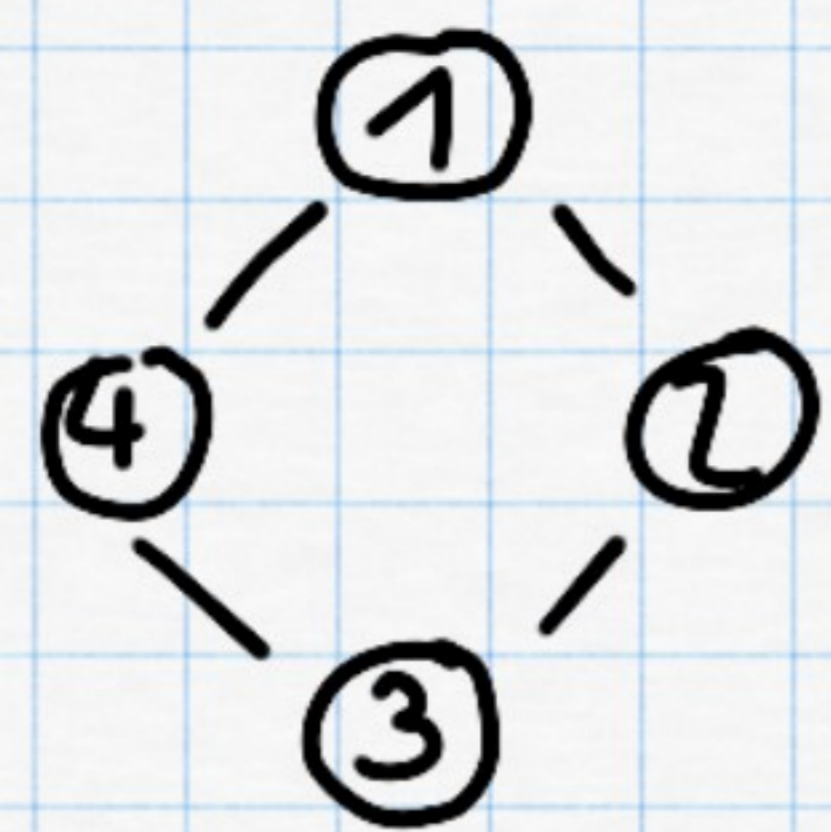
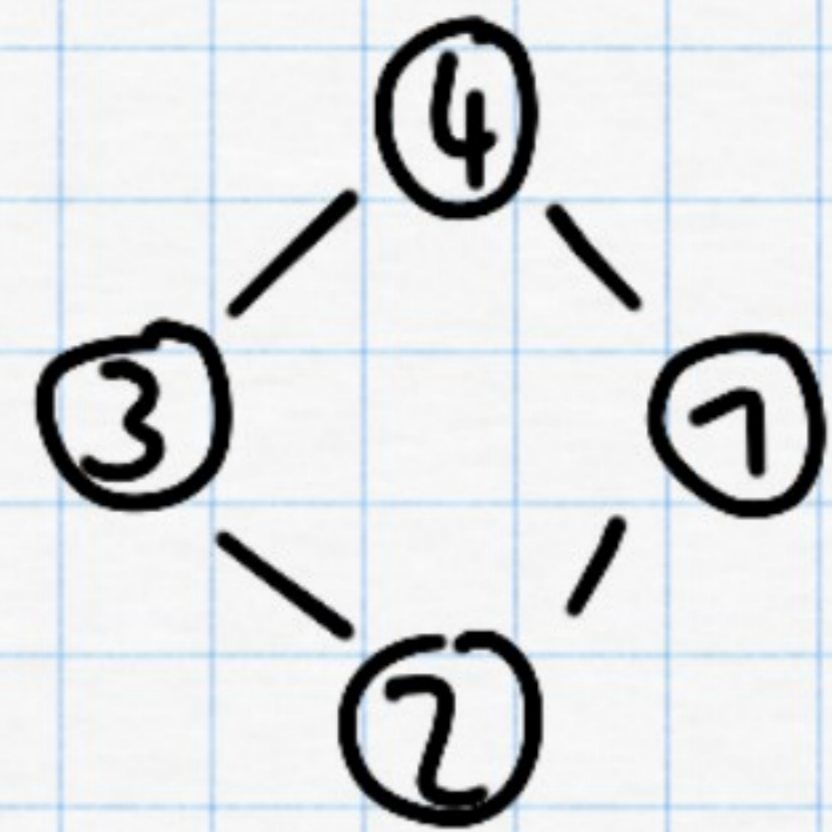


5.2

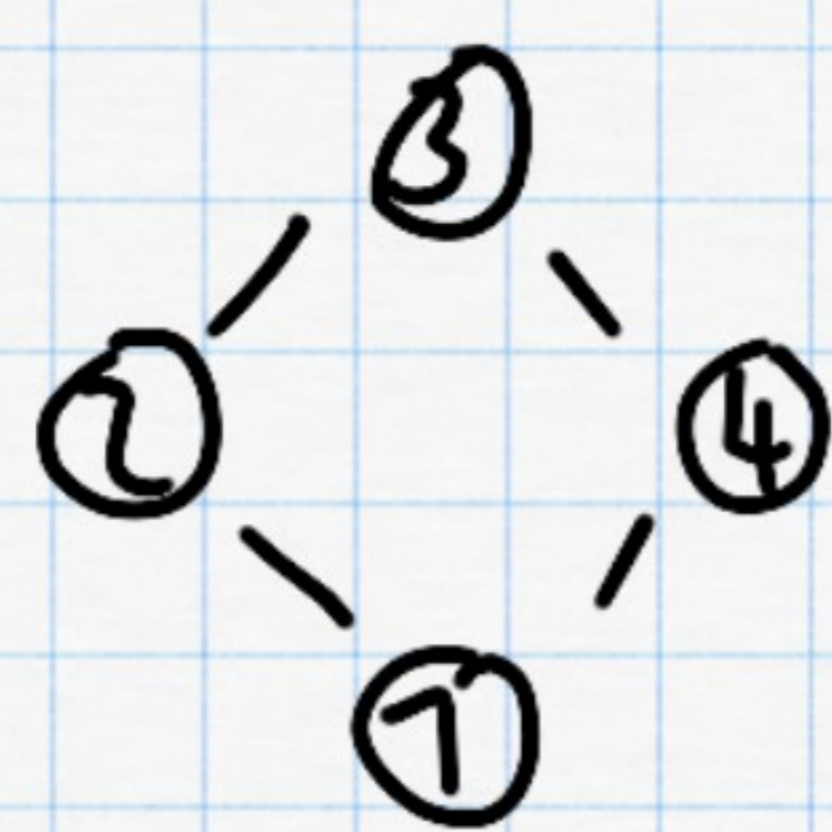
$C_4$ :



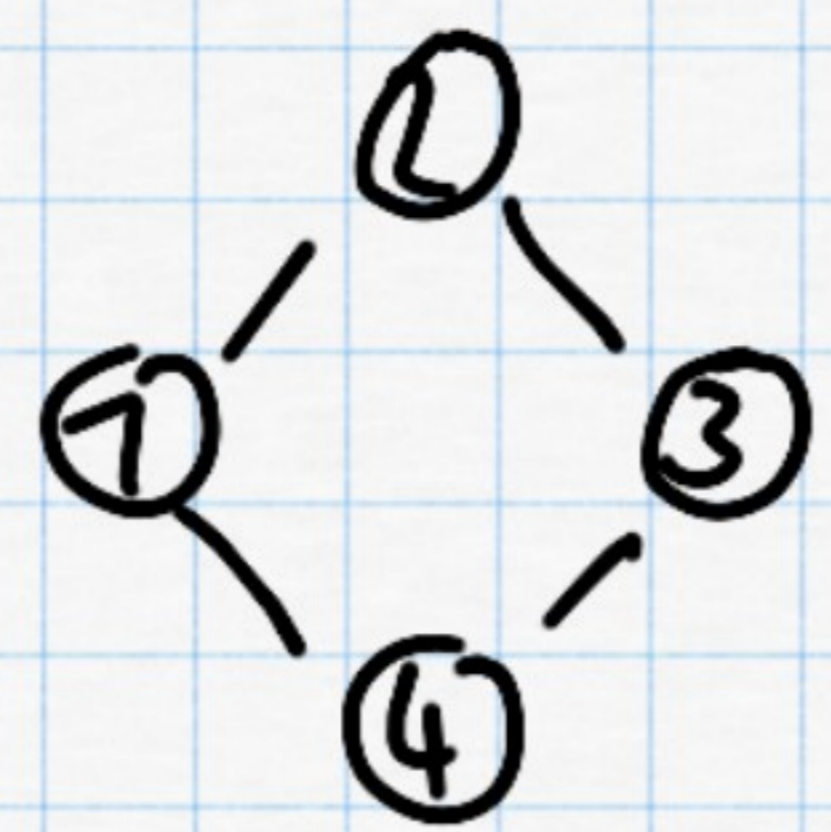
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

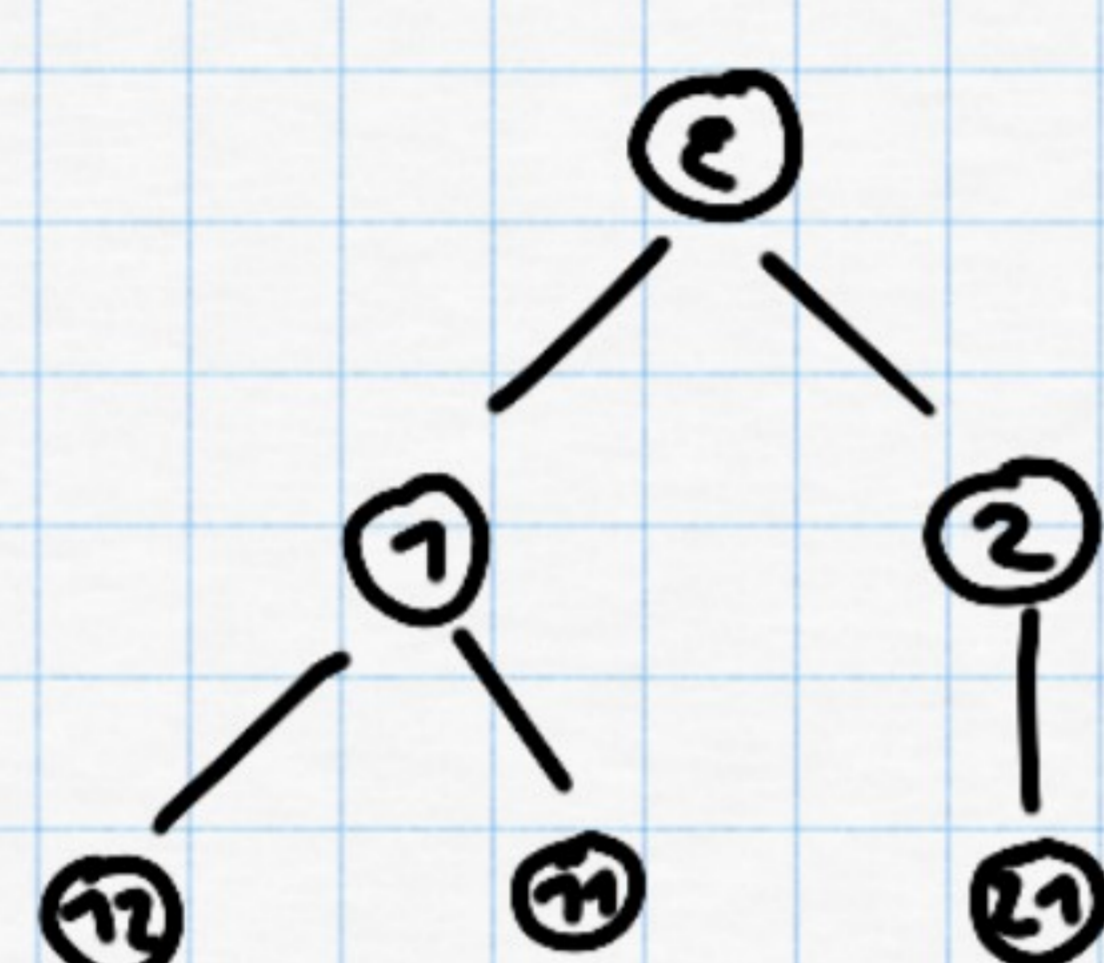
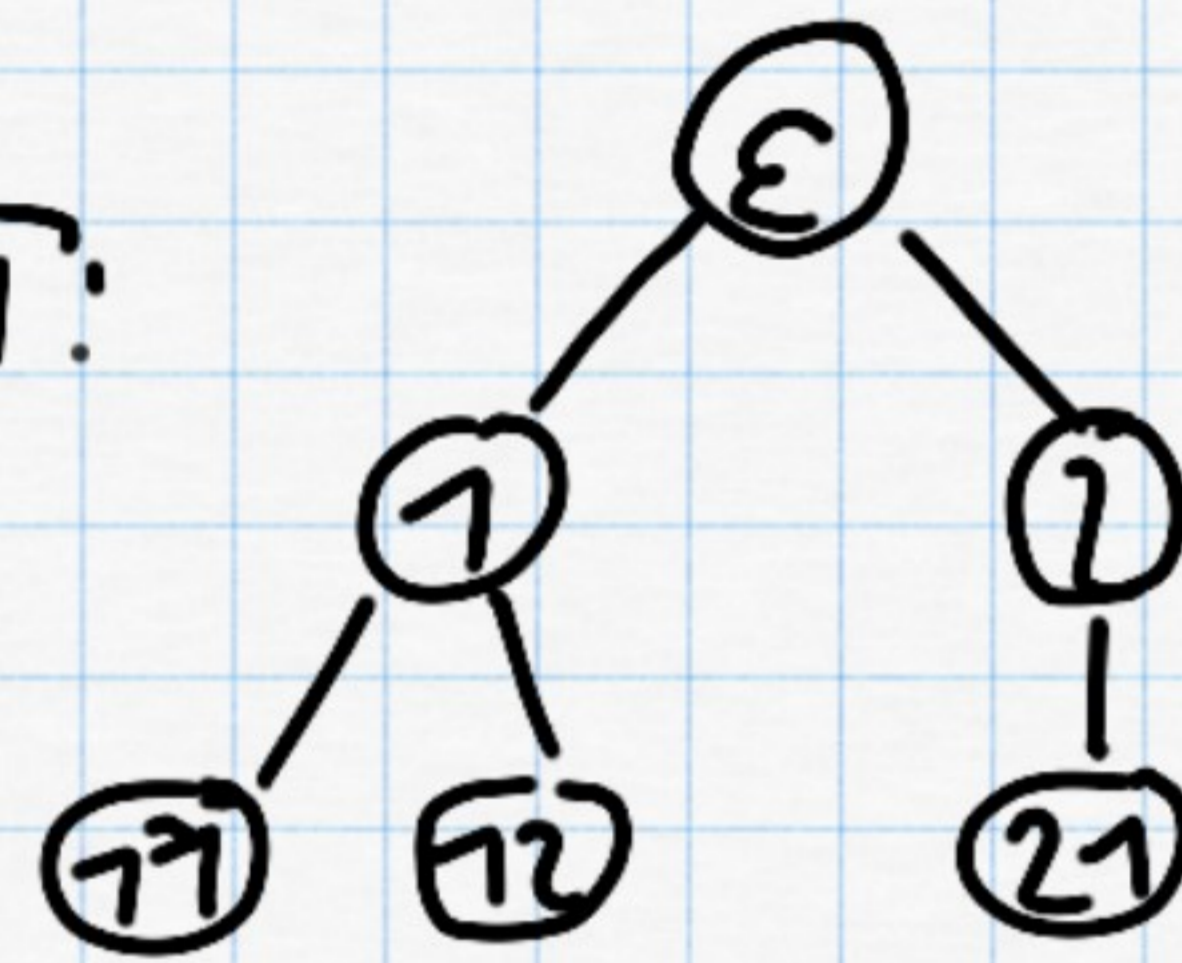


$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$T$ :



$$\left( \begin{array}{cccccc|c} \epsilon & 1 & 2 & 21 & 12 & 11 & \\ \epsilon & 1 & 2 & 22 & 11 & 12 & \end{array} \right)$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n k = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

Basis:  $n=0$ .  $\sum_{k=0}^0 k = 0 \checkmark$   
 $\frac{0(0+1)}{2} = 0 \checkmark$

Sei  $n$  beliebig, aber fest.

Ann.:  $\sum_{k=0}^n k = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

Bew.:  $\sum_{k=0}^{n+1} k = \frac{(n+1)((n+1)+1)}{2}$



Beweis:  $\sum_{k=0}^{n+1} k = \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2}$

$$\left( \sum_{k=0}^n k \right) + (n+1) = "$$

Einsetzen der Annahme:

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

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

$$\frac{n^2 + n + 2n + 2}{2} = "$$

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

$$\sum_{k=0}^n x^k = \frac{1 - x^{n+1}}{1 - x} \quad \text{für alle } x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}$$

Basis:  $n=0: \sum_{k=0}^0 x^k \stackrel{!}{=} x^0 = 1$

sei  $n$  bel., aber fest

Ann.:  $\sum_{k=0}^n x^k = \frac{1 - x^{n+1}}{1 - x}$

Beh:  $\sum_{k=0}^{n+1} x^k = \frac{1 - x^{n+2}}{1 - x}$



$$x \in \mathbb{N}(27) \quad \downarrow \quad \sum_{k=0}^n x^k + x^{n+1} = \frac{1-x^{n+2}}{1-x}$$

Ann. einsetzen:

$$\frac{1-x^{n+1}}{1-x} + x^{n+1} = 11$$

$$\frac{1-x^{n+1} + (1-x)x^{n+1}}{1-x} = 11$$

$$\frac{1-x^{n+1} + x^{n+1} - x^{n+2}}{1-x} = 11$$

$$\frac{1-x^{n+2}}{1-x} = 11 \quad \square$$

c) 
$$F_n = \frac{\psi^n - (-\phi)^{-n}}{\phi - (-\phi)^{-n}}$$

Basis:  $n=0$

$$F_0 := 0$$

$$\frac{\phi^0 - (-\phi)^0}{\phi + \phi^{-0}} = \frac{1-1}{\dots} = 0 \quad \checkmark$$



$$n=1$$

$$F_1 := 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\frac{\phi - (-\phi)^{-1}}{\phi - (-\phi)^{-1}} = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{Behauptung: } \frac{\phi^{n+1} - (-\phi)^{-(n+1)}}{\phi - (-\phi)^{-1}} = F_n + F_{n-1}$$

$$\text{Beweis: } \frac{\phi^{n-1}(\phi^2) - ((-\phi)^{-(n-1)}(\phi^2))}{\phi - (-\phi)^{-1}} =$$

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

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

$$\frac{\phi^{n-1}(1+\phi) - (-\phi)^{-(n-1)}(1+\phi)}{\phi - (-\phi)^{-1}}$$



$$\phi^{n-1} + \phi^n - (-\phi^{-(n-1)} - \phi^n)$$

$$\underbrace{\phi^{n-1} - (-\phi^{-(n-1)})} + \frac{\phi^n - (-\phi^n)}{\dots}$$

...

Induktionsannahme einsetzen:

$$F_{n-1} + F_n = F_{n+1}$$