

$$\begin{aligned}
 \underline{1.1.5e} \quad & 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{27} + \frac{1}{81} - \frac{1}{243} \\
 & = 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{3^3} + \frac{1}{3^4} - \frac{1}{3^5} \\
 & = \sum_{k=0}^5 \frac{1}{(-3)^k}
 \end{aligned}$$

1.1.8a Störsummen entkoppeln

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sum_{k=3}^7 (k+3) a^{k+3} \\
 & = \sum_{k=0}^{10} k a^k
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Leftrightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{11} \frac{1}{2k+2} &= \sum_{k=1}^{11} \frac{1}{2(k+1)} \\
 &= \sum_{k=2}^{12} \frac{1}{2k}
 \end{aligned}$$

Probe mit $k = k+3$

$$k=3 \Rightarrow k = -3+3 = 0$$

$$k=7 \Rightarrow k = 7+3 = 10$$

Probe mit $k = k+1$

$$k=1 \Rightarrow k = 1+1 = 2$$

$$k=11 \Rightarrow k = 11+1 = 12$$

1.2.4 Vis ved induksjon at

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

Tester for $n=1$

VS

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

HS

$$\frac{1}{1+1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

OK

Antar at påstanden holder for $n=1, 2, 3, \dots, k$

ders. $\sum_{i=1}^k \frac{1}{i(i+1)} = \frac{k}{k+1}$ (*)

Vi vil vise at likheten stemmer for $k+1$

ders. $\sum_{i=1}^{k+1} \frac{1}{i(i+1)} = \frac{k+1}{k+2}$

Bygges på venstresiden

$$\sum_{i=1}^{k+1} \frac{1}{i(i+1)} = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{1}{i(i+1)} + \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+1+1)} = \frac{k}{k+1} + \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+2)}$$

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

1.2.6 Påstand: $n(n^2+5)$ er delbar med 6 for alle $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$n=1$ $1(1^2+5)=6$ er delbar med 6, så OK

Anta at påstanden holder for $n=1, 2, 3, \dots, k$

ders. at $k(k^2+5)$ er delbar med 6.

Vil vise at $(k+1)(k+1)^2+5$ er delbar med 6.

$$\begin{aligned} (k+1)(k+1)^2+5 &= (k+1)(k^2+2k+1+5) = k(k^2+2k+1+5) + k^2+2k+1+5 \\ &= k(k^2+5) + 2k^2+k + k^2+2k+1+5 = k(k^2+5) + 3k^2+3k+6 \\ &= k(k^2+5) + 3(k(k+1)+2) = k(k^2+5) + 3k(k+1) + 6 \end{aligned}$$

Vi har at $k(k^2+5)$ er delbar med 6 per antagelse.

Videre er 6 delbar med 6. Hvis k er et partall

kan k skrives som $k=2a$ $a \in \mathbb{N}$. Da er $3 \cdot 2a(2a+1) = 6a(2a+1)$

delbar med 6. Hvis k er et oddetall er $k+1$ et partall og vi bruker det samme argumentet.

Ekstraopgave

Vis ved induktion at

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

Test for $n=1$ VS

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

HS

$$\frac{(-1)^{1+1} 1(1+1)}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \quad \text{OK}$$

Antag at påstanden holder for $n=1, \dots, k$

$$\text{dvs.} \quad \sum_{i=1}^k (-1)^{i+1} i^2 = \frac{(-1)^{k+1} k(k+1)}{2} \quad (*)$$

Vil vise at påstanden holder for $k+1$

$$\text{dvs.} \quad \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} (-1)^{i+1} i^2 = \frac{(-1)^{k+2} (k+1)(k+2)}{2}$$

Skaber vi venstre side

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

$(-1)(-1) = 1$
 Trisles.