

1.1.5

$$e) 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{27} + \frac{1}{81} - \frac{1}{243}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \curvearrowright & \curvearrowright & \curvearrowright \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \end{array}$$

$$\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^0 \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^1 \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^3 \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^4 \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^5$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^s \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^k = \sum_{k=0}^s \frac{(-1)^k}{3^k}$$

1.1.6 a

$$\sum_{k=0}^8 (2k+3)$$

(oddetall fra 3, til 19)

$$= \sum_{n=1}^9 (2(n-1)+3) = \sum_{n=1}^9 (2n-2+3) = \underline{\underline{\sum_{n=1}^9 (2n+1)}}$$

$$n = k+1 \Leftrightarrow k = n-1$$

1.2.5

$P_n: n^5 - n$ er delelig med 5

$P_1: 1^5 - 1 = 0$, som er delelig med 5.

Anta vi har vist P_1, \dots, P_n . Vi skal nå vise at også

P_{n+1} er sann:

$$(n+1)^5 - (n+1) = \underline{n^5} + \underline{5n^4} + \underline{10n^3} + \underline{10n^2} + \underline{5n} + \underline{1} - (\underline{n} + \underline{1})$$

$$= \underline{n^5} - \underline{n} + 5n^4 + 10n^3 + 10n^2 + 5n$$

$$= \underbrace{n^5 - n}_{\text{delelig med 5}} + \underbrace{5(n^4 + 2n^3 + 2n^2 + n)}_{\text{delelig med 5}}$$

derfor er også $(n+1)^5 - (n+1)$ delelig med 5,
slik at P_{n+1} også er sann.

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 1.2.10 & & \\
 a) & \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 1+3 \\ 1+3+5 \\ 1+3+5+7 \\ 1+3+5+7+9 \end{array} & = \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 4 \\ 9 \\ 16 \\ 25 \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} n=1 \\ n=2 \\ n=3 \\ n=4 \\ n=5 \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \text{det } n\text{'te oddetallet:} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ 2k-1 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

a) hypotese: $P_n: \sum_{k=1}^n (2k-1) = n^2$

b) $P_1: \begin{array}{l} VS = 1 \\ HS = 1 \end{array}$

anta P_1, P_2, \dots, P_n er vist å være sanne. Vi viser P_{n+1} :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} (2k-1) &= \sum_{k=1}^n (2k-1) + 2(n+1)-1 \\
 &= \underbrace{n^2}_{P_n} + 2n + 2 - 1 = n^2 + 2n + 1 = (n+1)^2 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{P_{n+1} \text{ også sann}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

1.2.11

$$f(x) = e^{x^2}$$

$$P_n: f^{(n)}(x) = p_n(x) e^{x^2}, \text{ med } p_n \text{ et } n\text{-te grads pol.}$$

$$P_1: f'(x) = 2x e^{x^2} = p_1(x) e^{x^2}, \text{ der } p_1(x) = 2x \text{ er et } \\ \text{første grads polynom.}$$

Anta vi har vist P_1, P_2, \dots, P_n (dvs. at $f^{(n)}(x) = p_n(x) e^{x^2}$)
 P_n n 'te grad.

$$P_{n+1}: f^{(n+1)}(x) = (f^{(n)}(x))' = (p_n(x) e^{x^2})' \\ = p_n'(x) e^{x^2} + p_n(x) 2x e^{x^2} \text{ (derivert et produkt, kjerneregel)}$$

$$= \underbrace{(p_n'(x))}_{\text{grad } n-1} + \underbrace{2x p_n(x)}_{\text{grad } n+1} e^{x^2} = \underbrace{p_{n+1}(x)}_{\text{grad } n+1} e^{x^2}$$

som viser at P_{n+1} er sann (i siste overgang definerer jeg
 $p_{n+1}(x) := p_n'(x) + 2x p_n(x)$)