

MATEMATIČKA INDUKCIJA

1, $n=1$ ✓

2, pp. do krdenje važi za $n=k$

1 pokazemo do važi za $n=k+1$

① Dokazati da je $1+2+3+\dots+n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

1, $n=1$

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

$$1 = \frac{1 \cdot 2}{2} \quad \checkmark$$

2, Pretpostavimo da je krdenje tačno

za $n=k$, ^{pp.} tj. do važi do je \swarrow važi

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

1. Pokazemo da važi za $n=k+1$, tj. pokazemo da važi:

TRUFA

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

DOKAZ →

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

$$1+2+3+\dots+k+k+1 =$$

↓

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

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

✓

③ DOKAZATI DA JE $5 + 8 + 11 + \dots + (3n+2) = \frac{n(3n+7)}{2}$

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

$5 = \frac{10}{2} \checkmark$

2, pp. do krigeenje važi za $n=k$, tj.

do je $5 + 8 + 11 + \dots + (3k+2) = \frac{k(3k+7)}{2}$
važi

1 dokazujemo da važi za $n=k+1$, tj.

do važi:

$5 + 8 + 11 + \dots + (3k+2) + (3(k+1)+2) = \frac{(k+1)(3(k+1)+7)}{2} = \frac{3k^2 + 13k + 10}{2}$

4) sredimo

TRERKA

$5 + 8 + 11 + \dots + (3k+2) + (3k+5) = \frac{(k+1)(3k+10)}{2}$ ✓

dokaz

$5 + 8 + 11 + \dots + (3k+2) + (3k+5) =$

$= \frac{k(3k+7)}{2} + (3k+5) =$

$= \frac{k(3k+7) + 2(3k+5)}{2}$

$= \frac{3k^2 + 7k + 6k + 10}{2} =$

$= \frac{3k^2 + 13k + 10}{2}$

$3k^2 + 13k + 10 = 0$

$k_{1,2} = \frac{-13 \pm \sqrt{169 - 120}}{2}$

$= \frac{-13 \pm 7}{2} = \begin{cases} -1 \\ -\frac{10}{2} \end{cases}$

$$\frac{3k^2 + 13k + 10}{2} = \frac{3(k - (-1))(k - (-\frac{10}{3}))}{2}$$

$$= \frac{3(k+1)(k+\frac{10}{3})}{2} = \frac{(k+1)(3k+10)}{2} \quad \checkmark$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

x_1, x_2 - RAÍZES

$$ax^2 + bx + c = a(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$$

③ DOKAZATI DA JE $5^{n-1} + 2^n$ DELJIVO SA 3.
(TO SE PIŠE $3 \mid 5^{n-1} + 2^n$)

1, $n=1$ $5^{1-1} + 2^1 = 1 + 2 = 3$ $3 \mid 3$

2) pp. do za $n=k$ VAŽI $3 \mid 5^{k-1} + 2^k$, TO ZNOC) DO SE

$$5^{k-1} + 2^k = 3 \cdot m, \quad m \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\hookrightarrow 5^{k-1} = 3m - 2^k$$

1 pokazujemo do VAŽI ZA $n=k+1$, tj.

$$3 \mid 5^{k+1-1} + 2^{k+1}$$

POKAZ:

$$5^{k+1-1} + 2^{k+1} = 5 \cdot 5^{k-1} + 2 \cdot 2^k = 5 \cdot (3m - 2^k) + 2 \cdot 2^k$$
$$= 5 \cdot 3m - 5 \cdot 2^k + 2 \cdot 2^k = 5 \cdot 3m - 3 \cdot 2^k = 3 \cdot (5m - 2^k)$$

✓✓

(4) DOKAZATI $9 \mid 7^n + 3n - 1$

1, $n=1$ $7^1 + 3 \cdot 1 - 1 = 9 \checkmark 9 \mid 9$

2, pop. do tvrdenja važi za $n=k$, tj. $9 \mid 7^k + 3k - 1$. To znači da je $7^k + 3k - 1 = 9 \cdot m$, $m \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow 7^k = 9m - 3k + 1$

Dokazujemo da tvrdenje važi za $n=k+1$, tj. da važi da $9 \mid 7^{k+1} + 3(k+1) - 1$.

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