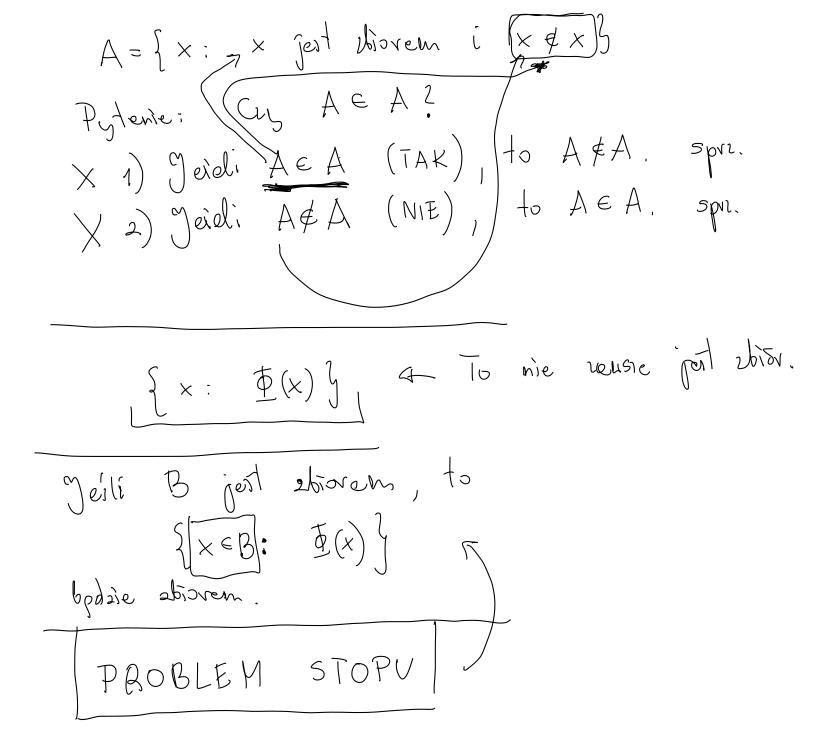


 $\overline{\phi}(x) = x \text{ feit 2 biovern i } [x \notin X].$



Indulcope medernet suna
$$(x) 1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + ... + n^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$n = 1$$
:

$$P = \frac{1 \cdot (1+1)(2+1)}{6} = \frac{6}{6} = 1$$

Niech
$$n \in \mathbb{N}$$
 i wilding le
$$\begin{cases} 1^{2} + 2^{2} + \dots + n^{2} = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \end{cases}$$

Cheens pohored, ie

$$L_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1^{2} + 2^{2} + ... + u^{2}}{L_{n}} + (n+1)^{2} = L_{n} + (n+1)^{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= P_{n} + (n+1)^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} + (n+1)^{2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(n+1)[n(2n+1) + 6(n+1)]}{6} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(n+1)[2n^{2} + n + 6n + 6]}{6} = \frac{(n+1)[2n^{2} + n + 6]}{6} = \frac{(n+1)(2n^{2} + 7n + 6)}{6}$$

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

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

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

$$= 0 \quad \forall$$

$$= 0 \quad \forall$$

$$= 0 \quad \forall$$

•
$$(1+x)^n \ge 1 + nx$$
, $x \ge -1$, $n \ge N$

Nierboność Bohovliego

1) $n=1$
 $(1+x)^1 \ge 1 + 1 \cdot x$
 $1+x \ge 1 + x$

2) Nied $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

 $\Rightarrow (1+x)^n \ge 1 + nx$
 $\Rightarrow (1+x)^{n+1} \ge 1 + (n+1)x$
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 $\Rightarrow (1+x)^n \ge 1 + (n+1)x$
 $\Rightarrow (1+x)^n \ge 1 + (n+1)x$

$$(1 + x)^{n+1} = (1 + x)^{n} \cdot (1 + x) \ge (1 + nx)(1 + x) =$$

$$= 1 + x + nx + nx^{2} = 1 + (n+1)x + nx^{2} \ge$$

$$\geq 1 + (n+1)x$$

2 ASADA INDUKCO)

Zalbing ie dle doublieps nEN ugvæienie p(n) jest idaniem praudilingen lib fattinguym. Meieli

- [1] réalise p(1) jest provég,
 - 2) de douolneg- nEN jeieli zoanie

p(h) jest prandp, to raanse p(h+n) Gest proude, P(L) jest prande de donthego nEN. Vuapa: 1) Zamiest zoan p(1), p(2),... molemn rospetiqued volunie p(m), p(m+2),...

Ala ustalonepo m EZ. $Np. \quad n! > 2^n \quad , \quad n \ge 4$

2) lasada induhés rupelhef: Zælsing ie dle doublieps nEN ugvæienie p(n) jest ideniem prændslugn bb fælsgugm. Meieli 1) réanie p(1) jest prande, 2) de douolneg- nEN jeieli usrysthie where $p(N), p(N), \dots, p(N)$ to realle p(N+N) so proude,

to p(N) jest proude, p(N) jest proude alle doubliness $N \in \mathbb{N}$,