T505. [0:00 Teoren: Eger (2/x2-1) isa 4/x2-1 'Sic. < = 2 y x2 = 29+1 (Telchi. (962) x2 fellc ise, x tel olmoligier. | X = 2k+1 colsun.

$$x^{2}-1 = (2k+1)^{2}-1$$

$$= 4k^{2}+4k+1$$

Teoren: XEZ Olsun. 11x-7'nin aift tomsoy, olmon iain gerek re soft son tell olmosi dr. isportaginize. (1) 11x-7 cift ise, x glenctr. (i)x tele ise, 11x-7 aifthir. dazonden ispet? | karsit ters ile ispet 11x-7=2.0 d sun, act 2 x = 2k d sun, k c 2 11x=2a+7 tek d sun, k c 2 11x-7=11(2k)-7 =22k-8+1 =22k-8+1

$$\frac{11x-7}{7} = 11.(21x+1)-7$$

$$= 221x+11-7$$

$$= 221x+4$$

$$= 2.(11x+2)$$

$$+ e-2$$

$$= 2.t citt$$

Teoren: x & ? olsun. Eper SX-7 tell ise, 9x+2 Gift daz ~ 200 p=>9 5x-7 tok 5x -7 = 25+1,562 5x=29+8 5.x = 2.(5+4) tek cift
7

x cift ise, Sx+2 cift mider? メンびし、ヒモモ 9x+2= 9. 216+2

le o rem: x.y aiff () xin aift vega y'nn aft plumbi × cift

ugga => x.y aifthm

yaft X.y × cift versa y cift >x-y=(2m+1)(2n+1) 1. Jun x ter 2m+1
gter 2n+1 =4m+2~+2~+1

2. John Stok 2ntl

2. John x tek 2ntl

2. John x tek 2ntl

3. John x cift 2nn

4. John x cift 2nn

4. John x cift 2nn

5 tek 2ntl

6 te 2

Tekvir.

Gm1+21 -2. (2mn+n) a: A (2m) (2n+1) = 4mn+2m =2(Zmn+m) 462 =2.L = 4,000 = 2.(2mn) 465 ==2 +

Teoren: V5 irrespond 1 sogider. 15 pot: 15 irraspelson ducin. Yori, 15 resuped son. Olann. E @ 01221 herilai torfu koresi $5 = \frac{q^2}{L^2}$

$$Q^2 = 5b^2$$

$$G_a^2, 5^{1}n \text{ both 7Se}$$

$$G^2 = 5 \text{ in both odur.}$$

$$G^2 = 5 \text{ down.}$$

(a,b)=1(5k,5m)=() lasse Gelizle: Colistani seleebi? Firesporel son kabul Colisti eta estatos nden, inot V5 respond son de sildir. ~ biser. 0 3 ann, ieres Donal sur distil

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

15 pot:
$$n=1 : qin 1 = \frac{1.2}{2}$$

$$\frac{1+2+3+---+k+k+1}{2} = \frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{2}$$

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

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

$$\frac{(k+1)(k+2)-(k+1)(k+2)}{2}$$

$$\frac{(k+1)(k+2)-(k+1)(k+2)}{2}$$

$$\frac{(k+1)(k+2)-(k+1)(k+2)}{2}$$

$$1^{2} + 2^{2} + - - - + n^{2} = \frac{n \cdot (n+1) \cdot (2n+1)}{6}$$

$$(i)$$
 $n=1$ iven

$$1^2 = \frac{1.2.3}{6} \implies 1 = 1$$

(i)
$$1^2 + 2^2 + --- + k^2 = \frac{k \cdot (k+1) \cdot (2k+1)}{6}$$

$$n = k+1 \quad \text{isin} \quad degree \quad \text{on} \quad gar)$$

$$1^{2}+2^{2}+--+k^{2}+(k+1)^{2}=\frac{(k+1)(k+2)(2k+3)}{6}$$

$$\frac{k.(k+1).(2k+1)}{6} + (k+1)^{2}$$

= 2. (k+1) (21c+1)+6.(k+1)2

 $=(k+1).[(2k^2+k)+6.(k+1)]$

=(k+1).[212+12+612+6]

= (2+1) [2/c2+ Hct6]

_ (\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2}).(\frac{1}{2}).(\frac{1}{2})

formary foot?

Ornek!

 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^+$ icm $5^n - 2^n$ says 3 ile

 $\left(3\right)5^{2}-2^{2}$

(i) n=1 igin $5^1-2^1=3$ 3) 3 oldborndon

(ii) n = k (cin do 5-0 olson.) $5^{-k} - 2^{k} = 3.a$ dsun.

3 | 5k - 2k

 $5^{k+1} - 2^{k+1} = 3.6$ is the first of the second of t