SCHEMA

Sia A un insieme non vooto

Riguardo AN

(2)
$$|10,19^{N}| = |N^{N}| = |R|$$

PRINCIPIO DI INDUZIONE

Data una proprieta P, se vale P(0) e, $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$, vale P(n) = P(n+1)

Allora YKEIN vale P(K)

Passo induttivo: . I potesi P(n)

· Tesi P(n+1)

$$\frac{E_{5}}{E_{5}}$$
. $\forall n>0$ vale $\sum_{i=1}^{n} i^{2} = \frac{n(n+i)(2n+i)}{6}$

$$P(1)$$
: $\sum_{i=1}^{1} i^2 = 1^2 = \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3}{6} = 1$ OK

$$= \frac{N(N+1)(2N+1)}{(N+1)^2} = \frac{N(N+1)(2N+1)}{6}$$

$$= \frac{(U_5 + U)(5U + I)}{(U_5 + U_5 + 5U + I)} + U_5 + 5U + I$$

$$= \frac{2n^3 + 2n^2 + n^2 + n + 6n^2 + 12n + 6}{6}$$
$$= \frac{2n^3 + 9n^2 + 13n + 6}{6}$$

$$\frac{(n+1)(n+2)(2n+3)}{6} = \frac{(n^2+3n+2)(2n+3)}{6} = \frac{2n^3+9n^2+13n+6}{6} \text{ ok}$$

Es Per agni
$$n \in \mathbb{N}$$
 $P(n): n^3 - n$ er divisibile per 3

Base: $P(0) = 0^3 - 0 = 0$ divisibile per 3 or

 n er divisibile per k se $\exists \ell$ t.c. $n = k\ell$
 $P(n+1) = (n+1)^3 - (n+1)$ div. per 3?

 $(n+1)^3 - n - 1 = n^3 + 3n^2 + 3n + \chi - n - \chi = 1$
 $= n^3 + 3n^2 + 2n = 1$
 $= (n^3 - n) + 3(n^2 + 1)$ or

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(per ipotesi)

ES. $\forall n \geqslant 4$ $2^n < n!$ PROMEMORIA $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 0! = 1$ $(n+1)! = (n+1) \cdot n!$

P(4): $2^4 = 16 < 4! = 24!$

P(n+1): $2^{n+1} = 2^n \cdot 2 \cdot (n+1)! = (n+1) \cdot n!$

so dre 2.2° (n!.2

ma 2·n ! < (n+1)·n! perche n≥ 4

 \Rightarrow $2^{n+1} = 2^n \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot n! \cdot (n+1)!$