

1080 c. Dokazati da za sve prirodne brojeve n važi:

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

Prvo pokazujemo da važi za:

$$\text{za } n = 1, \quad 1 = \frac{1 \cdot (1+1)(1+2)}{6}$$

$$\text{za } n = 2, \quad 1 + 3 = \frac{2 \cdot (2+1)(2+2)}{6}$$

$$\text{za } n = 3, \quad 1 + 3 + 6 = \frac{3 \cdot (3+1)(3+2)}{6}$$

Prepostavimo da važi i za $n = k$, INDUKCIJSKA HIPOTEZA (IH)

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

Tada je za $n = k + 1$, INDUKCIJSKI KORAK (IK)

$$\begin{aligned} & 1 + 3 + 6 + \dots \dots \dots + \frac{k \cdot (k+1)}{2} + \frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{2} = \frac{(k+1)(k+2)(k+3)}{6} \\ & \frac{k \cdot (k+1)(k+2)}{6} + \frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{2} = \frac{(k+1)(k+2)(k+3)}{6} \\ & \frac{k \cdot (k+1)(k+2)}{6} + \frac{3 \cdot (k+1)(k+2)}{6} = \frac{(k+1)(k+2)(k+3)}{6} \\ & \frac{(k+1)(k+2)(k+3)}{6} = \frac{(k+1)(k+2)(k+3)}{6} \end{aligned}$$