

Opgave 40-1:

Denne opgave går ud på at bevise, at $\sum_{i=1}^n (2i - 1) = n^2$, for $n \geq 1$.

Hvilke af nedenstående muligheder udgør korrekte induktionsbeviser, inkl. korrekte begrundelser?

This question is about proving that $\sum_{i=1}^n (2i - 1) = n^2$, for $n \geq 1$.

Choose the options that constitute a correct proof by induction, incl. correct arguments.

Svar 1.a: **Basis:** $\sum_{i=1}^1 (2i - 1) = 2 \cdot 1 - 1 = 1 = 1^2$.

Induktionsskridt: For $k \geq 1$:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} (2i - 1) &= \sum_{i=1}^k (2i - 1) + 2(k + 1) - 1 \\ &= k^2 + 2(k + 1) - 1, \text{ ifølge induktionsantagelsen} \\ &= (k + 1)^2 \end{aligned}$$

Svar 1.b: **Basis:** $\sum_{i=1}^1 (2i - 1) = 2 \cdot 1 - 1 = 1 = 1^2$.

Induktionsskridt: For $k \geq 2$:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^k (2i - 1) &= \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} (2i - 1) + 2k - 1 \\ &= (k - 1)^2 + 2k - 1, \text{ ifølge induktionsantagelsen} \\ &= k^2 \end{aligned}$$

Svar 1.c: **Basis:** $\sum_{i=1}^1 (2i - 1) = 2 \cdot 1 - 1 = 1 = 1^2$.

Induktionsskridt: For $k \geq 3$:

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{i=1}^k (2i - 1) &= \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} (2i - 1) + 2k - 1 \\ &= (k - 1)^2 + 2k - 1, \text{ ifølge induktionsantagelsen} \\ &= k^2\end{aligned}$$

Svar 1.d: **Basis:** $\sum_{i=1}^1 (2i - 1) = 2 \cdot 1 - 1 = 1 = 1^2$ og
 $\sum_{i=1}^2 (2i - 1) = 1 + 3 = 4 = 2^2$.

Induktionsskridt: For $k \geq 2$:

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{i=1}^{k+1} (2i - 1) &= \sum_{i=1}^k (2i - 1) + 2(k + 1) - 1 \\ &= k^2 + 2(k + 1) - 1, \text{ ifølge induktionsantagelsen} \\ &= (k + 1)^2\end{aligned}$$

Svar 1.e: **Basis:** $\sum_{i=1}^1 (2i - 1) = 2 \cdot 1 - 1 = 1 = 1^2$.

Induktionsskridt: For $k \geq 2$:

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{i=1}^k (2i - 1) &= \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} (2i - 1) + 2k - 1, \text{ ifølge induktionsantagelsen} \\ &= (k - 1)^2 + 2k - 1 \\ &= k^2\end{aligned}$$

Svar 1.f: **Basis:** $\sum_{i=1}^1 (2i - 1) = 2 \cdot 1 - 1 = 1 = 1^2$ og $\sum_{i=1}^2 (2i - 1) = 1 + 3 = 4 = 2^2$.

Induktionsskridt: For $k \geq 2$:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} (2i - 1) &= \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} (2i - 1) + 2k - 1 + 2(k + 1) - 1 \\ &= (k - 1)^2 + 2k - 1 + 2(k + 1) - 1, \text{ ifølge induktionsantagelsen} \\ &= (k + 1)^2 \end{aligned}$$

Svar 1.g: **Basis:** $\sum_{i=1}^2 (2i - 1) = 1 + 3 = 4 = 2^2$.

Induktionsskridt: For $k \geq 2$:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^k (2i - 1) &= \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} (2i - 1) + 2k - 1 \\ &= (k - 1)^2 + 2k - 1, \text{ ifølge induktionsantagelsen} \\ &= k^2 \end{aligned}$$

Svar 1.h: **Basis:** $\sum_{i=1}^1 (2i - 1) = 2 \cdot 1 - 1 = 1 = 1^2$.

Induktionsskridt: For $k \geq 2$:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} (2i - 1) &= \sum_{i=1}^k (2i - 1) - (2k - 1) \\ &= k^2 - (2k - 1), \text{ ifølge induktionsantagelsen} \\ &= (k - 1)^2 \end{aligned}$$

Svar 1.i: **Basis:** $\sum_{i=1}^1 (2i - 1) = 2 \cdot 1 - 1 = 1 = 1^2$.

Induktionsskridt: For $k \geq 2$:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} (2i - 1) &= \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} (2i - 1) + 2k - 1 \\ &= (k - 1)^2 + 2k - 1, \text{ ifølge induktionsantagelsen} \\ &= k^2 \end{aligned}$$