Analysis I - Blatt 1 2.2.: 2 (7) 2 = 3" Satz 1.1.23. gibt uns: (a+6) = Z (2) a 6 (4) Sei nun a = 2 und 6 = 1 dann e-halten wir durch Einsetzen in $(4): (2+1)^n = \frac{n}{2}(n)2^4 - 4$ $(-3) 3^n = \frac{n}{2}(n)2^4$ 2.2.: (a+6+c) = 2 n! a'.b' ch Bew: (a+5+c)) = (a+(6+c)) 1.1.23. 1 1 a (b+c) 1-4 $= \sum_{4=0}^{n} \sum_{j=0}^{n-4} \binom{n}{j} \binom{n-4-j}{3}$ $= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{k! (n-4-j)! \cdot j!} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{n-4-j}{k!} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{n-2j}{k!} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{n-$ Wir suchen zuerst eine Formel für Zii3-(i-1)3: $\frac{7}{120} + \frac{3}{120} + \frac{3}$ = 13+23+...+(n-1)3+ n3-03-13-...-(n-2)3-(n-1)3 = 13 (71)

Beachte num:
$$i^{2} - (i-1)^{3} = 3i^{2} - 3i + 1$$

(1) $i^{2} - i^{2} - (i-1)^{3} = 2i^{2} - 3i + 1$

(2) $i^{2} - i^{2} - (i-1)^{3} = 2i^{2} - 3i + 1$

(3) $i^{2} - i^{2} - i^{2} - i^{2} - 3i + 1$

(4) $i^{2} - i^{2} - i^{2} - i^{2} - 3i + 1$

(5) $i^{2} - 3i^{2} - i^{2} - 3i + 1$

(6) $i^{2} - 3i^{2} - i^{2} - i^$

