

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

a) $P(1) = 1^3 = \underline{1}$

b) $\left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1(2)}{2}\right)^2 = 1^2 = 1 = \underline{P(1)}$

d) Anta sant for $P(n)$. Hvis det da er sant for $P(n+1) \Rightarrow$ sant for alle n .

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

e) Anta sant for $P(n)$

$$\begin{aligned} P(n+1) &= P(n) + (n+1)^3 = \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right)^2 + (n+1)^3 = (n+1)^2 \left(\frac{n^2}{4} + n + 1\right) \\ &= (n+1)^2 \left(\frac{n^2 + 4n + 4}{4}\right) = \left(\frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2}\right)^2 \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

f) $P(1)$ er sann. $P(n+1)$ er sann når $P(n)$ er sann $\Rightarrow P(2)$ sann \Rightarrow
 $P(3)$ sann $\Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow P(n)$ sann for $n \geq 1$.

6) $1 \cdot 1! + 2 \cdot 2! + \dots + n \cdot n! = (n+1)! - 1$

$n=1: 1 \cdot 1! = 1 = 2 - 1 = 2! - 1$

Anta sant for $k \geq 1$.

$$\begin{aligned} k+1: 1 \cdot 1! + \dots + (k+1)(k+1)! &= (k+1)! - 1 + (k+1)(k+1)! \\ &= (k+1)! (1 + k+1) - 1 = (k+2)! - 1 \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

14) $\sum_{k=1}^n k 2^k = (n-1) 2^{n+1} + 2$

$n=1: 1 \cdot 2^1 = 2 = 0 \cdot 2 + 2 = (0) 2^2 + 2$

Anta sant for $n \geq 1$. $n+1:$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} k 2^k &= \left(\sum_{k=1}^n k 2^k\right) + (n+1) 2^{n+1} = (n-1) 2^{n+1} + 2 + (n+1) 2^{n+1} \\ &= (n-1 + n+1) 2^{n+1} + 2 = 2n 2^{n+1} + 2 = n \cdot 2^{n+2} + 2 = ((n+1)-1) 2^{(n+1)+1} + 2 \end{aligned}$$

5.2 4) $P(n)$ = postage of n cents kan lages av kombinasjon av 4 og 7 cent for $n \geq 18$

a) $P(18): 18 = 4 + 7 + 7$

$P(19): 4 + 4 + 4 + 7$

$P(20): 20 = 5 \cdot 4$

$P(21): 3 \cdot 7$

b) $k \geq 21$. For alle $18 \leq j \leq k$ kan vi få j av kombinasjon av 4 og 7.

c) Må beise at hvis (b) stemmer, så kan vi få $k+1$ av å kombinere 4 og 7

d) $k \geq 21 \Rightarrow k-3 \geq 18 \Rightarrow P(k-3)$ er sann, kan få $k-3$.

$$k-3+4 = k+1 \Rightarrow P(k+1) \text{ er sann.}$$

e) Her vist at $P(n)$ er sann for $n \in [18, 21]$ og for $n \geq 21 \Rightarrow$ sann for alle $n \geq 18$.

14) $n=1 \Rightarrow$ ingen delinger \Rightarrow bidrag $0 = \frac{1(1-1)}{2} = \frac{1(0)}{2}$

$k \geq 1$. Anta sandt for $j \in [1, k]$

Viser at deling av $k+1$ steiner gir bidrag $\frac{k(k+1)}{2}$

Første deling gir r, s steiner, $r+s = k+1$. Ind.hyp. \Rightarrow bidrag fra

hverene er $\frac{r(r-1)}{2}$ og $\frac{s(s-1)}{2}$

Totalt bidrag: $rs + \frac{r(r-1)}{2} + \frac{s(s-1)}{2} = \frac{2rs + r^2 - r + s^2 - s}{2}$

$$= \frac{1}{2}((r^2 - r + rs) + (s^2 - s + rs)) = \frac{1}{2}(r(rs+1) + s(rs+1))$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(r(k+1-1) + s(k+1-1)) = \frac{k(rs)}{2} = \frac{k(k+1)}{2} \quad \square$$

5.3.12) Zeige, dass $f_1^2 + f_2^2 + \dots + f_n^2 = f_n f_{n+1}$ für $n \geq 0$

$$n=1: f_1^2 = 1 = 1 \cdot 1 = f_1 f_2$$

Anno sagt für $k \geq 1$. Vis sagt für $k+1$:

$$f_1^2 + f_2^2 + \dots + f_k^2 + f_{k+1}^2 = f_k f_{k+1} + f_{k+1}^2 = f_{k+1} (f_k + f_{k+1}) = f_{k+1} f_{k+2} \quad \square$$

18) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. Vis ist $A^n = \begin{bmatrix} f_{n+1} & f_n \\ f_n & f_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$ für $n \geq 0$

$$n=1: A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f_2 & f_1 \\ f_1 & f_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Anno sagt für $k \geq 1$. Vis sagt für $k+1$:

$$A^{k+1} = A^k A = \begin{bmatrix} f_{k+1} & f_k \\ f_k & f_{k-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f_{k+1} + f_k & f_k \\ f_k + f_{k-1} & f_{k-1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f_{k+2} & f_{k+1} \\ f_{k+1} & f_k \end{bmatrix} \quad \square$$

5.4. 3) Vis alle step algorithm 3 bucker für a fine $\text{gcd}(8, 13)$:

$$1) \rightarrow \text{else} : \text{gcd}(13 \bmod 8, 8) = \text{gcd}(5, 8)$$

$$2) \rightarrow \text{else} : \text{gcd}(8 \bmod 5, 5) = \text{gcd}(3, 5)$$

$$3) \rightarrow \text{else} : \text{gcd}(5 \bmod 3, 3) = \text{gcd}(2, 3)$$

$$4) \rightarrow \text{else} : \text{gcd}(3 \bmod 2, 2) = \text{gcd}(1, 2)$$

$$5) \rightarrow \text{else} : \text{gcd}(2 \bmod 1, 1) = \text{gcd}(0, 1)$$

$$6) \rightarrow a = 0 : \text{return } b = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{gcd}(0, 1) = 1 \Rightarrow \underline{\text{gcd}(8, 13) = 1}$$