.x. } 7 \mid A_n = 2^{n+1} + 3^{2n-1}$

za $n+1: 7 \mid A_{n+1}$

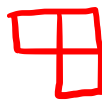
$$A_{n+1} = 2^{n+1+1} + 3^{2(n+1)-1} = 2^{n+2} + 3^{2n+1} = \underbrace{2}_{2 \equiv 2 \pmod{7}} \cdot 2^{n+1} + \underbrace{3^2}_{3^2 \equiv 2 \pmod{7}} \cdot 3^{2n-1}$$

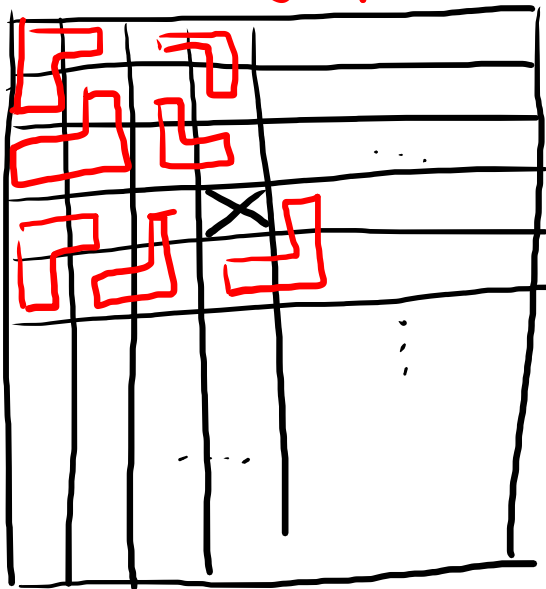
$$= 2 \cdot (2^{n+1} + 3^{2n-1}) + 7 \cdot 3^{2n-1}$$

$A_n - \text{gledaj sa } 7 \text{ na h.x.}$

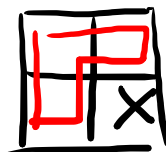
$$\Rightarrow 7 \mid A_{n+1} \quad \checkmark$$

1), 2) $\Rightarrow$ base za $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

5) Док. да се табла $2^n \times 2^n$ без 1 кама се може поделити са:  (грау) без преклапања.



1) База: $n=1$:
 $2^1 \times 2^1$

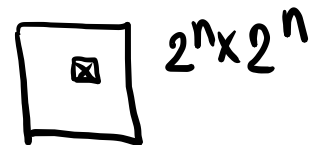


тако се може
1 фигура ✓

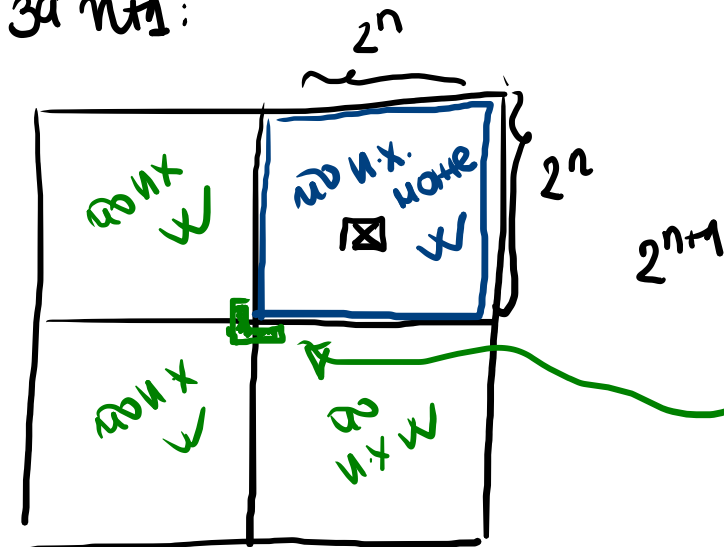


2) $n \mapsto n+1$

(и.х.) база за n



за $n+1$:



✓ за $n+1$

стабилизу
само
1 фигуру

1), 2) $\Rightarrow$ за $\forall$
 n

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

"Доказ" да су сви природни бројеви једнаки

ЛЕМА $k, l, n \in \mathbb{N} \quad \max(k, l) = n \Rightarrow k = l = n$

узгачујамо n : 1) $n = 1$

$$k, l \in \mathbb{N} \quad \max(k, l) = 1 \Rightarrow k = l = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

2) $n \mapsto n+1$

(ИХ) за n : $k, l \in \mathbb{N} \quad \max(k, l) = n \Rightarrow k = l = n$

за $n+1$:

$$\max(k, l) = n+1, \quad \underline{k, l \in \mathbb{N}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \max(k-1, l-1) = n$$

~~(ИХ)~~

$$k-1 = l-1 = n$$

+1

$$\Rightarrow k = l = n+1 \quad \text{бази за } n+1 \quad \checkmark$$

1), 2) $\Rightarrow$
бази за
све $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

не морају бити у $\mathbb{N}$!
не можемо применити ИХ.

$$\begin{aligned} \max(1, 1) &= 1 \quad \checkmark \\ \max(1, 2) &= 2 \quad /-1 \\ \max(1-1, 2-1) &= 1 \\ \max(0, 1) &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

~~(ИХ)~~ $\Rightarrow$

Изгледа:

$$\max(1, 2) = 2 \stackrel{!}{\Rightarrow} 1 = 2$$

$$\max(n, n+1) = n+1 \Rightarrow n = n+1$$

}

$$1 = 2 = 3 = \dots = n = n+1 = \dots$$

сви једнаки су

Бинарни коефицијенти

$$n, k \in \mathbb{N} \quad \binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k! \cdot (n-k)!} = \frac{n(n-1) \cdots (n-k+1)}{k!}$$

$$0! = 1 \quad \binom{n}{0} = \binom{n}{n} = 1 \quad \binom{n}{k} = \binom{n}{n-k}$$

$\binom{n}{k}$ = бр. начина да се изабере k елемената из n елемената

$$\frac{n}{1} \cdot \frac{(n-1)}{2} \cdots \frac{(n-(k-1))}{k}$$

$\Rightarrow \binom{n}{k}$
Начина
✓

бр. начина да се распоредим k елемената у k позиција

$$\frac{k}{1} \cdot \frac{(k-1)}{2} \cdots \frac{2}{k-1} \cdot \frac{1}{k} = k!$$

$$\textcircled{\pm} \quad \binom{n}{k} = \binom{n}{n-k}$$

бр. начина да изабере k = бр. начина да оставимо $n-k$

II шаг: $(a+b)^n = (a+b) \cdot (a+b) \dots (a+b) = \sum_{k=0}^n \textcircled{?} a^{n-k} \cdot b^k$

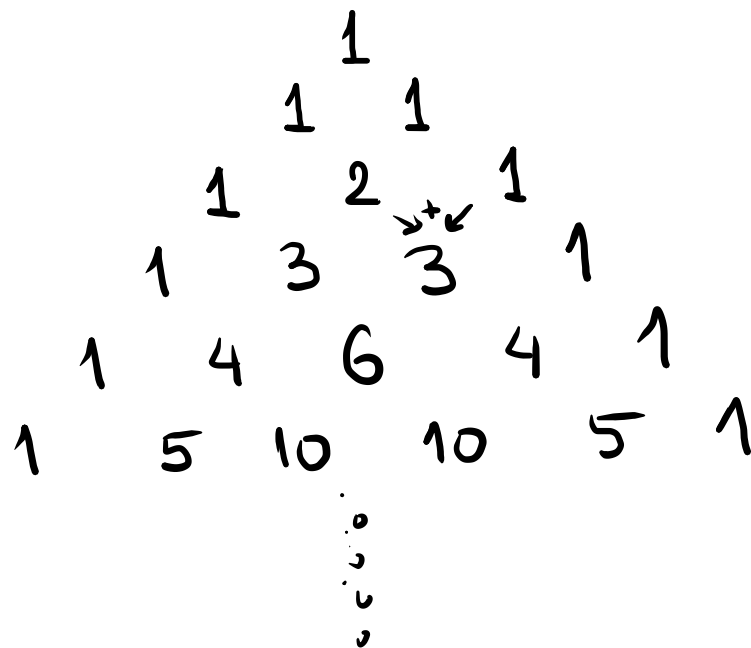
Тасканов урагта:

$$(a+b)^0 = 1$$

$$(a+b)' = a+b$$

$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

$$(a+b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$$



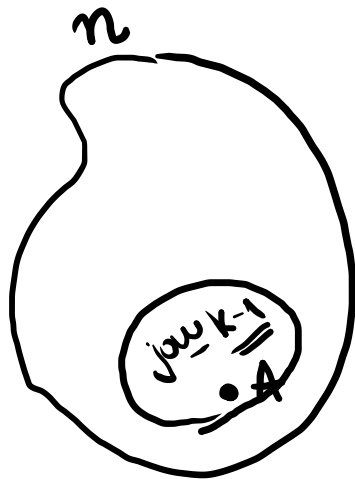
$$\underline{\underline{(a+b)^n \rightarrow}}$$

дрнашне да од n заједара
изабере k у којима
узимамо 6 (опшаре $\rightarrow a$)

$$\textcircled{?} = \binom{n}{k}$$

$\textcircled{\text{II}} \quad \boxed{\binom{n}{k} = \binom{n-1}{k} + \binom{n-1}{k-1}} \quad , n, k \geq 1$
 $\quad \quad \quad n \geq 2$
 $\quad \quad \quad \text{1 начин: индуктивно}$

2 начин: комбинаторно:



Бираме k елементи од n
 елементи A

$$\underline{\underline{\binom{n}{k} =}}$$

др. начин да се
 избрани A

"
 од претходних $n-1$
 бираме $k-1$

$$= \underline{\underline{\binom{n-1}{k-1}}}$$

$\textcircled{+}$

др. начин да
 може избрани A

од $\textcircled{n-1}$ бираме k

$$\underline{\underline{\binom{n-1}{k}}}$$

✓

Обобщенная биномная формула

$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2, \quad (a+b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3, \dots$$

$$\text{нечн: } (a+b)^n = \underbrace{\binom{n}{0} a^n}_{a^n} + \binom{n}{1} a^{n-1}b + \binom{n}{2} a^{n-2}b^2 + \dots + \binom{n}{k} a^{n-k}b^k + \dots + \underbrace{\binom{n}{n} b^n}_{b^n} \quad (*)$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} a^{n-k} b^k$$

уик. $n=1$: $(a+b)^1 = \binom{1}{0}a^1 + \binom{1}{1}b^1 = a+b \quad \checkmark$

$n \mapsto n+1$: $(n \times)$ базу $(*)$ за n

$$\text{za } n+1: (a+b)^{n+1} = (a+b)^n \cdot (a+b)$$

1

$$= (a^n + \binom{n}{1}a^{n-1}b + \dots + \binom{n}{n-1}ab^{n-1} + b^n)(a+b)$$

$$= a^{n+1} + \binom{n}{1}a^n b + \binom{n}{2}a^{n-1}b^2 + \dots + \binom{n}{k}a^{n-k+1}b^k + \dots + \binom{n}{n-1}a^2b^{n-1} + \binom{n}{n}ab^n + b^{n+1}$$

$$\binom{n}{0}a^n b + \binom{n}{1}a^{n-1}b^2 + \dots + \binom{n}{k-1}a^{n-k+1}b^k + \dots + \binom{n}{n-1}ab^n + b^{n+1}$$

$$= a^{n+1} + \binom{n+1}{1}a^n b + \binom{n+1}{2}a^{n-1}b^2 + \dots + \binom{n+1}{k}a^{n+1-k}b^k + \dots + \binom{n+1}{n}ab^n + b^{n+1}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} \binom{n+1}{k} a^{n+1-k} b^k \quad \checkmark \quad \text{budu za } n+1$$

$\Rightarrow$ budu za de $n+1$

⊗ ПРИНЦИПНА ИНДУКЦИЈА:

1) $P(1)$ T

2) $P(1), P(2), \dots, P(k) \Rightarrow P(k+1), \forall k \in \mathbb{N}$

} $\Rightarrow P(k), \forall k \in \mathbb{N}$

⑥ Да ли је из $a_0 = 1, a_n = a_{n-1} + \dots + a_2 + a_1 + 2a_0, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

док: $a_n = 2^n$

1) $n=0: a_0 = 1 = 2^0$ ✓

2) (и.х) бачи за $0, 1, \dots, k$ за де $k \geq 0: a_i = 2^i \quad i=0, \dots, k$

за $k+1$: $a_{k+1} = a_k + a_{k-1} + \dots + a_2 + a_1 + 2a_0$

(и.х) $2^k + 2^{k-1} + \dots + 2^2 + 2^1 + 2$

$$= \underbrace{2^k + \dots + 2^1 + 1 + 1}_{\frac{2^{k+1}-1}{2-1} = 2^{k+1}-1} = 2^{k+1}$$

1), 2) $\Rightarrow$ бачи за де $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\sqrt[1+2+2^2+\dots+2^n = \frac{2^{n+1}-1}{2-1}]{2 \neq 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 1 + 2 + \dots + 2^n \\ 2S &= 2 + \dots + 2^n + 2^{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

са билие иреми:

1) $P(1), P(2)$

2) $P(n), P(n+1) \Rightarrow P(n+2), \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

} $\Rightarrow$ за $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

За верба:

① Из $x_1=1, x_2=2, x_n=(n-1)(x_{n-1}+x_{n-2}), \forall n \geq 3$

док да биде: $x_n=n!, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

② За $\forall n \geq 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{2^n}$ ирационален $\leftarrow$ докажати

③ Док да n пралих гене работат на максимум 2^n генова.