a) $(x+1)(x-1) = x^2-1$

caso base

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

$(2)(0) = 0$

$0 = 0$

caso inductivo

$(x+1+1)(x+1-1) \stackrel{?}{=} (x+1)^2-1$

$(x+2)(x) = x^2+2x+1-1$

$x^2+2x = x^2+2x$

b) $(x-1)^2 = x^2-2x+1$

~~$x^2+2x+1 = x^2+2x+1$~~

caso base

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

$0^2 = 1-2+1$

$0 \neq 0$

$1 =$

$(x+1-1)^2 = (x+1)^2-2(x+1)+1$

$x^2 = x^2+2x+1-2x-2+1$

$x^2 = x^2$