

Durch vollständige Induktion ist für  $(n \geq 1)$  zu beweisen:

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

Lösung:

$$A(1): \sum_{k=1}^1 k(1+k^2) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 = \frac{8}{4} = 2 \quad \text{und} \quad \sum_{k=1}^1 k(1+k^2) = 1 \cdot (1+1^2) = 1 \cdot 2 = 2$$

Da  $2=2$  gilt der Induktionsanfang.

$$A(n): \sum_{k=1}^n k(1+k^2) = \frac{1}{4}n(n+1)(2+n+n^2)$$

$$A(n+1): \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} k(1+k^2) = \frac{1}{4}(n+1)(n+2)(2+n+1+(n+1)^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} k(1+k^2) &= \frac{1}{4}(n+1)(n+2)(2+n+1+(n+1)^2) = \frac{1}{4}(n+1)(n+2)(2+n+1+n^2+2n+1) = \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(n+1)(n+2)(n^2+3n+4) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Nun gilt (abspalten): } \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} k(1+k^2) = \sum_{k=1}^n k(1+k^2) + (n+1)(1+(n+1)^2)$$

Es ist noch zu zeigen:

$$\frac{1}{4}n(n+1)(2+n+n^2) + (n+1)(1+(n+1)^2) = \frac{1}{4}(n+1)(n+2)(n^2+3n+4) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{4}n(2+n+n^2) + (n^2+2n+2) = \frac{1}{4}(n+2)(n^2+3n+4) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$n(2+n+n^2) + 4(n^2+2n+2) = (n+2)(n^2+3n+4) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$2n+n^2+n^3+4n^2+8n+8 = n^3+3n^2+4n+2n^2+6n+8 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$n^3+5n^2+10n+8 = n^3+5n^2+10n+8$$

Was zu beweisen war.