

Beweise folgende Aussagen mittels vollständiger Induktion

1) $n^2 + n$ ist gerade

$$\text{IA: } \underline{n=1}$$
$$1^2 + 1 = 2$$

$$\text{IS: } \underline{n \rightarrow n+1}$$
$$(n+1)^2 + (n+1) = (n^2 + 2n + 1) + (n+1) = n^2 + 3n + 2$$
$$= (n^2 + n) + 2n + 2 = (n^2 + n) + 2(n+1)$$

Beide Summanden sind durch 2 teilbar.

2) $\sum_{i=1}^n (2i - 1) = n^2$

$$\text{IA: } \underline{n=1}$$
$$\sum_{i=1}^1 (2i - 1) = 2 \cdot 1 - 1 = 1 = 1^2 = n^2$$

$$\text{IS: } \underline{n \rightarrow n+1}$$

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

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

$$\text{IA: } \underline{n=1}$$
$$\prod_{i=1}^1 4^i = 4^1 = 4 = 2^2 = 2^{1(1+1)} = 2^{n(n+1)}$$

$$\text{IS: } \underline{n \rightarrow n+1}$$

$$\prod_{i=1}^{n+1} 4^i = \prod_{i=1}^n (4^i) \cdot 4^{n+1} = 2^{n(n+1)} \cdot 2^{2(n+1)} = 2^{(n+1)(n+2)}$$

4) $n^2 - 2n - 1 > 0$ für $n \geq 3$

IA: $n=3$

$$n^2 - 2n - 1 = 3^2 - 2 \cdot 3 - 1 = 9 - 6 - 1 = 2 \geq 0$$

IS: $n \rightarrow n+1$

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

Beide Summanden sind größer 0.

5) $n^3 + 2n$ ist durch 3 teilbar

IA: $n=1$

$$n^3 + 2n = 1^3 + 2 \cdot 1 = 1 + 2 = 3 \quad \text{durch 3 teilbar}$$

IS: $n \rightarrow n+1$

$$\begin{aligned}(n+1)^3 + 2(n+1) &= n^3 + 3n^2 + 3n + 1 + 2n + 2 \\ &= n^3 + 3n^2 + 5n + 3 = (n^3 + 2n) + (3n^2 + 3n + 3) \\ &= (n^3 + 2n) + 3(n^2 + n + 1)\end{aligned}$$

Beide Summanden sind durch 3 teilbar.

6) $\sum_{i=1}^n (4i - 1) = 2n^2 + n$

IA: $n=1$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (4i - 1) = 4 - 1 = 3 = 2 + 1 = 2n^2 + n$$

IS: $n \rightarrow n+1$

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (4i - 1) &= \sum_{i=1}^n (4i - 1) + 4(n+1) - 1 = 2n^2 + n + 4n + 3 \\ &= 2(n+1)^2 + (n+1)\end{aligned}$$