

Vollständige Induktion

Fragen?



Anekdote kleiner Gauß. Addieren Sie die Zahlen 1 bis 100.

$$\frac{1 + 2 + 3 + ... + 50}{100 + 99 + 98 + ... + 51} + \frac{151}{100} = 50.001 = \frac{5050}{100}$$

$$\frac{1 + 2 + 3 + ... + 101}{100} = 50.001 = \frac{5050}{100}$$

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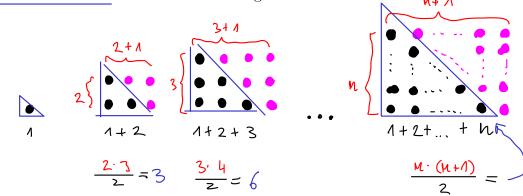
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Dreieckszahlen. Geomtrische Lösung des kleinen Gauß:



Geometrischer Beweis, wir machen es sauber mit vollständlyr holdet in!

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

* Summe der ungeraden Zahlen = Quadratzahl. Beweisen Sie mit vollständiger

Induktion:

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}: \sum_{i=1}^{n} 2i - 1 = 1 + 3 + 5 + \dots + (2n - 1) \stackrel{!}{=} n^{2}$$

Lösung.

 $A(n)$
 $A(n)$

Eigener Lösungsversuch.

Lösung.

$$\frac{IA: h=0}{V}: LS = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} q^{i} = q^{0} = 1$$

$$RS = \frac{1-q^{0+1}}{1-q} = \frac{1-q}{1-q} = 1$$

$$\frac{IV}{IV}$$
: $\frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1$

$$\underline{TS}: \underline{\mathsf{N}=\mathsf{k}} \longrightarrow \mathsf{N}=\mathsf{k}+\mathsf{N}:$$

$$\underline{TS}: \underline{n=k} \longrightarrow \underline{n=k+n}: \underline{q} = \underbrace{\frac{k+n}{i=\delta}}_{i=\delta} q^{i} = \underbrace{\frac{n-q}{1-q}}_{1-q}$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{k+1} q^{i} = \sum_{i=0}^{k} q^{i} + q^{k+1} = \frac{1-q^{k+1}}{1-q} + q^{k+1} \frac{1-q}{1-q} = \frac{1-q^{k+1}}{1-q} = \frac{1-q^{k+$$

$$=\frac{1-\frac{4}{4}+1}{1-\frac{4}{4}}$$

 \square

Eigener Lösungsversuch.

Bubble Sort in C. Implementieren Sie den Bubble-Sort-Algorithmus um ein Array aus Zahlen zu sortieren.

Lösung. \rightarrow siehe C-Datei.