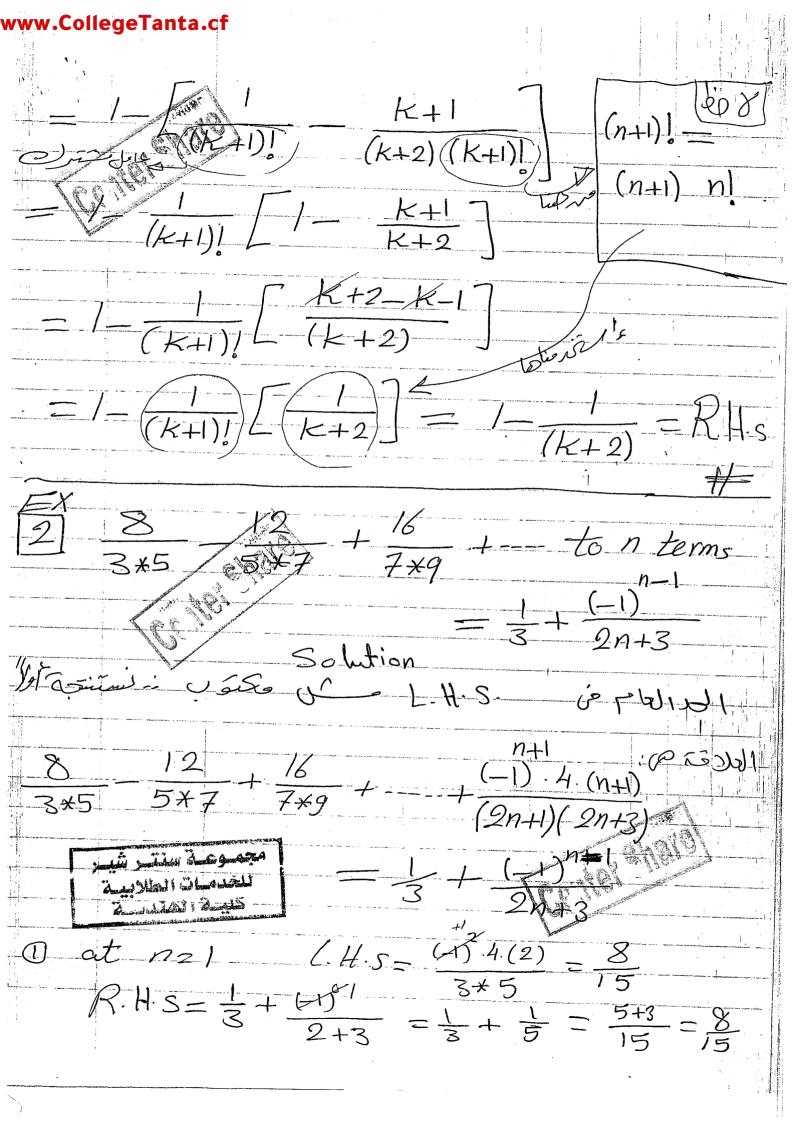
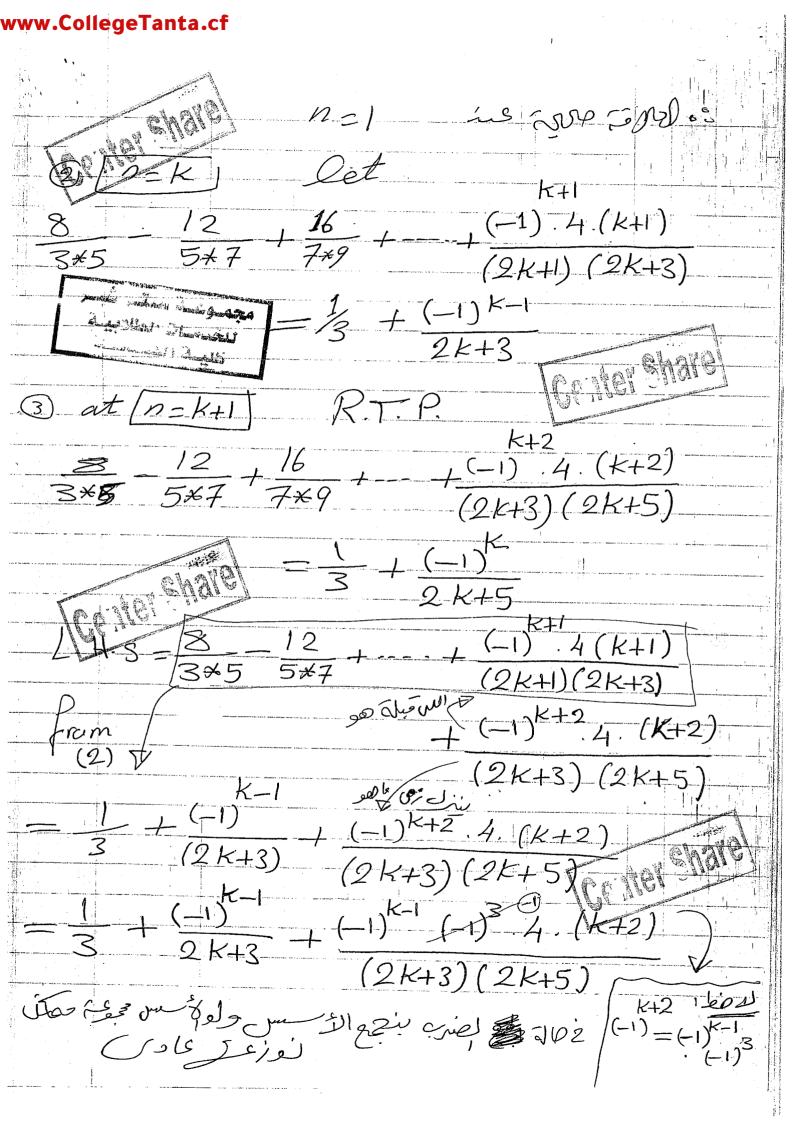
∞in Examples $\frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{(r+1)!} = \frac{1}{(n+1)!}$ العلاج إعلوب إشاركرهي. # $\frac{1}{2!} + \frac{2}{3!} + \frac{3}{4!} + \cdots + \frac{n}{(n+1)!} - \frac{1}{(n+1)!}$ $\frac{1}{2!} + \frac{2}{3!} + \frac{3}{4!} + \frac{3}{(k+1)!} = \frac{1}{(k+1)!}$ A Company of the Sand Sand Sand Sand (3) at n = K+1 R.T.P للحسات الطلابية $\frac{1}{2!} + \frac{2}{3!} + \frac{3}{4!} + \frac{k+1}{(k+2)!}$ $= /- \frac{1}{(k+1)!} + \frac{k+1}{(k+2)!}$





 $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{(-1)}{2k+3} = \frac{1}{2k+5}$ LH.5. $\frac{1}{1} + (-1)^{1} = \frac{1}{2} + (-1)^{1} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{$ $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2k+3} = \frac{1}{2k+5}$ $\frac{2k+3}{3} = \frac{1}{2k+5}$ $\frac{2k+5}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$ 7 +3 18 divisible 64 (8) Y n>1 84 = rue Jue 7+3 (&Kn readding 51 not vivy 8 le finell de so = Pour John St Zurs Die mental Januari Santa Garatina And Midd I to be will be de LAND

 $(0=64)+222926=\frac{7+3}{2}$ * at n = ! معلون لائات أن $\frac{7+3^2}{8} = \frac{7+9}{8} = \frac{16}{8} = 2 \rightarrow 2^{200216}$ 5=2+6 * at n = k let $\frac{7+3}{8} = (P)$. 2^{200} Integer number $7+3^{2k}=8$ $\frac{2(k+1)}{7+3} = \frac{22}{8}$ * at n = K+1 R.T.P. L.H.S. = 7+3مرقع ١٤ نوميرها فقط ميث ١٥٠ خمار بابقه مش موجود كال ي ist si un redec coken $\frac{2^{k}}{3} = 8r - 7$ L.H.s. = 7 + (8r-7).9=7472r-63 $=8 \left[97-7 \right]$ = 8 [200] = 8.M = R.H.S - jedist n på kus Enso Estal i

1001101 811018 EX: Prove that. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ $L.H.s = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 1.707$ = L. H.s > R. H.s Julie Bookstall Bada go عات المالانية VI + VZ + V3 + --- + VK 3) n=K+1 RTP $=+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}+\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}+---+\frac{1}{\sqrt{k+1}}>$ + 13 + ---+ VK + لم العلاقة رهم 2 يتقول ران le Mis LHS LHS Sis of which of L.H.S> TR + 1/K+1

www.CollegeTanta.cf 1-R-1 1K+1 K+1 L. H. S. Caler chare

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Prove that:.. 12+3+--+12= n(n+1) (2n+1) (Tel dor") Ce uses and to n termes Prove that; $\frac{|^{2}|}{1.3} + \frac{2^{2}}{3.5} + \frac{3^{2}}{5.7} - \frac{3^{2}}{5.7}$ n(n+1)(2n-1)(2n+1) 2(2n+1) Proof: Det [n=1] L.H.s. = 1 L-H-5=RH-9 $R.H.s = \frac{1 + 2}{2 \times 3} = \frac{1}{3}$ ② at [n=k] let $[\frac{1^2}{1+3}]$ $[\frac{1^2}{3+5}]$ $[\frac{1^2}{2k-1}]$ $[\frac{1}{2k+1}]$ 2(2K+1) 15-180 (52P) (meni) /1+3/3+5/ 3) at [n=K+1] $\frac{1^{2}}{1 + 3} + \frac{2^{2}}{3 \times 5} + \dots + \frac{k^{2}}{(2k-1)(2k+1)} + \frac{(k+1)^{2}}{(2k+1)(2k+3)}$ (K+1)2 $=\frac{(k+1)(k+2)!}{2(2k+3)}$ from & (K+1) L-Hs = K(K+1) 2(2K+1) (2K+1) (2K+3)

www.CollegeTanta.cf $= (k+1) \left[\frac{k(2k+3) + 2k+2}{k(2k+3) + 2k+2} \right]$ 2(2K+1)(2K+3) $\frac{72k^{2}+3k+2k+2}{2(2k+1)(2k+3)} = (k+1) \left[\frac{2k^{2}+5k+2}{2(2k+1)(2k+3)} \right]$ $= (k+1) \left[\frac{(2k+1)(k+2)}{2(2k+3)} \right] = \frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{2(2k+3)} = \frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{2(2k+3)} = R.H.s$ reformed ne co Tie Tossupiente). RePort@: Prove +hat. $S_n = \frac{|2|}{1+3} + \frac{2^2}{3+5} + - + \frac{n^2}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} =$ m(n+1) 2(2n+1)Miller The grant للخدمات العلايية undalah Bads

Trove that Using Mathematical Induction 01 - Capt 17 Em 4 = 01, $\begin{pmatrix}
\cos x & -\sin x \\
\sin x & \cos x
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
\cos nx & -\sin nx \\
\sin nx & \cos nx
\end{pmatrix}$ 2) at [n=K] Top First Toyal of rigited $\begin{pmatrix} c_{oSX} - sin x \end{pmatrix}^{k} = \begin{pmatrix} c_{oskx} - sin kx \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} sin x & c_{osx} \end{pmatrix}^{k} = \begin{pmatrix} sin kx & coskx \end{pmatrix}$ (3) at [n=K+1] par full - évall - in il mi $\left(\frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\sin x}\right)^{K+1} = \left(\frac{\cos (k+1)x}{\sin (k+1)x}\right)^{K+1} = \left(\frac{\sin (k+1)x}{\sin (k+1)x}\right)^{K+1}$ $L-H.S. = \frac{Cosx - sinx}{Sinx Cosx} \frac{Cosx - sinx}{Sinx Cosx}$ $= \frac{Coskx - sinkx}{Sin kx} \frac{Cosx - sinx}{Sin kx}$ $= \frac{Coskx - sinkx}{Sin kx} \frac{Cosx - sinx}{Sin x}$

CollegeTanta.cf where: A = Coskx. Cosx-Sinkx. Sinx = Cos(KH) x B = - Coskx. Sinx - Sinkx. Cosx = - Sin(k+1)x C = Sinkx. Cosx + Sinx. Coskx = Sin(kai)x D= -sinkx. sinx+ coskx. cosx = cos(k+1)x $\frac{1}{s} L.H.s = \begin{pmatrix} c_{oS(k+1)X} & -sin(k+1)X \\ sin(k+1)X & c_{oS(k+1)X} \end{pmatrix} = RH.s.$ المرقع المحالية المحا Sin(A+B) = Sin A. CosB+ Sin B. CosA Cos(A+B) = Cos A. CosB = Sin A. Sin B

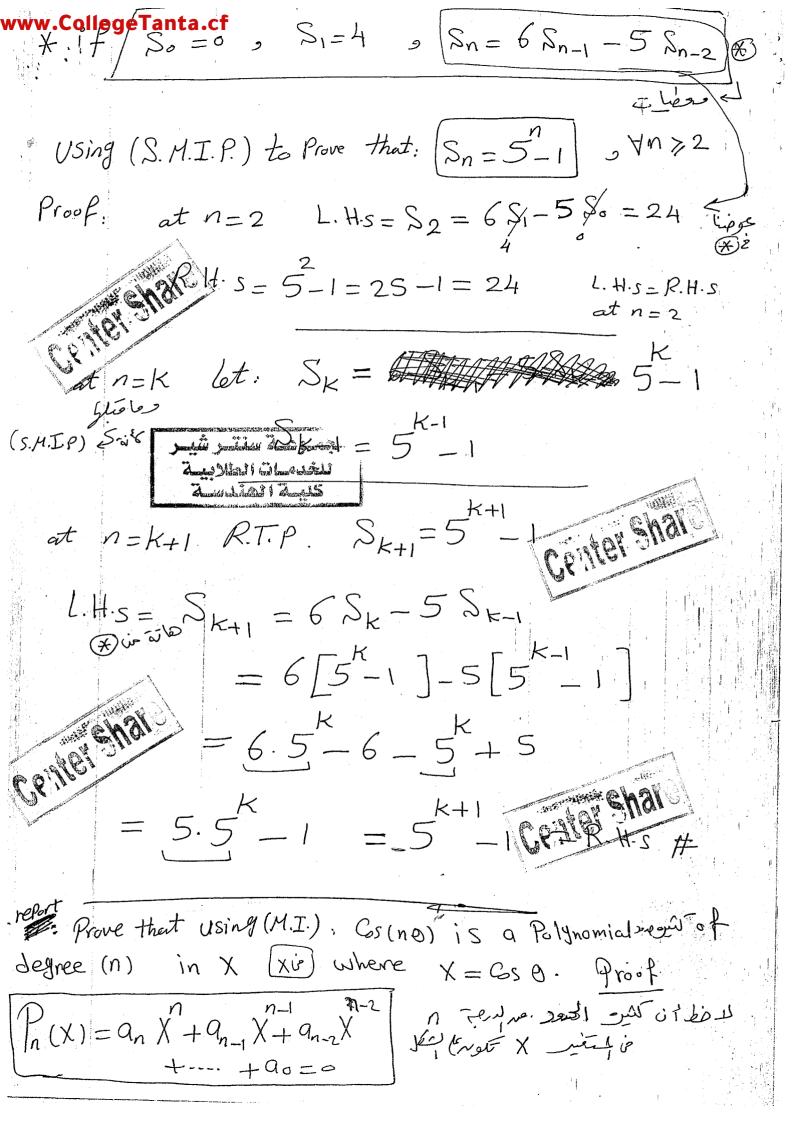
Jackshiel Land and all and a service and a s

* STrong Math. Induction "S.M.I.P." Just up 136 - 00 1 9 Time 1 6, ha for wins - met stesse sie n sie C(n) is Et thet 1 d'Et N-31.2.7.--? N = 31,2,3,---} - al Jose's mien poès deret l'as 750 or la 14 (Examples) for the forbinus Method, has the Fecurence relation $f_0 = f_1 = 1$ o $f_n = f_{n-1} + f_{n-2}$ (Se "S.M.I.P." To Prove that: $\left(\frac{7}{4}\right)^{9}, n \in \mathbb{N}^{7} \xrightarrow{30,1,213,-3} \text{Solution"}$ USe "S.M.I.P." To Prove that: Priety and view Pas (7)" of call cale Cn = Fn
" us los " relation" (relation" (relation" () طریقت کی ، ، $Co = F_o = I = L.H.S$ (1) at n=0 نا له في المحدث على الم $R.H.s. = (\frac{7}{4})^0 = 1$ L.H.s. = f = 1 & less $R.H.s = (\frac{Z}{4})^{1}$ 1< = 1 msp =

 $f_{\kappa} \leq \left(\frac{7}{4}\right)^{\kappa}$ let ver! $F_{k+1} \leq \left(\frac{7}{4}\right)^{k+1}$ 3) at 1=K+1 R.T.P. $\frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1}$ dest (be) $\frac{1}{2} \int_{K-1}^{K} \leq \left(\frac{Z}{4}\right)^{K}$ = PK+1 = PK+ PK-1 my les sing u gies pienes de min $-\frac{1}{2}$ Justine State of the State of t للخدمات الطلاسة Andread 1 2 45 -1 $F_{K+1} \leq (\frac{7}{4}) \cdot (\frac{7}{4}) + (\frac{7}{4})$ Coulter share $-\int_{K+1} < \left(\frac{7}{4}\right)^{K-1} \left[\frac{7}{4} + 1\right]$ in I galing to 10 100 $rac{1}{4} = \frac{7}{4} + \frac{7}{16} = \frac{44}{16} = \frac{44}{16} = \frac{44}{16}$ R.H.s Jes bun FK+1 < J (in) lage iden find) [> FK+1 $f_{K+1} \leq (\frac{7}{4})^{K-1} \left(\frac{44}{16}\right)$ Center share $F_{K+1} \leq \left(\frac{7}{4}\right)^{K-1} \left(\frac{49}{16}\right) - F_{K+1} \leq \left(\frac{7}{4}\right)^{K-1} \left(\frac{7}{4}\right)^2$ in $F_{K+1} \leq \left(\frac{7}{4}\right)^{K+1}$ in The sale for the

 $n! \geq n^2 \quad \forall \quad n \geq 4$ Is Conter L. H.S. = 41 = 4.3.2.1 = 24 $R.H.s = (4)^2 = 16$ ~ L.H.s > R.H.s at n=4 $\left[k! \geq k^2 \right]$ Let 3 at n = k+1 R.T.P. $(k+1)! \ge (k+1)$ L.H.s. = (K+1)! = (K+1)(K)/rpi/elistoFrom 2 $l.H.s. \geq (k+1) \kappa^2$ $= k^2 > (k+1) \quad \forall k >$ $i \ L.H.s \ge (K+1)(K+1)$ L. H-s > (K+1)

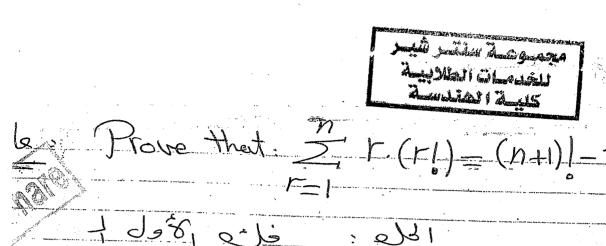
 $(1+X) \geq 1+nX$, X>-1 , ¥ n∈N L.H.s = 1+ Kpitter shall n=1Centershare R.H.S = 1+X 2 L. H.S = R.H.S COLIFICALE let (1+x) > 1+ Kx) 3 at n=k+1 R.T.P. $(1+x)^{k+1} > 1+(k+1)x$ L-H-s = (/+ x) = (/+x) (/+x) 2/2 2/28/2000 11/2 = 2-Hs > (1+KX). (1+X) LH-5 > 1+ X+KX+KX عجدمات الطلاسة (.H.s > /+ (k+1) X + K X2 mand of the Ties I Litter Litter Litter and Litters Jes and Litters Jes and Litters Jes and Litters and in the contraction of t L. H-S >_m511 - L.H-s > /+(K+1) X Prove that, 3 n + 5 n 3 + 7 n is divisible by $\forall n \in \mathcal{N}$.



Prove that Using (M.I.): $\frac{2}{1+2+3^2+\cdots+n^2} = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$ Proof * at n = 1 L.H.S = $1^2 = 1$ عوض ع الحد لعام وشونة موقف عنرأى مد. ع هذا لمثال وقفاعد لحرية ول = 1 : 1= 1.5 الم $R.H.s = \frac{1(1+1)(2+1)}{6} = \frac{1\cdot 2\cdot 3}{6} = 1$: L-H.S. = R.H.S n=1 is 250 = 1201. $\frac{12}{1+2} + 3^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{1+2} + \frac{1}{$ برهنا إن العلاقة صميم إنسقه كل الخطق الكاريم المزح 3* at n=K+1: Require To Prove (R.T.P.) n=K+1 cip 12+2+3+--+ (K+1) = (K+1)(K+2)(2K+3) ع المحافظ الم =- L.H.S = 12 + 22 + 32 + ---- + (K+1)2

bezins occión isin uses $= \sqrt{2+2^2+3^2+-----+(k)^2+(k+1)^2}$ المرادة معرفية في الخطوة في الفع فعالم المرادة المراد $= \frac{k(k+1)(2k+1)}{6} + (k+1)^{2} = (k+1)\left[\frac{k(2k+1)}{6}\right]$ $= (k+1) \left[\frac{k(2k+1) + 6(k+1)}{k(2k+1) + 6(k+1)} \right] = (k+1) \left[\frac{2k^2 + k + 6k + 6}{6} \right]^{-1/2}$ $= (k+1) \left[\frac{2k^2 + 7k + 6 - 2k^2}{6} \right] = (k+1)(2k+3)(k+2) - R.H.s$

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$$)+2*(2!)+3(3!)+---+(n)*(n)!=(n+1)!=1$$

$$\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}$$

$$=k+1$$
 R.T.P.

$$2(2!) + 3 \cdot (3!) + - + (k+1)(k+1)! = (k+2)[-1]$$

$$\frac{1! + 2 \cdot 2! + 3 \cdot 3! + \dots + k(k)! + (k+1)(k+1)!}{F_{form(2)}}$$

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