

# ΕΠΑΓΟΓΗ ΑΣΚΗΣΕΙΣ

Ασκ. 1  $\sum_{k=1}^n k := 1+2+\dots+(n-1)+n \stackrel{(*)}{=} \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

Απόδ. Εστω

$$S = \{n \in \mathbb{N} : \text{ισχύει } n \text{ } \Phi\} \subseteq \mathbb{N}$$

Θεω  $S = \mathbb{N}$ , χρησιμοποιώντας το  $(\Phi 3)$ :

(i) Παρατηρούμε ότι:

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

άρα  $1 \in S$

(ii) Εστω  $n \in S$ , δηλ. για το  $n$  αυτό, ισχύει  $n \in \Phi$ .

Θεω  $n+1 \in S$ :

$$n \in S \Rightarrow 1+2+\dots+n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \Rightarrow$$

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

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

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

Από  $\text{ισχύουν οι (i) και (ii)} \stackrel{(\Phi 3)}{\Rightarrow} S = \mathbb{N}$ .

Ασκ 2  $\sum_{k=1}^n k^2 \stackrel{(*)}{=} \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$

Απόδ. Όπως και στην προηγούμενη Ασκ. 1, αρκεί να δούμε  $n \in \Phi$  ισχύει για το  $n=1$ , και αν ισχύει για  $n$  τότε ισχύει και για  $n+1$ . Πράγματι:

Για  $n=1$ :  $1^2 = \frac{1(1+1)(1+2)}{6}$ , ισχύει.

Εστω ότι ισχύει για  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Τότε:

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

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

Άσκ 3 ΝΔ

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k^3 = 1^3 + 2^3 + \dots + n^3 = \left[ \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right]^2$$

δνλ:

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k^3 = \left( \sum_{k=1}^n k \right)^2$$

Απόδ Για  $n=1$ :  $1^3 = \left( \frac{1(1+1)}{2} \right)^2 = 1^2$ , ισχύει.

Εστω ότι ισχύει για  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Τότε:

$$1^3 + 2^3 + \dots + n^3 = \left( \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right)^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$1^3 + 2^3 + \dots + n^3 + (n+1)^3 = \left( \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right)^2 + (n+1)^3 =$$

$$= (n+1)^2 \left( \frac{n}{4} + n+1 \right) =$$

$$= (n+1)^2 \frac{n^2 + 4n + 4}{4} =$$

$$= \left( \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2} \right)^2$$

Άσκ 4

$\phi: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \uparrow \Rightarrow \phi(n) \geq n, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

Απόδ. Με επαγωγή:

Για  $n=1$ :  $\phi(1) \geq 1$ , ισχύει.

Εστω ότι ισχύει για κάποια  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , δνλ.  $\phi(n) \geq n$ . <sup>(\*)</sup>

Θσο  $\phi(n+1) \geq n+1$ .

$$n+1 > n \Rightarrow \phi(n+1) > \phi(n) \geq n \Rightarrow \phi(n+1) > n \Rightarrow$$

$$\phi \uparrow \Rightarrow \phi(n+1) \geq n+1.$$

Άσκ 5 Νόσ  $3 | (n^3 - n), \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

Απόδ.

Για  $n=1$  :  $3 | 1^3 - 1 \Leftrightarrow 3 | 0$ , ισχύει.

Έστω ότι  $3 | (n^3 - n)$ , για κάποιο  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Θόσ.

$3 | ((n+1)^3 - (n+1))$ .

Πράξμαζε:

$$3 | (n^3 - n) \Rightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{N} : n^3 - n = 3k \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (n+1)^3 - (n+1) = \cancel{n^3} + 3n^2 + 3n + \cancel{1} - \cancel{n} - \cancel{1} =$$

$$= n^3 - n + 3(n^2 + n) =$$

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

$$= 3(k + n^2 + n) \Rightarrow$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}} \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\Rightarrow 3 | ((n+1)^3 - (n+1))$$

Άσκ 6 Νόσ  $n^5 - n$  είναι πολλα/όιο του 5,  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ .  
(ακέραιο)

Απόδ.

Για  $n=1$  :  $1^5 - 1 = 0 = 5 \cdot 0$ , ισχύει.

Έστω ότι για κάποιο  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  :  $n^5 - n = 5a, a \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

Θόσ  $(n+1)^5 - (n+1)$  είναι (ακέραιο) πολλα/όιο του 5,

όνα. Θόσ  $\exists b \in \mathbb{Z} : (n+1)^5 - (n+1) = 5b$ .

Πράξμαζε:

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

$$= (n^5 - n) + 5(n^4 + 2n^3 + 2n^2 + n + 1) =$$

$$= 5a + 5(n^4 + 2n^3 + 2n^2 + n + 1) =$$

$$= 5 \cdot (a + n^4 + 2n^3 + 2n^2 + n + 1)$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}} \in \mathbb{Z}$

(7) NSo  $133 \mid (11^{n+1} + 12^{2n-1}), \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

(E4)

Απόδ

$n=1: 133 \mid (11^2 + 12) = 121 + 12 = 133$

Εστω ότι  $133 \mid (11^{n+1} + 12^{2n-1})$  για κάποιο  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Οσο

$133 \mid (11^{n+2} + 12^{2n+1})$ . Πράγματι:

$11^{n+1} + 12^{2n-1} = k \cdot 133, k \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow$

$11^{n+2} + 12^{2n+1} = 11 \cdot (11^{n+1} + 12^{2n-1}) - 11 \cdot 12^{2n-1} + 12^{2n+1}$

$= 11 \cdot (133 \cdot k) + 12^{2n-1} (12^2 - 11)$

$= 133 \cdot (11k) + 12^{2n-1} \cdot 133 = 133 (11k + 12^{2n-1}) \in \mathbb{N}$

(8)  $1 \cdot 1! + 2 \cdot 2! + 3 \cdot 3! + \dots + n \cdot n! = (n+1)! - 1$ .

Απόδ

$n=1: 1 \cdot 1! = 1 = 2! - 1 = 2 - 1 = 1. \checkmark$

Εστω  $n \in \mathbb{N}; 1 \cdot 1! + 2 \cdot 2! + \dots + n \cdot n! = (n+1)! - 1$ . Οσο

$1 \cdot 1! + \dots + n \cdot n! + (n+1)(n+1)! = (n+2)! - 1$ .

Πράγματι:

$[1 \cdot 1! + 2 \cdot 2! + \dots + n \cdot n!] + (n+1) \cdot (n+1)! = [(n+1)! - 1] + (n+1) \cdot (n+1)! =$

$= (n+1)! (\underbrace{1 + n+1}_{n+2}) - 1 = (n+2)! - 1$ .

Άσκ 9

Για ποιές τιμές του  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  ισχύουν οι παρακάτω ανισότητες;

(i)  $2^n > n^3$

Παρατηρούμε ότι :

$$n=1 \rightsquigarrow 2 > 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$n=2 \rightsquigarrow 4 > 8 \quad \text{όχι}$$

$$n=3 \rightsquigarrow 8 > 27 \quad \text{όχι}$$

$$n=4 \rightsquigarrow 16 > 64 \quad \text{όχι}$$

$$n=5 \rightsquigarrow 32 > 125 \quad \text{όχι}$$

$$n=6 \rightsquigarrow 64 > 216 \quad \text{όχι}$$

$$n=7 \rightsquigarrow 128 > 343 \quad \text{όχι}$$

$$n=8 \rightsquigarrow 256 > 512 \quad \text{όχι}$$

$$n=9 \rightsquigarrow 512 > 729 \quad \text{όχι}$$

$$n=10 \rightsquigarrow 1024 > 1000 \quad \checkmark$$

Έστω τώρα ότι  $2^n > n^3 \Rightarrow$

( $n \geq 10$ )

$$\Rightarrow 2^{n+1} > 2n^3 = n^3 + n^3 \geq n^3 + 10n^2 =$$

$$= n^3 + 3n^2 + 3n^2 + 4n^2 >$$

$$> n^3 + 3n^2 + 3n + 1 = (n+1)^3. \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 2^{n+1} > (n+1)^3$$

(ii)  $2^n > n^2$

Παρατηρούμε ότι

$$n=1 \rightsquigarrow 2 > 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$n=2 \rightsquigarrow 4 > 4 \quad \text{όχι}$$

$$n=3 \rightsquigarrow 8 > 9 \quad \text{όχι}$$

$$n=4 \rightsquigarrow 16 > 16 \quad \text{όχι}$$

$$n=5 \rightsquigarrow 32 > 25 \quad \checkmark$$

Εστω ότι  $2^n > n^2$  με  $n \geq 5 \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow 2^{n+1} > 2n^2 = n^2 + n^2 \geq n^2 + 5n =$   
 $= n^2 + 2n + 3n > n^2 + 2n + 1 = (n+1)^2$   
 $\Rightarrow 2^{n+1} > (n+1)^2$

(iii)  $2^n > n$

Παρατηρούμε ότι  
 $n=1 \rightsquigarrow 2 > 1 \quad \checkmark$   
 $n=2 \rightsquigarrow 4 > 2 \quad \checkmark$   
 $n=3 \rightsquigarrow 8 > 3 \quad \checkmark$

και  
 $2^n > n \Rightarrow 2^{n+1} > 2n = n+n \geq n+1$   
 Άρα η ανισότητα  $2^n > n$  ισχύει  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

(iv)  $n! > 2^n$

Παρατηρούμε  
 $n=1 \rightsquigarrow 1 > 2 \quad \text{όχι}$   
 $n=2 \rightsquigarrow 2 > 4 \quad \text{όχι}$   
 $n=3 \rightsquigarrow 6 > 8 \quad \text{όχι}$   
 $n=4 \rightsquigarrow 24 > 16 \quad \checkmark$

και  
 $n! > 2^n \Rightarrow (n+1)! = n! (n+1) > 2^n (n+1) >$   
 $(\text{για } n \geq 4) \quad > 2^n \cdot 2 = 2^{n+1}$

Άρα  
 $n! > 2^n \quad \forall n \geq 4$ .

$$(10) \quad \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2} \leq 2 - \frac{1}{n}, \quad \text{when } n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Απόδειξη

$$n=1: \quad \frac{1}{1^2} = 1 \leq 2 - \frac{1}{1} = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

Επιπλέον, για κάποιο  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ :  $\frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2} \leq 2 - \frac{1}{n}$

$$\text{Θα δείξω ότι } \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \leq 2 - \frac{1}{n+1}.$$

Πρόσθετα:

$$\begin{aligned} \left[ \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2} \right] + \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} &\leq 2 - \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} = \\ &= 2 - \frac{(n+1)^2}{n(n+1)^2} + \frac{n}{n(n+1)^2} = \\ &= 2 - \frac{n^2 + 2n + 1 - n}{n(n+1)^2} = \\ &= 2 - \frac{n^2 + n + 1}{n(n+1)^2} \stackrel{(*)}{\leq} 2 - \frac{1}{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$(*) \iff \frac{1}{n+1} \leq \frac{n^2 + n + 1}{n(n+1)^2} \iff$$

$$\iff n(n+1) \leq n^2 + n + 1 \iff n^2 + n \leq n^2 + n + 1 \quad \checkmark,$$

11  $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \dots \frac{2n-1}{2n} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1}}$

Απόδειξη

$n=1: \frac{1}{2} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \iff \sqrt{3} < 2 \iff 3 < 4 \quad \checkmark$

Έστω ότι, για κάποιο  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , ισχύει  $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \dots \frac{2n-1}{2n} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1}}$

Οσο  $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \dots \frac{2n-1}{2n} \cdot \frac{2n+1}{2(n+1)} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(n+1)+1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+3}}$

Παράφραση:

$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \dots \frac{2n-1}{2n} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1}} \implies$

$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \dots \frac{2n-1}{2n} \cdot \frac{2n+1}{2(n+1)} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1}} \cdot \frac{2n+1}{2(n+1)} = \frac{\sqrt{2n+1}}{2(n+1)} \stackrel{?}{<} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+3}}$

$\circledast \iff \sqrt{(2n+1)(2n+3)} < 2n+2$

$\iff 4n^2 + 8n + 3 < 4n^2 + 8n + 4 \quad \checkmark$

12  $2(\sqrt{n+1} - 1) \leq 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \leq 2\sqrt{n} - 1, \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

$n=1: 2(\sqrt{2}-1) \leq 1 \leq 2-1=1$   
 $\downarrow \qquad \downarrow$   
 $\text{OK} \qquad \text{OK}$

$2\sqrt{2} - 2 \leq 1$   
 $\downarrow$

$2\sqrt{2} \leq 3$

$\downarrow$

$8 \leq 9$

$\text{OK}$



Εστω ότι για κάποιο  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ :

$$2(\sqrt{n+1}-1) \leq 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \leq 2\sqrt{n}-1.$$

Θέλω  $2(\sqrt{n+2}-1) \leq 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \leq 2\sqrt{n+1}-1.$

Προσθέτω:

$$2(\sqrt{n+1}-1) \leq 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \leq 2\sqrt{n}-1 \implies$$

$$2(\sqrt{n+1}-1) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \leq \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \leq 2\sqrt{n}-1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \stackrel{**}{\leq} 2\sqrt{n+1}-1$$

✓/⊗

$$2(\sqrt{n+2}-1)$$

$$\otimes \iff 2\sqrt{n+1} - \cancel{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \geq 2\sqrt{n+2} - \cancel{2}$$

$$\iff \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \geq 2(\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n+1})$$

$$\iff 1 \geq 2(\sqrt{(n+1)(n+2)} - (n+1)) = 2\sqrt{(n+1)(n+2)} - 2n - 2 \iff$$

$$\iff 2n+3 \geq 2\sqrt{n^2+3n+2} \iff$$

$$\iff 4n^2+12n+9 \geq 4n^2+12n+8 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\otimes\otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \leq 2(\sqrt{n+1}-\sqrt{n}) \iff 1 \leq 2(n+1-\sqrt{n(n+1)})$$

$$\iff 1 \leq 2n+2-2\sqrt{n^2+n} \iff$$

$$\iff 2\sqrt{n^2+n} \leq 2n+1$$

$$\iff 4n^2+4n \leq 4n^2+4n+1. \quad \checkmark$$

$$(13) \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot 2^{n-1} (n!)^2 \leq (2n)! \leq 2^{2n-1} \cdot (n!)^2$$

Ansatz

$$n=1: 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \leq 2! = 2 \leq 2 \cdot 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{Es sei } \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot 2^{n-1} (n!)^2 \leq (2n)! \leq 2^{2n-1} \cdot (n!)^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot 2^{n-1} (n!)^2 (2n+1)(2n+2) \leq (2(n+1))! \leq 2^{2n+1} (n!)^2 (2n+1)(2n+2)$$

Os0

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot 2^{n-1} (n!)^2 (2n+1)(2n+2) \stackrel{?}{\geq} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \cdot 2^n \cdot ((n+1)!)^2 \iff$$

$$\sqrt{n+1} \cdot 2^n (n!)^2 (2n+1)(n+1) \geq \sqrt{n} \cdot 2^n (n!)^2 (n+1)^2 \iff$$

$$\sqrt{n+1} (2n+1) \geq \sqrt{n} (n+1) \iff$$

$$(n+1)(4n^2+4n+1) \geq n(n^2+2n+1) \iff$$

$$4n^2+4n^2+n+4n^2+4n+1 \geq n^3+2n^2+n \quad \checkmark$$

$$2^{2n-1} (n!)^2 (2n+1)(2n+2) \stackrel{?}{\leq} 2^{2n+1} \cdot ((n+1)!)^2 = 2^{2n+1} (n!)^2 (n+1)^2 \iff$$

$$2^n (n!)^2 (2n+1)(n+1) \leq 2^{2n+1} (n!)^2 (n+1)^2 \iff$$

$$(2n+1)(n+1) \leq 2(n+1)^2 \iff$$

$$2n^2+3n+1 \leq 2n^2+4n+2 \quad \checkmark$$