سنتر فيوتشر

Subject: Sols air

Chapter: PUN 2 Vii VI

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www.CollegeTanta.cf ath matical induction 18 --- 81 النب مودالعلاقة عنوا @ نغرض محدالعالات عنرا n= k @ خاول رشان محد العلاج n = k+1 = Prove that Prove that by using mathmatical induction show that $1+2+3+4----+ n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ $\frac{n=1}{2}$ R-H-S $\frac{1}{2}(2)=1$ العلانة صحيحت عنري 1+2+3+----+ k = k(|c+1) requied to prove relation is true at

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

= $\frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{2} = \frac{R \cdot H \cdot S}{2}$

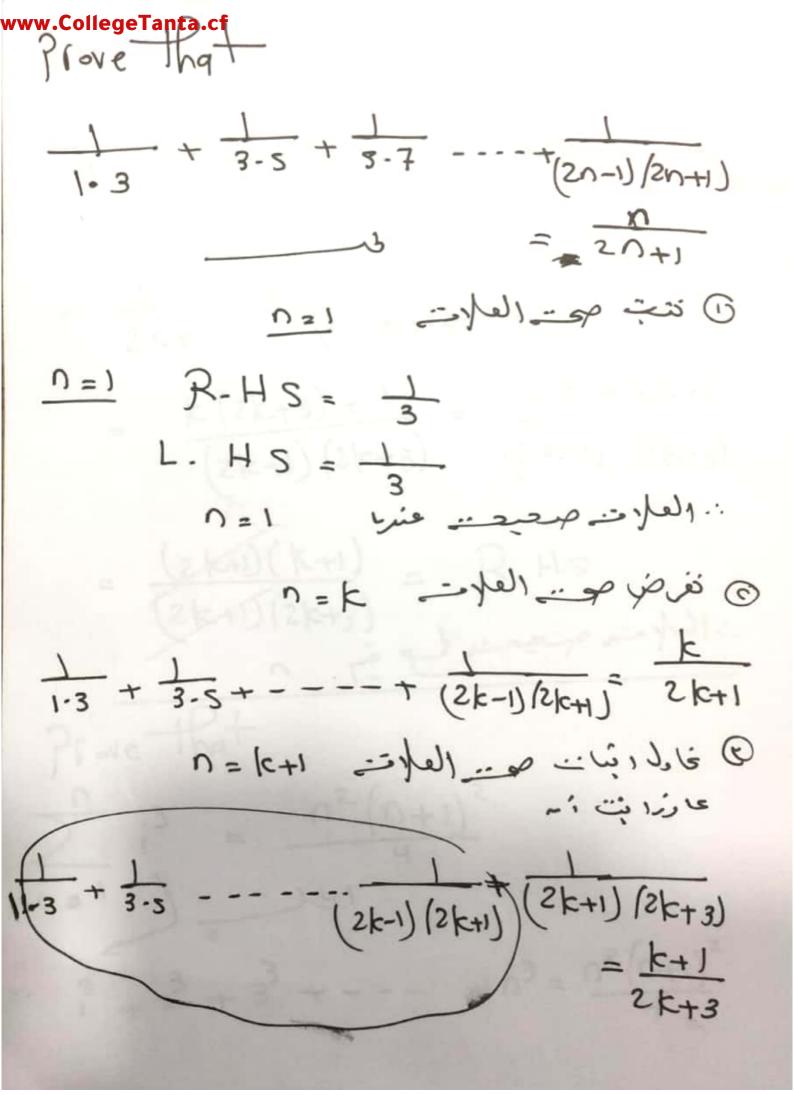
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$$\int_{0}^{2} + 2^{2} + 3^{2} + - - - + n^{2} = n \frac{(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

$$\frac{1 - 1}{3}$$
 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}$

العلان ومحيد عنر ١٥١

نعرض محدد العلانة www.CollegeTanta.cf nzk $3^{2} + 2^{2} + 3^{2} - - - - + k^{2} = \frac{k(k+1)(2k+1)}{2}$ المصلوب ابنات محن العلامت المعام ع من المعام ع م 12+22+32---+k2+ (1C+1)2=(K+1)(K+2)(243) T.H.S = 12 + 22 --- k2 + (c+1)2 = $k(k+1)/2k+1) + (k+1)^2$ = (k+1) (K(2k+1) + 6((c+1)) (k+1) [k(2k+1)+6(k+1)] = $(2k^2 + 7k + 6)$ = (k+1) (k+2) (2k+3) = R-H-S ن. العلانة جمعيدة في م



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L-H·S

$$\frac{1}{1\cdot3} + \frac{1}{3\cdot5} + \frac{1}{5\cdot7} - \cdots + \frac{1}{(2k-1)(2k+1)!} (2k+1)$$

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

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

$$= \frac{(2k+1)(k+1)}{(2k+3)} = R \cdot H \cdot S$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

= $(k+1)^{2} (k+2)^{2} = R \cdot H \cdot S$
 $(k+1)^{2} (k+2)^{2} = R \cdot H \cdot S$

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} - \sum_{i=1}^{N} - \sum_{i=1}^{N}$$

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-1 = (|c+2)! -1 L.H.S $\frac{1}{\sum_{k=1}^{k} r r!} + \frac{1}{\sum_{k=1}^{k} r$ = (k+1)! -1 + (k+1)((c+1)! = (k+1)! (k+1+1) = (k+z)(k+1)! -1 = (k+2)! -1 = R H-S : العلامة عجدة في مم

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$$P(-1)e^{-1}hq^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
 $\frac{1}{1+i} = 1 - \frac{1}{2!} = \frac{1}{2!}$
 $\frac{1}{1+i} = \frac{1}{2!} = \frac{1}{2!}$

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L. H.
$$S = 1 - \frac{1}{(k+1)!} + \frac{1}{(k+2)!}$$

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

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

www.CollegeTanta.cf (Cos Q + i Sin Q) = Cos (k+1) Q+ i Sin (k+1)6 L. H. S = (Cos Q + isin 0) = (Cosa+isino) (Cosa+isino) = (Coska+i sinka) | Cosa+i sin ol = Coska Cosa - Sinka Sina +i Coska Sino +i Sinka as o = cos (ko+0) + i sin(ko+0) = Cos(k+1)0+ i sin(k+1)0 : العلانة صعيد لحمه فيم ١

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Prove
$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{4}}$$
 $\frac{2}{\sqrt{4}}$
 $\frac{2}{\sqrt{4}}$

L. H. S. (1+i) 22 (Coskii + i Sinkii) www.CollegeTanta.cf = 2 (COSKIT - SIN KIT) +i SIN KIT + i COSKIT 2 = 1 | Cos KII - 1 Sin KIII +i] Sin ET +i] Gs ET] = 2 [COS F COS KIT - SIN F SIN KIT +i (@514 Sinky + Sinty Cosky) = 22 [Cos (平 + 上平)+ ; 写(下平)] = 2 [Cos(k+1)] + i Sin(k+1)]

