Matemáticas Discretas

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- * Inducción matemática
- * Ejemplos

Inducción matemática

 Muchos teoremas establecen que P(n) es verdad para todos los enteros positivos n, donde P(n) es una expresión matemática

Inducción matemática

Una prueba por inducción matemática consiste de dos pasos

- Paso base. Se muestra que la proposición P(1) se cumple
- Paso inductivo. Se supone que P(n) es cierto y se intenta demostrar que P(n+1) también. $P(n) \rightarrow P(n+1)$

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Paso base. P(1)

$$1 = 1.2/2 = 1$$

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$$1+2+3+...+n = n \cdot (n+1)/2$$

$$= n \cdot (n+1)/2 + (n+1)$$

$$= (n+1) \cdot (n+2)/2$$

$$= P(n+1)$$

$$P(n)$$

$$Rremplose$$

$$(n+1) (n+2)$$

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Demuestre que
$$2^{0}+2^{1}+2^{2}+...+2^{n}=2^{n+1}-1$$
 $5\times 6^{2} + 5^{4+1} + 3\times 3^{2} = 3^{2+1}$

$$6 \times 6 = 6^{41} \quad 3 \times 3^2 = 3^{2+1}$$

Paso 6988
$$n=0$$

$$1 = 2^{0+1} - 1 \longrightarrow 1 = 2 - 1 \qquad 1 = 1$$

$$2^{n} + 2^{1} + 2^{2} + \dots + 2^{n} + 2^{n+1}$$

$$2^{n+1} - 1 + 2^{n+1}$$

$$2(2^{n+1}) - 1$$

$$2^{n+2} - 1$$

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$$2^{0}+2^{1}+2^{2}+...+2^{n}=2^{n+1}-1$$

$$= (2^{n+1}-1) + 2^{n+1}$$

$$= 2 \cdot 2^{n+1}-1$$

$$= 2^{(n+1)+1}-1 = P(n+1)$$

Demuestre que la suma de los primeros n impares es n^2 , es decir, $1+3+5+\ldots+(2n-1)=n^2$

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$$1+3+5+...+(2n-1)=n^2$$
 $1+3+...+(2n-1)+(2n+1)$

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Paso base. P(1)

$$1 = 1^2$$

$$1+3+5+ ... + (2n-1) = n^{2}$$

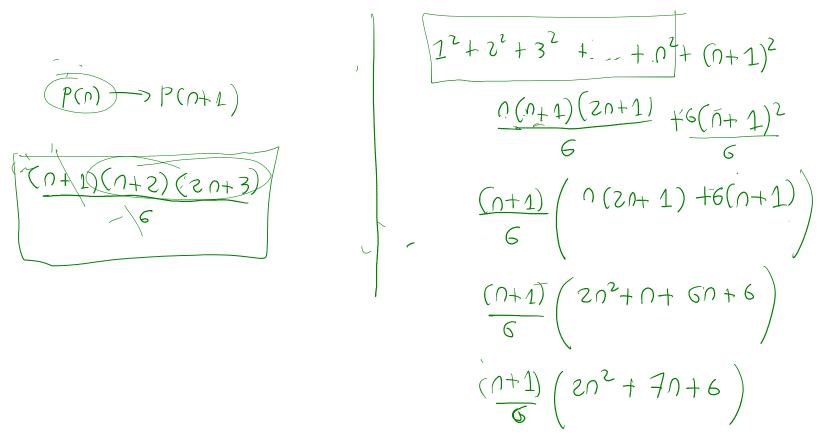
$$= n^{2} + 2n + 1$$

$$= (n + 1)^{2}$$

$$= P(n+1)$$

Demuestre que $1^2+2^2+3^2+...+n^2=n(n+1)(2n+1)/6$

$$P(1) = 1^{2} = 1(2)(3) = 1$$



$$\frac{2n^{2}+7n+6}{2n^{2}-4n}$$

$$\frac{2n^{2}+7n+6}{3n+6}$$

$$\frac{2n+3}{6}$$

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

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$$1^{2}+2^{2}+3^{2}+...+n^{2}=n(n+1)(2n+1)/6 \longrightarrow \frac{1^{2}+2^{2}+3^{2}+...+n^{2}}{n(n+1)(2n+1)/6}+(n+1)^{2}$$

$$= (n+1)(2n^{2}+7n+6)/6$$

$$= (n+1)(2n+3)(n+2)/6$$

$$= (n+1)[(n+1)+1][2(n+1)+1]=P(n+1)$$

Demuestre que $(1^3+2^3+...+n^3=[n(n+1)/2]^2$

$$P(1) = 1^3 = 1$$

$$1(2) = 1^2$$

$$P(n) \longrightarrow P(n+1)$$

$$\left(\frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2}\right)$$

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

$$9^{2}b^{2} = (9 \times b)^{2}$$

 $5^{2} \times 8^{2} = 40^{2}$

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$$= [n(n+1)/2]^{2}+(n+1)^{3}$$

$$= n^{2}(n+1)^{2}/4+(n+1)^{3}$$

$$= (n+1)^{2}[n^{2}/4+(n+1)]$$

$$= (n+1)^{2}(n+2)^{2}/4 = [(n+1)(n+2)/2]^{2}$$

Demuestre que
$$1.2 + 2.3 + ... + n.(n+1) = n(n+1)(n+2)/3$$

$$(P(1))$$
 $0=1$ $1.2=2$ $1(2)$ (3) $=2$ 1

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

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

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

Demuestre que
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Paso base. P(1)

$$1.2=(1.2.3)/3=2$$

$$1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 + ... + n \cdot (n+1) = n(n+1)(n+2)/3$$

$$= n(n+1)(n+2)/3 + (n+1) \cdot (n+2)$$

$$= (n+1)(n+2)[n/3 + 1]$$

$$= (n+1)(n+2)(n+3)/3$$

$$= P(n+1)$$

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$$1 \cdot 1! = (1+1)! - 1 = 1$$

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

$$= (n+1)! - 1 + (n+1) \cdot (n+1)!$$

$$= (n+1)! [1 + (n+1)] - 1$$

$$= (n+1)! (n+2) - 1$$

$$= (n+2)! - 1 = P(n+1)$$

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$$P(1) = 2$$

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$$2 + 4 + 6 + ... + 2n + 2(n+1)$$

$$(n+1)(n+2)$$

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