Dimostrare che per ogni n > 0

P(n):
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} (3i-2) = \frac{n(3n-1)}{2}$$
.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{6} (3i-2) = 3-2 = 1$$

$$\frac{1(3-1)}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$
 OK

Suppongo de valga P(n)

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N+1} (3i-2) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (3i-2) + 3 \cdot (n+1) - 2$$

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

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

$$= \frac{3n^2 + 5n + 2}{2}$$

$$\frac{(n+1)[3(n+1)-1]}{2} = \frac{(n+1)(3n+2)}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{3n^2 + 5n + 2}{2}$$
 OK

Dimostrare che per ogni $n \in \mathbb{N}$

P(n):
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} i(i+1) = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{3}$$
.

$$P(1): \sum_{i=1}^{7} i(i+1) = 2$$

$$\frac{1(1+1)(1+2)}{3} = \frac{6}{3} = 2 \quad 0k$$

$$\frac{(n+1)[(n+1)+1][(n+1)+2]}{3} \text{ OK}$$

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

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

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

Dimostrare che per ogni $n \ge 0$

$$\mathsf{D(n)}: \qquad \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}.$$

P(1):
$$\sum_{i=1}^{1} i^2 = 1$$

$$\frac{4(1+1)(2\cdot 1+1)}{6} = \frac{6}{6} = 1$$
Supponso the Jalga P(n)

$$P(N+1): \sum_{i=1}^{N+1} i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} i^2 + (N+1)^2$$

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

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

$$= \frac{(n+1)[n(2n+1)+6(n+1)]}{6}$$

$$= \frac{(N+1)(2n^2+7n+6)}{6}$$

$$\frac{(n+1)[(n+1)+1][z(n+1)+1]}{6} =$$

$$=\frac{(n+1)(n+2)(2n+3)}{6}=\frac{(n+1)(2n^2+7n+6)}{6}$$

Dimostrare che per ogni $n \neq 0$

$$P(\cap)$$
: $n^3 - n$ è divisibile per 3.

$$P(1): 1^3 - 1 = 0$$
 3/0 ok

per hp

P(n+1):
$$(n+1)^3 - (n+1) =$$

$$= n^3 + 1 + 3n^2 + 3n - n - 1 =$$

$$= n^3 - n + 3n^2 + 3n =$$

$$= (n^3 - n) + 3(n^2 + n) \qquad \text{of} \qquad \text{of} \qquad \text{divisibil} \times 3$$

Esercizio 5

Dimostrare che per ogni numero naturale n

$$P(n)$$
: $n(n+1)$ è divisibile per 2.

$$P(0): 0.(0+1)=0$$
 210 OK

$$P(n+1): \qquad (n+1)(n+2) =$$

$$N(n+1)+2(n+1)$$
 OK
divisibile per 2 divisibile
(per hp) × 2

Dimostrare che per ogni $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$P(n)$$
: $n(n+1)(n+2)$ è divisibile per 3.

Base indutive:
$$N=0$$

 $P(0) = 0 \longrightarrow 3 \mid 0 \circ \kappa$

$$hp: Vale P(n)$$
 $p(n+1): (n+2)(n+3)$
 $p(n+1)(n+2) + 3(n+1)(n+2)$
 $ok per hp$

Esercizio 7

Dimostrare che per ogni $n \ge 1$

P(n):
$$(k+1)^n - 1$$
 è divisibile per k ,

dove $k \geq 2$.

$$P(1) = (k+1)^{1} - 1 = k$$
 ok

$$hp: uode P(n)$$

$$= (k+1)^n (k+1)^n - 1 =$$

$$= (k(k+1)^n + 1(k+1)^n - 1$$

$$= k(k+1)^n + 1(k+1)^n - 1$$

Dimostrare che per ogni $n \ge 1$

$$n! \ge 2^{n-1}.$$

$$P(1)$$
: $1! \ge 2^{1-1} = 1$ OK

$$P(n+1): (n+1)! \ge 2^{(n+1)-1}$$

$$(n+1) \cdot \underline{n!} \ge \underline{2^{n-1}} \cdot 2$$

vero per hp. induttive

Esercizio 9

Dimostrare che per ogni $n \ge 4$

$$\mathsf{P}(\cap): \quad n! > 2^n.$$

Base:
$$N=U$$

P(u): $u! = 2u > 2^u = 16 \text{ ok}$

$$P(n+1): (n+1)! > 2^{n+1}$$

$$\iff$$
 $(n+1) \underline{n!} > \underline{2^n \cdot 2}$

Dimostrare che per ogni $n \geq 3$

$$P(n): n^2 > 2n + 1.$$

Base induttive:
$$N=3$$

P(3): $3^2 = 9 > 2.3 + 1 = 7$ OK

hp:
$$val_{2} P(n)$$

 $\Rightarrow P(n+1): (n+1)^{2} > 2n+2$
 $\Rightarrow (n+1)^{2} > 2 \cdot (n+1)$
 $\Rightarrow n^{2} + 2n + 2 > 2n + 2$