

## Matematička indukcija

$$1. \quad 1 + 2 + \dots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

1<sup>0</sup> Baza :

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

$$1 = 1$$

- tvrdnja vrijedi za  $n = 1$

2<sup>0</sup> Pretpostavka:

- pretpostavimo da tvrdnja vrijedi za broj  $n$

$$1 + 2 + \dots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

3<sup>0</sup> Korak:

$$\underbrace{1 + 2 + \dots + n}_{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} + n + 1 = \frac{(n+1)(n+1+1)}{2} = \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2} = \frac{n^2 + 2n + n + 2}{2} = \frac{n^2 + 3n + 2}{2}$$

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

- Dokazali smo da tvrdnja vrijedi za  $n+1$  pa prema principu mat.indukcije vrijedi  $\forall x \in \mathbb{N}$

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

1<sup>0</sup> Baza:

$$1 = 1^2 \Rightarrow 1 = 1 \rightarrow \text{tvrdnja vrijedi za } n=1$$

2<sup>0</sup> Pretpostavka:

- pretpostavimo da tvrdnja vrijedi za broj  $n$

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

3<sup>0</sup> Korak:

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

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

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

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

$$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}$$

$$n^2 + 2n = n^2 + 2n$$

- Dokazali smo da tvrdnja vrijedi za  $n+1$  pa prema principu mat.indukcije vrijedi  $\forall x \in \mathbb{N}$

$$3. \quad 1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4}$$

1<sup>0</sup> Baza:

$$1^3 = \frac{1^2(1+1)^2}{4} \Rightarrow 1 = 1 \rightarrow \text{tvrdnja vrijedi za } n=1$$

2<sup>0</sup> Pretpostavka:

- pretpostavimo da tvrdnja vrijedi za broj  $n$

$$1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4} = \frac{n^4 + 2n^3 + n^2}{4}$$

3<sup>0</sup> Korak:

$$1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3 + (n+1)^3 = \frac{(n+1)^2(n+2)^2}{4}$$

$$1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3 + n^3 + 3n^2 + 3n + 1 = \frac{(n^2 + 2n + 1)(n^2 + 4n + 4)}{4}$$

$$1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3 + n^3 + 3n^2 + 3n + 1 = \frac{n^4 + 4n^3 + 4n^2 + 2n^3 + 8n^2 + 8n + n^2 + 4n + 4}{4}$$

$$1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3 + n^3 + 3n^2 + 3n + 1 = \frac{n^4 + 6n^3 + 13n^2 + 12n + 4}{4}$$



$$\frac{n^4 + 2n^3 + n^2}{4} + n^3 + 3n^2 + 3n + 1 = \frac{n^4 + 6n^3 + 13n^2 + 12n + 4}{4}$$

$$\frac{n^4 + 2n^3 + n^2 + 4n^3 + 12n^2 + 12n + 4}{4} = \frac{n^4 + 6n^3 + 13n^2 + 12n + 4}{4}$$

$$\frac{n^4 + 6n^3 + 13n^2 + 12n + 4}{4} = \frac{n^4 + 6n^3 + 13n^2 + 12n + 4}{4}$$

- Dokazali smo da tvrdnja vrijedi za  $n+1$  pa prema principu mat.indukcije vrijedi  $\forall x \in \mathbb{N}$

4.  $-3 + 3 + 9 + \dots + (6n-9) = 3n^2 - 6n$

1<sup>0</sup> Baza:

$$-3 = 3 \cdot 1^2 - 6 \Rightarrow -3 = -3 \text{ tvrdnja vrijedi za } n=1$$

2<sup>0</sup> Pretpostavka:

- pretpostavimo da tvrdnja vrijedi za broj  $n$

$$-3 + 3 + 9 + \dots + (6n-9) = 3n^2 - 6n$$

3<sup>0</sup> Korak:

$$-3 + 3 + 9 + \dots + (6n-9) + (6(n+1)-9) = 3(n+1)^2 - 6(n+1)$$

$$-3 + 3 + 9 + \dots + (6n-9) + (6n+6-9) = 3n^2 + 6n + 3 - 6n - 6$$



$$3n^2 - 6n + 6n - 3 = 3n^2 - 3$$

$$3n^2 - 3 = 3n^2 - 3$$

- Dokazali smo da tvrdnja vrijedi za  $n+1$  pa prema principu mat.indukcije vrijedi  $\forall x \in \mathbb{N}$

5.  $-1 + 3 + 7 + \dots + (4n-5) = n(2n-3)$

1<sup>0</sup> Baza:

$$-1 = 1(2 \cdot 1 - 3) \Rightarrow -1 = 2 - 3 \Rightarrow -1 = -1 \rightarrow \text{tvrdnja vrijedi za } n=1$$

2<sup>0</sup> Pretpostavka:

- pretpostavimo da tvrdnja vrijedi za broj  $n$   
 $-1 + 3 + 7 + \dots + (4n - 5) = n(2n - 3)$

3<sup>o</sup> Korak:

$$-1 + 3 + 7 + \dots + (4n - 5) + (4n + 4 - 5) = (n + 1) \cdot (2(n + 1) - 3)$$

$$-1 + 3 + 7 + \dots + (4n - 5) + (4n - 1) = 2n^2 + n - 1$$



$$2n^2 - 3n + 4n - 1 = 2n^2 + n - 1$$

$$2n^2 + n - 1 = 2n^2 + n - 1$$

- Dokazali smo da tvrdnja vrijedi za  $n+1$  pa prema principu mat.indukcije vrijedi  $\forall x \in \mathbb{N}$

6.  $-3 - 7 - 11 - \dots - (4n - 1) = -n(2n + 1)$

1<sup>o</sup> Baza:

$$-4n + 1 = -n(2n + 1) \Rightarrow -4 \cdot 1 + 1 = -1(2 \cdot 1 + 1) \Rightarrow -3 = -3 \rightarrow \text{tvrdnja vrijedi za } n=1$$

2<sup>o</sup> Pretpostavka:

- pretpostavimo da tvrdnja vrijedi za broj  $n$   
 $-3 - 7 - 11 - \dots - (4n - 1) = -n(2n + 1)$

3<sup>o</sup> Korak:

$$-3 - 7 - 11 - \dots - (4n - 1) - (4 \cdot (n + 1) - 1) = -(n + 1) \cdot (2(n + 1) + 1)$$



$$-n(2n + 1) - (4n + 3) = -(n + 1)(2n + 3)$$

$$-2n^2 - n - 4n - 3 = -(n + 1)(2n + 3)$$

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

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

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

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

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

- Dokazali smo da tvrdnja vrijedi za  $n+1$  pa prema principu mat.indukcije vrijedi  $\forall x \in \mathbb{N}$

7.  $2 + 7 + 15 + \dots + \frac{1}{2}n(3n + 1) = \frac{1}{2}n(n + 1)^2$

1<sup>o</sup> Baza:

$$\frac{1}{2}n(3n + 1) = \frac{1}{2}n(n + 1)^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot (3 \cdot 1 + 1) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (1 + 1)^2 \Rightarrow 2 = 2 \rightarrow \text{tvrdnja vrijedi za } n=1$$

2<sup>o</sup> Pretpostavka:

- pretpostavimo da tvrdnja vrijedi za broj  $n$

$$2 + 7 + 15 + \dots + \frac{1}{2}n(3n+1) = \frac{1}{2}n(n+1)^2$$

3<sup>0</sup> Korak:

$$\underbrace{2 + 7 + 15 + \frac{1}{2}n(3n+1)} + \frac{1}{2}(n+1)(3n+4) = \frac{1}{2}(n+1)(n+2)^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)^2 + \frac{1}{2}(n+1)(3n+4) = \frac{1}{2}(n+1)(n+2)^2 \quad / \cdot 2$$

$$n(n+1)^2 + (n+1)(3n+4) = (n+1)(n+2)^2$$

$$(n+1) \cdot (n(n+1) + 3n+4) = (n+1)(n+2)^2$$

$$(n+1)(n^2 + n + 3n + 4) = (n+1)(n+2)^2$$

$$(n+1)(n^2 + 4n + 4) = (n+1)(n+2)^2$$

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

- Dokazali smo da tvrdnja vrijedi za  $n+1$  pa prema principu mat.indukcije vrijedi  $\forall x \in \mathbb{N}$

$$8. \frac{1}{1 \cdot 5} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 9} + \dots + \frac{1}{(4n-3)(4n+1)} = \frac{n}{4n+1}$$

1<sup>0</sup> Baza:

$$\frac{1}{(4n-3)(4n+1)} = \frac{n}{4n+1} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1 \cdot 5} = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{5} \rightarrow \text{tvrdnja vrijedi za } n=1$$

2<sup>0</sup> Pretpostavka:

- pretpostavimo da tvrdnja vrijedi za broj  $n$

$$\frac{1}{1 \cdot 5} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 9} + \dots + \frac{1}{(4n-3)(4n+1)} = \frac{n}{4n+1}$$

3<sup>0</sup> Korak:

$$\underbrace{\frac{1}{1 \cdot 5} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 9} + \dots + \frac{1}{(4n-3)(4n+1)}} + \frac{1}{(4(n+1)-3)(4(n+1)+1)} = \frac{n+1}{4(n+1)+1}$$

$$\frac{1}{1 \cdot 5} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 9} + \dots + \frac{1}{(4n-3)(4n+1)} + \frac{1}{(4n+1)(4n+5)} = \frac{n+1}{4n+5}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{n}{4n+1} + \frac{1}{(4n+1)(4n+5)} &= \frac{n+1}{4n+5} \\
\frac{n(4n+5)+1}{(4n+1)(4n+5)} &= \frac{n+1}{4n+5} \\
\frac{4n^2+5n+1}{(4n+1)(4n+5)} &= \frac{n+1}{4n+5} \\
\frac{4n^2+4n+n+1}{(4n+1)(4n+5)} &= \frac{n+1}{4n+5} \\
\frac{4n(n+1)+(n+1)}{(4n+1)(4n+5)} &= \frac{n+1}{4n+5} \\
\frac{(n+1)(4n+1)}{(4n+1)(4n+5)} &= \frac{n+1}{4n+5} \\
\frac{n+1}{4n+5} &= \frac{n+1}{4n+5}
\end{aligned}$$

- Dokazali smo da tvrdnja vrijedi za  $n+1$  pa prema principu mat.indukcije vrijedi  $\forall x \in \mathbb{N}$

9.  $9|4^n + 15n - 1$

1<sup>0</sup> Baza:

$$18:9=2$$

- tvrdnja vrijedi za  $n=1$

2<sup>0</sup> Pretpostavka:

- pretpostavimo da tvrdnja vrijedi za broj  $n$

$$4^n + 15n - 1 = 9k, \forall k \in \mathbb{N}$$

3<sup>0</sup> Korak:

$$4^{n+1} + 15(n+1) - 1 = 4[4^n + 15n - 1] - 45n + 18 = 9(k - 5n + 2)$$

- Broj je djeljiv s 9 pa je tvrdnja dokazana

10.  $\frac{1}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{2^2}{3 \cdot 5} + \frac{3^2}{5 \cdot 7} + \dots + \frac{n^2}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} = \frac{n \cdot (n+1)}{2(2n+1)}$

1<sup>0</sup> Baza:

$$\frac{1^2}{(2-1) \cdot (2+1)} = \frac{2}{2 \cdot 3} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow \text{tvrdnja vrijedi za } n=1$$

2<sup>0</sup> Pretpostavka:

- pretpostavimo da tvrdnja vrijedi za broj  $n$

$$\frac{1}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{2^2}{3 \cdot 5} + \frac{3^2}{5 \cdot 7} + \dots + \frac{n^2}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} = \frac{n \cdot (n+1)}{2(2n+1)}$$

3<sup>0</sup> Korak:

$$\underbrace{\frac{1}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{2^2}{3 \cdot 5} + \frac{3^2}{5 \cdot 7} + \dots + \frac{n^2}{(2n-1)(2n+1)}}_{\text{}} + \frac{(n+1)^2}{(2(n+1)-1)(2(n+1)+1)} = \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2(2n+3)}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Dokazali smo da tvrdnja vrijedi za  $n+1$  pa prema principu mat.indukcije vrijedi  $\forall x \in \mathbb{N}$

### 11. $6|n^3 + 11n$

1<sup>0</sup> Baza:

12:6=2 -> tvrdnja vrijedi za  $n=1$

2<sup>0</sup> Pretpostavka:

- pretpostavimo da tvrdnja vrijedi za broj  $n$

$$6|n^3 + 11n \Leftrightarrow n^3 + 11n = 6k$$

3<sup>0</sup> Korak:

$$(n+1)^3 + 11(n+1) = n^3 + 3n^2 + 3n + 1 + 11n + 11 = n^3 + 11n + 3n^2 + 3n + 1 + 11 =$$

$$(n^3 + 11n) + 3n^2 + 3n + 12 = 6k + 3(n^2 + n + 4) = 6k + 3(n(n+1) + 4) = 6k + 3 \cdot 2l + 12 = 6(k + l + 2)$$

$$6|(n+1)^3 + 11(n+1)$$

- tvrdnja vrijedi za  $n+1$  pa prema principu mat.indukcije vrijedi  $\forall x \in \mathbb{N}$

### 12. $6|2n^3 + 3n^2 + 7n$

1<sup>0</sup> Baza:

12:6=2 -> tvrdnja vrijedi za  $n=1$

2<sup>0</sup> Pretpostavka:

- pretpostavimo da tvrdnja vrijedi za broj  $n$

$$6|2n^3 + 3n^2 + 7n \Leftrightarrow 2n^3 + 3n^2 + 7n = 6k$$

3<sup>0</sup> Korak:

$$6|2(n+1)^3 + 3(n+1)^2 + 7(n+1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2(n+1)^3 + 3(n+1)^2 + 7(n+1) &= 2(n^3 + 3n^2 + 3n + 1) + 3(n^2 + 2n + 1) + 7(n+1) = \\ &= 2n^3 + 6n^2 + 6n + 2 + 3n^2 + 6n + 3 + 7n + 7 = 2n^3 + 9n^2 + 19n + 12 = \\ &= (2n^3 + 3n^2 + 7n) + 6n^2 + 12n + 12 = 6k + 6n^2 + 12n + 12 = 6k + 6(n^2 + 2n + 2) = \\ &= 6(k + n^2 + 2n + 2) \end{aligned}$$

$$6|2n^3 + 3n^2 + 7n$$

- tvrdnja vrijedi za  $n+1$  pa prema principu mat.indukcije vrijedi  $\forall x \in \mathbb{N}$

$$13. 9|7^n + 3n - 1$$

1<sup>o</sup> Baza:

9:9=1 - > tvrdnja vrijedi za  $n=1$

2<sup>o</sup> Pretpostavka:

- pretpostavimo da tvrdnja vrijedi za broj  $n$

$$9|7^n + 3n - 1 \Leftrightarrow 7^n + 3n - 1 = 9k \Rightarrow 7^n = 9k - 3n + 1$$

3<sup>o</sup> Korak:

$$9|7^{n+1} + 3(n+1) - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} 7^n \cdot 7 + 3n + 3 - 1 &= 7^n \cdot 7 + 3n + 2 = 7 \cdot (9k - 3n + 1) + 3n + 2 = \\ &= 63k - 21n + 7 + 3n + 2 = 63k - 18n + 9 = 9(7k - 2n + 1) \end{aligned}$$

- tvrdnja vrijedi za  $n+1$  pa prema principu mat.indukcije vrijedi  $\forall x \in \mathbb{N}$

$$14. 11|6^{2n} + 3^{n+2} + 3^n$$

1<sup>o</sup> Baza:

66:11=6 - > tvrdnja vrijedi za  $n=1$

2<sup>o</sup> Pretpostavka:

- pretpostavimo da tvrdnja vrijedi za broj  $n$

$$11|6^{2n} + 3^{n+2} + 3^n \Leftrightarrow 6^{2n} + 3^{n+2} + 3^n = 11k \Rightarrow 6^{2n} = 11k - 3^{n+2} - 3^n$$

3<sup>o</sup> Korak:

$$11|6^{2(n+1)} + 3^{(n+1)+2} + 3^{n+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6^{2n+2} + 3^{n+3} + 3^{n+1} &= 6^{2n} \cdot 6^2 + 3^n \cdot 3^3 + 3^n \cdot 3 = 6^{2n} \cdot 36 + 27 \cdot 3^n + 3 \cdot 3^n = 36 \cdot 6^{2n} + 30 \cdot 3^n = \\ &= 36 \cdot (11k - 3^{n+2} - 3^n) + 30 \cdot 3^n = 36(11k - 10 \cdot 3^n) + 30 \cdot 3^n = 396k - 360 \cdot 3^n + 30 \cdot 3^n = \\ &= 396k - 330 \cdot 3^n = 11(36k - 30 \cdot 3^n) \end{aligned}$$

- tvrdnja vrijedi za  $n+1$  pa prema principu mat.indukcije vrijedi  $\forall x \in \mathbb{N}$

$$15. 64|3^{2n+1} + 40n - 67$$

1<sup>o</sup> Baza:

0:64=0 - > tvrdnja vrijedi za  $n=1$

2<sup>o</sup> Pretpostavka:

- pretpostavimo da tvrdnja vrijedi za broj  $n$

$$64|3^{2n+1} + 40n - 67 \Leftrightarrow 3^{2n+1} + 40n - 67 = 64k \Rightarrow 3^{2n+1} = 64k + 67 - 40n \Rightarrow$$

$$3 \cdot 3^{2n} = 64k + 67 - 40n \Rightarrow 3^{2n} = \frac{64k - 40n + 67}{3}$$

3<sup>0</sup> Korak:

$$64|3^{2(n+1)+1} + 40(n+1) - 67$$

$$3^{2n+3} + 40n + 40 - 67 = 3^{2n} \cdot 3^3 + 40n - 27 = 27 \cdot 3^{2n} + 40n - 27 =$$

$$= 27 \cdot \left( \frac{64k - 40n + 67}{3} \right) + 40n - 27 = 9(64k - 40n + 67) + 40n - 27 =$$

$$= 576k + 603 - 360n + 40n - 27 = 576k + 576 - 320n = 64(9k + 9 - 5n)$$

- tvrdnja vrijedi za  $n+1$  pa prema principu mat.indukcije vrijedi  $\forall x \in \mathbb{N}$

16.  $3^n > 2^n + 3n$ , za  $n \geq 3$

1<sup>0</sup> Baza:

$n=3$

$27 > 17$  - > tvrdnja vrijedi za  $n=3$

2<sup>0</sup> Pretpostavka:

- pretpostavimo da tvrdnja vrijedi za broj  $n$

$$3^n > 2^n + 3n / \cdot 2$$

$$2 \cdot 3^n > 2^{n+1} + 6n - \text{zbrajamo}$$

3<sup>0</sup> Korak:

$$3^{n+1} > 2^{n+1} + 3(n+1)$$

$$3^n \cdot 3 > 2^n \cdot 2 + 3n + 3 \Rightarrow 3^n > 3 - \text{zbrajamo}$$

$$3 \cdot 3^n > 2^{n+1} + 6n + 3$$

$$3^{n+1} < 2^{n+1} + 3(n+1) + 3n - \text{zanemarimo}$$

$$3^{n+1} > 2^{n+1} + 3(n+1)$$

- tvrdnja vrijedi za  $n+1$  pa prema principu mat.indukcije vrijedi  $\forall x \in \mathbb{N}$

17.  $100|(7+7^2+7^3+7^4+\dots+7^{4n})$

1<sup>0</sup> Baza:

$2800:100=28$  - > tvrdnja vrijedi za  $n=1$

2<sup>0</sup> Pretpostavka:

- pretpostavimo da tvrdnja vrijedi za broj  $n$

$$100|(7+7^2+7^3+7^4+\dots+7^{4n}) \Leftrightarrow 7+7^2+7^3+7^4+\dots+7^{4n} = 100k \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 7^{4n} = 100k - 7 - 7^2 - 7^3 - 7^4$$

3<sup>0</sup> Korak:

$$100|7+7^2+7^3+7^4+\dots+7^{4n}+7^{4n+4}$$

$$7+7^2+7^3+7^4+\dots+7^{4n}+7^{4n+1}+7^{4n+2}+7^{4n+3}+7^{4n+4} = 100k + 7^{4n}(7+7^2+7^3+7^4) =$$

$$= 100k + 7^{4n} \cdot 2800 = 100(k + 28 \cdot 7^{4n})$$

- tvrdnja vrijedi za  $n+1$  pa prema principu mat.indukcije vrijedi  $\forall x \in \mathbb{N}$

18.  $17 | 6^{2n} + 1^n - 2^{n+1}$

1<sup>0</sup> Baza:

$51:17=3$  - > tvrdnja vrijedi za  $n=1$

2<sup>0</sup> Pretpostavka:

- pretpostavimo da tvrdnja vrijedi za broj  $n$



$$17|6^{2n} + 19^n - 2^{n+1} \Leftrightarrow 6^{2n} + 19^n - 2^{n+1} = 17k \Rightarrow 6^{2n} = 17k - 19^n + 2^{n+1}$$

3<sup>0</sup> Korak:

$$17|6^{2(n+1)} + 19^{n+1} - 2^{n+1+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6^{2n+2} + 19^{n+1} - 2^{2+2} &= 6^{2n} \cdot 6^2 + 19^n \cdot 19 - 2^n \cdot 2^2 = 36 \cdot 6^{2n} + 19^n \cdot 19 - 2^n \cdot 4 = \\ &= 36(17k - 19^n + 2^{n+1}) + 19^n \cdot 19 - 2^n \cdot 4 = 612k - 36 \cdot 19^n + 36 \cdot 2^n \cdot 2 + 19 \cdot 19^n - 4 \cdot 2^n = \\ &= 612k - 17 \cdot 19^n + 68 \cdot 2^n = 17(36k - 19^n + 4 \cdot 2^n) \end{aligned}$$

- tvrdnja vrijedi za n+1 pa prema principu mat.indukcije vrijedi  $\forall x \in \mathbb{N}$

$$19. 17|2^{5n+3} + 5^n \cdot 3^{n+2}$$

1<sup>0</sup> Baza:

391:17=23- > tvrdnja vrijedi za n=1

2<sup>0</sup> Pretpostavka:

- pretpostavimo da tvrdnja vrijedi za broj n

$$17|2^{5n+3} + 5^n \cdot 3^{n+2} \Leftrightarrow 2^{5n+3} + 5^n \cdot 3^{n+2} = 17k \Rightarrow 2^{5n} \cdot 2^3 + 5^n \cdot 3^n \cdot 3^2 = 17k \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 8 \cdot 2^{5n} + 9 \cdot 15^n = 17k \Rightarrow 2^{5n} = \frac{17k - 9 \cdot 15^n}{8}$$

3<sup>0</sup> Korak:

$$17|2^{5(n+1)+3} + 5^{n+1} \cdot 3^{n+1+2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2^{5n+8} + 5^{n+1} \cdot 3^{n+3} &= 2^{5n} \cdot 2^8 + 5^n \cdot 5 \cdot 3^n \cdot 3^3 = 256 \cdot 2^{5n} + 135 \cdot 5^n \cdot 3^n = 256 \cdot 2^{5n} + 135 \cdot 15^n = \\ &= 256 \cdot \frac{17k - 9 \cdot 15^n}{8} + 135 \cdot 15^n = 32 \cdot (17k - 9 \cdot 15^n) + 135 \cdot 15^n = 544k - 288 \cdot 15^n + 135 \cdot 15^n = \\ &= 544k - 153 \cdot 15^n = 17 \cdot (32k - 9 \cdot 15^n) \end{aligned}$$

- tvrdnja vrijedi za n+1 pa prema principu mat.indukcije vrijedi  $\forall x \in \mathbb{N}$

$$20. n^3 > 3n + 3 \text{ za } n \geq 3$$

1<sup>0</sup> Baza:

n=3

27>12 - > tvrdnja vrijedi za n=3

2<sup>0</sup> Pretpostavka:

- pretpostavimo da tvrdnja vrijedi za broj n

$$n^3 > 3n + 3$$

3<sup>0</sup> Korak:

$$(n+1)^3 > 3(n+1) + 3$$

$$n^3 + 3n^2 + 3n + 1 > 3n + 3 + 3$$

$$\begin{cases} n^3 > 3n + 3 \\ 3n^2 + 3n + 1 > 3 \end{cases}$$

$$n^3 + 3n^2 + 3n + 1 > 3n + 6$$

- tvrdnja vrijedi za n+1 pa prema principu mat.indukcije vrijedi  $\forall x \in \mathbb{N}$

$$21. \sin x + \sin 2x + \sin 3x + \dots + \sin nx = \frac{\sin \frac{n+1}{2}x}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} \cdot \sin \frac{nx}{2}$$

1<sup>0</sup> Baza:

$$\sin x = \frac{\sin \frac{2}{2}x}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} \cdot \sin \frac{x}{2} \Rightarrow \sin x = \sin x \rightarrow \text{tvrdnja vrijedi za } n=1$$

2<sup>0</sup> Pretpostavka:

- pretpostavimo da tvrdnja vrijedi za broj  $n$

$$\sin x + \sin 2x + \sin 3x + \dots + \sin nx = \frac{\sin \frac{n+1}{2}x}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} \cdot \sin \frac{nx}{2}$$

3<sup>0</sup> Korak:

$$\underbrace{\sin x + \sin 2x + \sin 3x + \dots + \sin nx} + \sin(n+1)x = \frac{\sin \frac{n+2}{2}x}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} \cdot \sin \frac{(n+1)x}{2}$$

$$\frac{\sin \frac{n+1}{2}x}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} \cdot \sin \frac{nx}{2} + \sin(n+1)x = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \left[ \cos \left( \frac{n+2}{2}x - \frac{(n+1)x}{2} \right) - \cos \left( \frac{n+2}{2}x + \frac{(n+1)x}{2} \right) \right]}{\sin \frac{x}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2} \left[ \cos \left( \frac{n+1}{2}x - \frac{nx}{2} \right) - \cos \left( \frac{n+1}{2}x + \frac{nx}{2} \right) \right] + \sin(n+1)x \cdot \sin \frac{x}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \left( \cos \frac{x}{2} - \cos \frac{x(2n+3)}{2} \right)}{\sin \frac{x}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2} \left[ \cos \frac{x}{2} - \cos \frac{x(2n+1)}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \cos \left( (n+1)x - \frac{x}{2} \right) - \cos \left( (n+1)x + \frac{x}{2} \right) \right]}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \left( \cos \frac{x}{2} - \cos \frac{x(2n+3)}{2} \right)}{\sin \frac{x}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{x(2n+1)}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{x(2n+1)}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{x(2n+3)}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \left( \cos \frac{x}{2} - \cos \frac{x(2n+3)}{2} \right)}{\sin \frac{x}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2} \left( \cos \frac{x}{2} - \cos \frac{x(2n+3)}{2} \right)}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \left( \cos \frac{x}{2} - \cos \frac{x(2n+3)}{2} \right)}{\sin \frac{x}{2}}$$

$$22. 11|3^{2n+2} + 2^{6n+1}$$

1<sup>0</sup> Baza:

209:11=19 - > tvrdnja vrijedi za  $n=1$

2<sup>0</sup> Pretpostavka:

- pretpostavimo da tvrdnja vrijedi za broj  $n$

$$11|3^{2n+2} + 2^{6n+1} \Leftrightarrow 3^{2n+2} + 2^{6n+1} = 11k$$

3<sup>0</sup> Korak:

$$11|3^{2(n+1)+2} + 2^{6(n+1)+1}$$

$$3^{2(n+1)+2} + 2^{6(n+1)+1} = 3^{2n+4} + 2^{6n+7} = 3^{2n+2} \cdot 3^2 + 2^{6n+1} \cdot 2^6 =$$

$$= 9 \cdot 3^{2n+2} + 9 \cdot 2^{6n+1} + 55 \cdot 2^{6n+1} = 9 \cdot (3^{2n+2} + 2^{6n+1}) + 55 \cdot 2^{6n+1} =$$

$$= 9 \cdot 11k + 5 \cdot 11 \cdot 2^{6n+1} = 9 \cdot 11k + 11 \cdot (5 \cdot 2^{6n+1}) = 9 \cdot 11k + 11l = 11(9k + l)$$

- tvrdnja vrijedi za  $n+1$  pa prema principu mat.indukcije vrijedi  $\forall x \in \mathbb{N}$