(9) Demostrar por inducción las siguientes igualdades:

a) 
$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} (a_k + b_k) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k + \sum_{k=1}^{n} b_k$$
,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

$$\int_{\Theta \geqslant 1} \mathcal{Q}(n) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} (a_k + b_k) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k + \sum_{k=1}^{n} b_k$$

Caso base: Veamos si se comple P(1)

$$\sum_{k=1}^{7} (a_k + b_k) = \sum_{k=1}^{7} a_k + \sum_{k=1}^{7} b_k$$

def. Lec. Sumatoria

$$(a_1+b_1)$$
 =  $a_1+b_1$ 

Asoc.

$$\partial_1 + b_1 = \partial_1 + b_1$$

Hipotevis Inductive:

Supongamos que P(J) se cumple para crafo K & IN.

$$\therefore \quad \mathcal{C}(J) \implies \mathcal{C}(J\mathcal{H})$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{J+1} (a_k + b_k) = \sum_{k=1}^{J} (a_k + b_k) + (a_{J+1} + b_{J+1})$$

def. rec. Sumotoria.

$$\sum_{k=1}^{J+1} a_k + \sum_{k=1}^{J+1} b_k = \sum_{k=1}^{J} a_k + \sum_{k=1}^{J} b_k + \left( a_{J+1} + b_{J+1} \right)$$

Hip. Ind., def. rec. sumborie

$$\sum_{k=1}^{J} a_k + a_{J+1} + \sum_{k=1}^{J} b_k + b_{J+1} = \sum_{k=1}^{J} a_k + \sum_{k=1}^{J} b_k + \left(a_{J+1} + b_{J+1}\right)$$

Conmutatividad

$$\sum_{k=1}^{J} a_k + a_{J+1} + \sum_{k=1}^{J} b_k + b_{J+1} = \sum_{k=1}^{J} a_k + a_{J+1} + \sum_{k=1}^{J} b_k + b_{J+1}$$

Por principio de inducción, queda demontrado que P(s) se cumple para todo JEIN.

b) 
$$\sum_{j=1}^{n} j = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}, n \in \mathbb{N}, n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

$$\int_{ea} \mathbb{P}(n) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} J = \underbrace{n(n+1)}_{2}$$

Caso base:

Vermos si P(1) se comple

$$\sum_{J=1}^{1} J = \frac{1(1+1)}{2}$$

$$1 = \frac{1(2)}{2}$$

$$1 = \frac{2}{2}$$

$$1 = 1$$

Elem. Neutro

Hipder's Iductiva:

Supongamos que l(K) es vierta lara cierto K e IN.

$$P(k) \Rightarrow P(k+1)$$

$$\sum_{J=1}^{k+1} J = \sum_{J=1}^{K} J + K+1 \qquad \text{def. tec. so met.}$$

$$\frac{(k+1)(k+1+1)}{2} = \frac{K(k+1)}{2} + K+1 \qquad \text{Hig. Ind.}$$

$$\frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{2} = \frac{K(k+1) + (k+1) \cdot 2}{2}$$

$$\frac{(k+1) \cdot (k+2)}{2} = \frac{(k+1) \cdot (k+2)}{2}$$

Por principio de inducción queda demostrado que P(n) se cumple para tado n e IV

f) 
$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} a^k = \frac{a^{n+1}-1}{a-1}$$
, donde  $a \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $a \neq 0$ , 1,  $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$ .

$$269 \quad \delta(N) = \sum_{k=0}^{K=0} 9_k = \frac{9_{k+1} - 1}{9_{k+1} - 1}$$

Caso base:

Veamos vi P(0) se comple.

$$\sum_{K=0}^{0} \delta^{K} = \underbrace{\partial^{0+1} - 1}_{\partial -1}$$

$$Elem. Veritor.$$

$$\delta^{0} = \underbrace{\partial^{1} - 1}_{\partial -1}$$

$$1 = \underbrace{\partial - 1}_{\partial -1}$$

$$1 = 1$$

$$1 = 1$$

Hipherin Industry:

Supongamos P(J) es voidadera para cierto Je IN

$$\frac{\sum_{k=0}^{5+1} \delta^{k}}{\sum_{k=0}^{5} \delta^{k}} = \sum_{k=0}^{5} \delta^{k} + \delta^{3+1} \qquad \text{dof. tec. sumst.}, \text{ hig. ind}$$

$$\frac{\partial^{3+1} - 1}{\partial - 1} = \frac{\partial^{3+1} - 1}{\partial - 1} + \delta^{3+1} \qquad \text{x} = x^{1}$$

$$\frac{\partial^{3+2} - 1}{\partial - 1} = \frac{\partial^{3+1} - 1}{\partial - 1} + (\partial^{3+1}) \cdot (\partial^{3} - 1) \qquad \text{x. } x = x^{1}$$

$$\frac{\partial^{3+2} - 1}{\partial - 1} = \frac{\partial^{3+1} - 1}{\partial - 1} + \frac{\partial^{3+1} + (-\partial^{3+1})}{\partial - 1} \qquad \text{Conmutativided.}$$

$$\frac{\partial^{3+2} - 1}{\partial - 1} = \frac{\partial^{3+2} - 1}{\partial - 1} = \frac{\partial^{3+2} - 1}{\partial - 1} \qquad \text{Toverso addition}$$

$$\frac{\partial^{3+2} - 1}{\partial - 1} = \frac{\partial^{3+2} - 1}{\partial - 1} = \frac{\partial^{3+2} - 1}{\partial - 1}$$

Por principio de inducción queda demontrado que P(n) se comple esta tado n e IN