0	No Date
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	NPM: 1408/021 0029
	Kelas ! A
	Tugo 7 - Induksi Matematika
	Hala
	4 Let P(n) be the statement that 13+23++ n3 = (n(n+1)/2) for the
	positive integer n
	(Q1) 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	(a) What is the statement $P(1)$? $P(n) = /n (n+1)/2 = n^3$
	2
Š	$P(1) = \left(\frac{1(1+1)}{2}\right)^2 = 1001^3$
	2
	(B) Show that P(1) is true, completing the basis step of the proof!
	$P(1)$ bernilai BENAR, Karena $1^3 = (1(1+1))^2$
Ξ	$\frac{2}{3}$
	$1^3 = \left(\frac{2}{2}\right)^2$
0	\2/
	6) 11/1 15 11/1 1/1 1/1 1/1 1/1 1/1 1/1 1/
	Assume P(k) for k > 1 2
	13+25+ + K3 = / K (K+1) \
	@ What do you need to prove in the inductive step?
	Parlu diblektikan bahwa P(K) mengartikan P(K+1), yang mana P(K)
	avoid inductive hypotisss of boolan (c) edulare O(1,1) adalah
	12+ 22+ + k2+ (K+1)2= (K+1) (K+2) (2(K+1)+1)
	(c) Complete the inductive step
	© Complete the inductive step $ = \int_{0}^{2} 1^{3} + 2^{3} + + k^{3} + (k+1)^{3} = \left(\frac{k(k+1)(2k+1)}{2(k+1)} + (k+1)^{2}\right) $ (inductive hypotesis)
	6
	= $(k+1)$ $(k+1)$ + $(k+1)$ $= (k+1)(k+2)(2(k+1)+1)$
•	6
	$= (k+1)/2k^2+7k+6$
	JOYKO 36 Lines, 6 mm
	(6)

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D'Explain why these steps show that this formula is true whenever n is a
passive integer
Basis dan inductive stup telah selesai, maka secara prinsipal dari induksi
maternatika P(n) bernilai BOUAR mutik seleruk n.7.1 (positif)
5 Prove that 12+32+52+ + (2n+1)2= (n+1)(2n+1) (2n+3)/3 wherever
1 1 A Man as polling Males
Cours stuly:
Assume n=0
$(20+1)^2 = (0+1)(2.0+1)(2.0+3)$
$1^2 = (1)(8)(3)$
3
1 = 1 % P(n) bernilal benar
o Inductive Step
Herrs dibutktikan dehulu (K+1)
+ (1 , 1 , 2 , 3
5 + + (24+1)2 1 (21+2)2
$= (k+1)(2k+1)(2k+3) (2k+3)^{2}$
3
= ((k+1)(2k+1) + (2k+3))(2k+3)
3
= ((k+1) (2k+1) + (6k+9)) (2k+3)
3
$= \left(2k^{2} + 2k + k + 1 + 6k + 9\right) \left(2k + 3\right)$
3
= (2k2+ gk+10) (2k+3)
3
=((k+2)(2k+5))(2k+3)
3
= (k+2)(2k+3)(2k+5)
3
= ((k+1)+1 (2(k+1)+1) (2(k+1)+3)) => P(k+1) BENAR
3
P(K+1) BENAR untuk Seluruh nounegatif / posetif Integer 4
source, servine e um

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Halaman 249	unter antalisme, communicative de America de Competitut de Paris de Competitut de Comp
33 Jhow that we can prove those P(n,K) is true	for all pairs of possible
integers n and k if we show	
(a) P(1,1) is true and P(n,k) -> [P(n+1,k) 1P(n, ktl)] is true for
all positive integers n and K	
(b) P(1.k) is true for all possesure integers k, and 1	$p(n_i k) \rightarrow p(n+1_i k)$
15 true for all most till Integers in and K	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
(Op (n,1) is true for all possitive integers n and PI	$(n_i k) \rightarrow P(n_i k+1)$
is true for all positive integers n and K	
Jabban	
() as a mile of the second	
(a) $P(n,k) \xrightarrow{\text{misol}} P(a,b) \rightarrow P(n,k)$ FALSE jikq n do Anggap bahwa $P(a,b)$ salah ketika (a+b) sakecil mun	in k positif
magair bahwa P (a,b) salah ketika (a+b) sakecil mun	ykin
Pa > 1	
P(a-1, b) -> [P(a,b) AP (a-1, b+1)] SALAH	
	ilui 'kontradiksi
▶6>1	-C
P(a,6-1) -> [P(a+1,6-1) 1 P(a,6)] SALAH	EV,
P (a, b-1) SALAH jika a+b-1 < a+b terheal male	lus konvadinss
of years, but beriake untik semma pasangan bila	ngan booths a dank!
adoleh SALAH	O I I dans
A2(2)	
OP(nK) FALSE jike n dan k positof	
Anggap bahwa P (a,b) salah sehingga (atb) sokeal n TRUE with a>1	nungkin kerena P(1,6)
• 4 71	
P(a-1,b) harrs SALAM SHUH P (a-1,b) -> P(ab)	When BENAR
Namur 1 (9-1,6), Salah Saturya yartu (a-1+6)	< (att) Kontradike
eschlagga P(a,b) terkecil P(h,x) berlaku untuk sumi	in passing on bulat in doing
k ⁹	O

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(C) P(nik) FALSE n dan k posstst	
Anogap behave P (a,b) sqlah sehingga (atb) sekecel mungker	•
Karana P(9,1) BENAR untue 6>1	
06>1	
P(a,b-1) harry SALAH superty P(a,b-1) -> P(a,b) SALA	44.
Nomun P(a,b-1) SALAH dargan (a+b-1 < a+b) kon P(a,b) terkecij	itradirest
. P(n,k) berlaky unborn somma proangan bulet ndank	`
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	×
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	- The state of the
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