

Induksioni matematik

Me anë të induksionit matematik vërtetohet saktësia e shumë pohimeve, të cilat shprehen me anë të numrave natyrorë.

Le të jetë $P(n)$ -një polinom në bashkësinë e numrave natyrorë (\mathbb{N}). Themi se pohimi i tillë ulen për qdo numër natyror ($\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$), nëse ai plotëson këto kushte:

1° Provohet vërtetësia e pohimit $P(n)$, për $n=1, n=2, n=3, \dots$

2° Supozohet se ulen për $n=k$

3° Vërtetohet se ulen për $n=k+1$.

Shembull: Me anë të induksionit matematik, të vërtetohen identitetet:

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

Zgjidhje:

1° Për $n=1$: $1 = \frac{1(1+1)}{2}$ Për $n=2$: $1+2 = \frac{2(2+1)}{2}$

$1 = 1 \rightarrow P(1)$ isaktë

$3 = 3 \rightarrow P(2)$
isaktë

2° Supozojmë se ulen për $n=k$, d.m.th.:

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

3° Vërtetojmë se ulen për $n=k+1$, atëherë

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

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

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

$$\frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{2} = \frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{2} \rightarrow P(n) \text{ isaktë për } n=k+1.$$

Mëqë plotësohen kushtet $1^{\circ}-3^{\circ}$, atëherë $P(n)$ isaktë $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$.

$$b) 1+3+5+\dots+(2n-1)=n^2$$

Zaqidhje:

$$1^\circ \text{ P}\ddot{\text{e}}\text{r } n=1: 1=\underline{1^2}$$

$$1=1 \rightarrow P(1) \text{ i sakt}\ddot{\text{e}}$$

$$\text{P}\ddot{\text{e}}\text{r } n=2: 1+3=2^2$$

$$4=4 \rightarrow P(2) \text{ i sakt}\ddot{\text{e}}$$

2° Supozojm\`e se vlen p\`er $n=k$, ol.m.th.:

$$1+3+5+\dots+(2k-1)=k^2$$

3° V\`ertetojm\`e se vlen p\`er $n=k+1$, at\`ehere"

$$1+3+5+\dots+(2k-1)+[2(k+1)-1]=(k+1)^2$$

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

$$k^2+2k+1=k^2+2k+1 \rightarrow P(n) \text{ i sakt}\ddot{\text{e}}$$

p\`er $n=k+1$.

Meg\`e plot\`esohen kushtet $1^\circ - 3^\circ$, at\`ehere"
 $P(n)$ i sakt\ddot{\text{e}} $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$.

$$c) 1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

Zgħidha:

1° Pēr $n=1$:

$$1^2 = \frac{1(1+1)(2 \cdot 1 + 1)}{6}$$

$$1 = \frac{6}{6}$$

$$1 = 1 \rightarrow p(1) \text{ i sakċett}$$

Pēr $n=2$:

$$1^2 + 2^2 = \frac{2(2+1)(2 \cdot 2 + 1)}{6}$$

$$5 = \frac{30}{6}$$

$$5 = 5 \rightarrow p(2) \text{ i sakċett}$$

2° Supozojm ċe u l-vlen pēr $n=k$, atēher:

$$1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + k^2 = \frac{k(k+1)(2k+1)}{6}$$

3° Vértejja se u l-vlen pēr $n=k+1$, atēher:

$$\underbrace{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + k^2}_{\frac{k(k+1)(2k+1)}{6}} + (k+1)^2 = \frac{(k+1)(k+2)(2(k+1)+1)}{6}$$

$$\frac{k(k+1)(2k+1)}{6} + (k+1)^2 = \frac{(k+1)(k+2)(2k+3)}{6}$$

$$\frac{k(k+1)(2k+1) + 6(k+1)^2}{6} = \frac{(k+1)(k+2)(2k+3)}{6}$$

$$\frac{(k+1)[k(2k+1) + 6(k+1)]}{6} = \frac{(k+1)(2k^2+3k+4k+6)}{6}$$

$$\frac{(k+1)(2k^2+7k+6)}{6} = \frac{(k+1)(2k^2+7k+6)}{6}$$

$$\frac{(k+1)(2k^2+7k+6)}{6} = \frac{(k+1)(2k^2+7k+6)}{6}$$

Megħiġi plot-ċessien kusħtet 1° - 3°, atēher
 $p(n)$ i sakċett pēr $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$.

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

1° Pēr $n=1$:

$$\frac{1}{1 \cdot 3} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 1 + 1}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow p(1) \text{ i saktē}$$

Pēr $n=2$:

$$\frac{1}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 5} = \frac{2}{2 \cdot 2 + 1}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{15} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\frac{2}{5} = \frac{2}{5} \rightarrow p(2) \text{ i saktē}$$

2° Supozojmē se vlen pēr $n=k$, d.m.th.:

$$\frac{1}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 5} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 7} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2k-1)(2k+1)} = \frac{k}{2k+1}$$

3° Vērtētojimē se vlen pēr $n=k+1$, atēherē:

$$\underbrace{\frac{1}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 5} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 7} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2k-1)(2k+1)}}_{\frac{k}{2k+1}} + \frac{1}{[2(k+1)-1][2(k+1)+1]} = \frac{k+1}{2(k+1)+1}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{k+1}{2k+3} = \frac{k+1}{2k+3} \rightarrow p(n) \text{ i saktē pēr } n=k+1.$$

Meqē plotesohen kushtet 1° - 3°, atēherē $p(n)$
i saktē pēr $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$.

$$e) \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3^2} + \frac{3}{3^3} + \dots + \frac{n}{3^n} = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{2n+3}{4 \cdot 3^n}$$

1° Pēr $n=1$:

$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{2 \cdot 1 + 3}{4 \cdot 3^1}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow p(1) \text{ i saktē}$$

Pēr $n=2$:

$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3^2} = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{2 \cdot 2 + 3}{4 \cdot 3^2}$$

$$\frac{\cancel{\frac{1}{3}}}{3} = \frac{5}{3} \rightarrow p(2) \text{ i saktē}$$

2° Supozojmē se vlen pēr $n=k$, d.m.th.

$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3^2} + \frac{3}{3^3} + \dots + \frac{k}{3^k} = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{2 \cdot k + 3}{4 \cdot 3^k}$$

3° Vērtetojmē se vlen pēr $n=k+1$, atēherē

$$\underbrace{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3^2} + \frac{3}{3^3} + \dots + \frac{k}{3^k}}_{\frac{3}{4} - \frac{2k+3}{4 \cdot 3^k}} + \frac{k+1}{3^{k+1}} = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{2(k+1)+3}{4 \cdot 3^{k+1}}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} - \frac{2k+3}{4 \cdot 3^k} + \frac{k+1}{3^{k+1}} = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{2k+2+3}{4 \cdot 3^{k+1}}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} - \frac{2k+3}{4 \cdot 3^k} + \frac{k+1}{3^k \cdot 3} = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{2k+5}{4 \cdot 3^k \cdot 3}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} - \frac{3(2k+3) - 4(k+1)}{12 \cdot 3^k} = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{2k+5}{12 \cdot 3^k}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} - \frac{6k+9 - 4k - 4}{12 \cdot 3^k} = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{2k+5}{12 \cdot 3^k}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} - \frac{2k+5}{12 \cdot 3^k} = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{2k+5}{12 \cdot 3^k} - p(n) \text{ i saktē pēr } n=k+1$$

Meqē plotēsohen kushtet 1°-3° atēherē $p(n)$
i saktē pēr $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$.

$$f) 2^3 + 4^3 + 6^3 + \dots + (2n)^3 = 2n^2(n+1)^2$$

1° Pēr $n=1$:

$$2^3 = 2 \cdot 1^2 (1+1)^2$$

$$8 = 8$$

Pēr $n=2$:

$$2^3 + 4^3 = 2 \cdot 2^2 (2+1)^2$$

$$72 = 72$$

2° Supozojmē se vlen pēr $n=k$, d.m.th.:

$$2^3 + 4^3 + 6^3 + \dots + (2k)^3 = 2k^2(k+1)^2$$

3° Vērtētējimē se vlen pēr $n=k+1$, atēherē:

$$\underbrace{2^3 + 4^3 + 6^3 + \dots + (2k)^3}_{2k^2(k+1)^2} + (2(k+1))^3 = 2(k+1)^2(k+2)^2$$

$$2k^2(k+1)^2 + (2(k+1))^3 = 2(k+1)^2(k+2)^2$$

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

$$2(k+1)^2(k^2 + 4k + 4) = 2(k+1)^2(k+2)^2$$

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

$$k^2 + 4k + 4 = k^2 + 2 \cdot k \cdot 2 + 2^2 = \\ \rightarrow = (k+2)^2$$

$$9) 1^2 - 2^2 + 3^2 - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \cdot n^2 = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

1º Pér $n=1$:

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

$$1 = 1$$

Pér $n=2$:

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

$$-3 = -3$$

2º Belpozojmē se vlen pér $n=k$, d.m.th.:

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

3º Vērtetojimē se vlen pér $n=k+1$, atēherē:

$$\underbrace{1^2 - 2^2 + 3^2 - \dots + (-1)^{k-1} \cdot k^2}_{(-1)^{k-1} \frac{k(k+1)}{2}} + (-1)^{k+1-1} \cdot (k+1)^2 = (-1)^{k+1-1} \frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{2}$$

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

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

$$(-1)^k (k+1) \left[(-1)^{-1} \cdot \frac{k}{2} + (k+1) \right] = (-1)^k \frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{2}$$

$$(-1)^k (k+1) \left(-1 \cdot \frac{k}{2} + k+1 \right) = (-1)^k \frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{2}$$

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

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