

2.76  
1

$n=1$

$$\alpha^1 + \alpha^2 = \frac{\alpha(1-\alpha^2)}{1-\alpha} = \frac{\alpha(1-\alpha)(1+\alpha)}{1-\alpha} = \alpha + \alpha^2 \quad \checkmark$$

$n=k$

$$\alpha^k + \alpha^{k+1} + \dots + \alpha^{2k} = \frac{\alpha^k(1-\alpha^{k+1})}{1-\alpha}$$

$n=k+1$

$$\underbrace{\alpha^{k+1} + \dots + \alpha^{2k}}_{\frac{\alpha^k(1-\alpha^{k+1})}{1-\alpha}} + \alpha^{2k+1} + \alpha^{2k+2} ? = \frac{\alpha^{k+1}(1-\alpha^{k+2})}{1-\alpha}$$

$$\frac{\alpha^k(1-\alpha^{k+1})}{1-\alpha} - \alpha^k + \alpha^{2k+1} + \alpha^{2k+2} ? = \quad \text{II}$$

$$\frac{\alpha^k - \alpha^{2k+1} - \alpha^{k+1} + \alpha^{2k+1} + \alpha^{2k+2} - \alpha^{2k+2} - \alpha^{2k+3}}{1-\alpha} ? = \quad \text{II}$$

$$\frac{\alpha^{k+1}(1-\alpha^{k+2})}{1-\alpha} = \quad \leftarrow$$