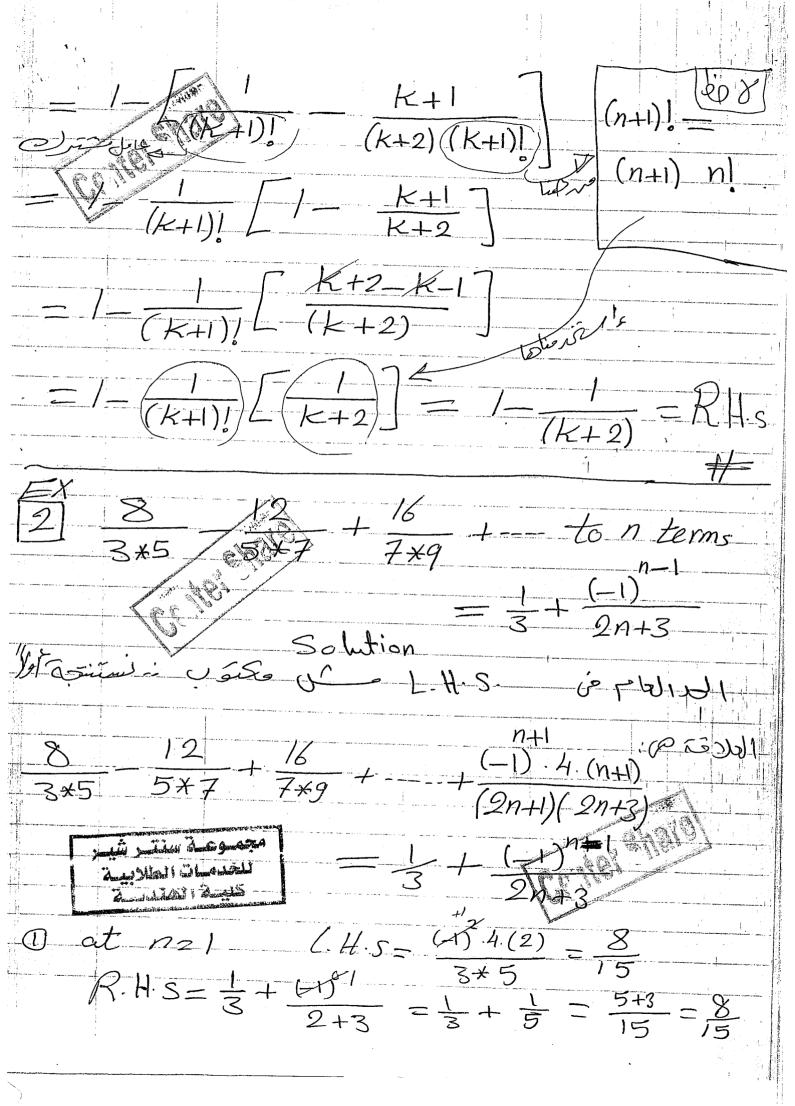
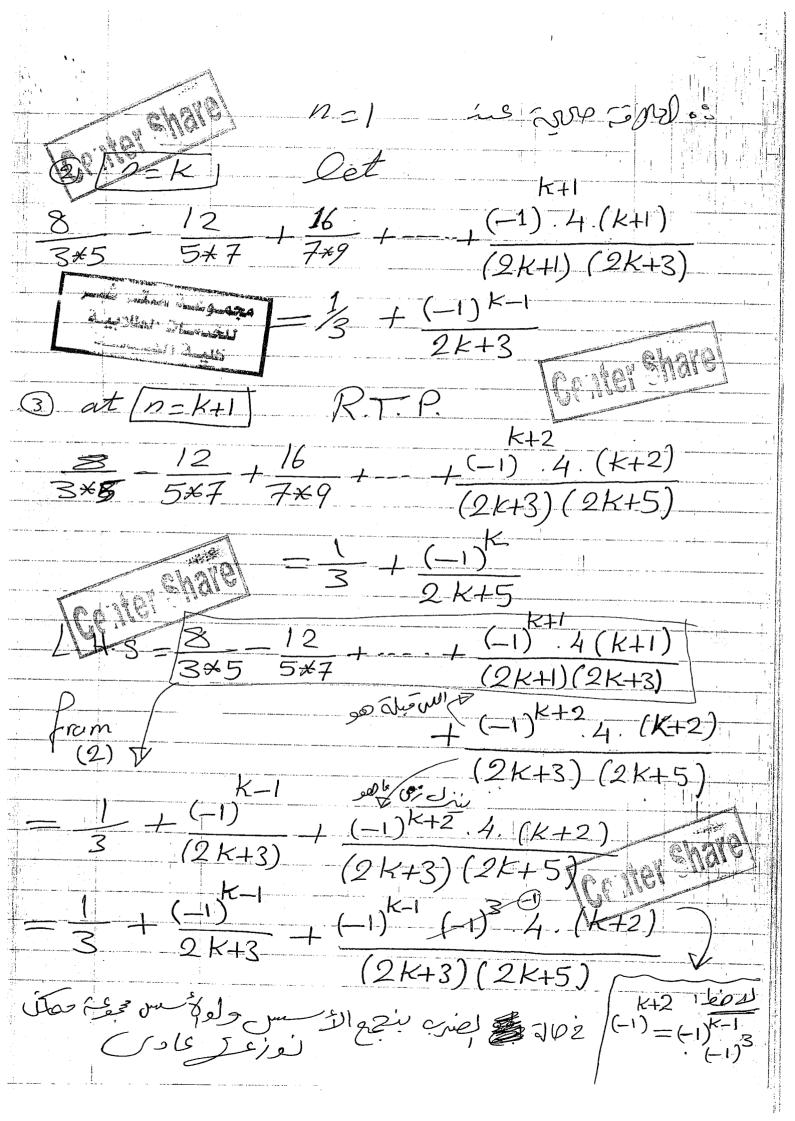
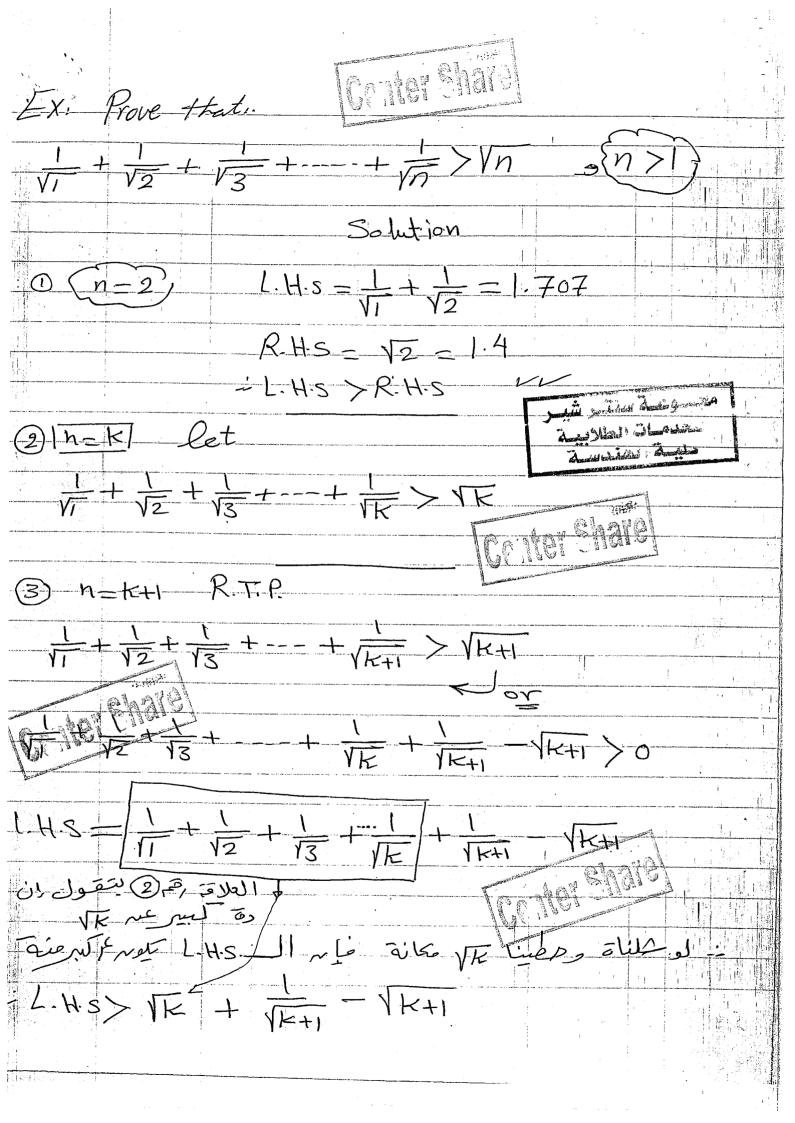
∞ofn Examples  $\frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{(r+1)!} = \frac{1}{(n+1)!}$ العلاج إعلوب إشاركه عليه الماركون المار  $\frac{1}{2!} + \frac{2}{3!} + \frac{3}{4!} + \cdots + \frac{n}{(n+1)!} - \frac{1}{(n+1)!}$  $\frac{1}{2!} + \frac{2}{3!} + \frac{3}{4!} + \frac{3}{(k+1)!} = \frac{1}{(k+1)!}$ A Company of the Sand Sand Sand Sand (3) at n = K+1 RTP للحدولة الطلابية  $L.H.S. = \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{2}{3!} + \frac{3}{4!} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(k+1)!} + \frac{k+1}{(k+2)!}$ From (2)  $= 1 - \frac{1}{(k+1)!} + \frac{k+1}{(k+2)!}$ 





 $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$  $\frac{1}{2} + (-1)$   $= \frac{1}{2} \times 15 = 4 \times$  $= \frac{1}{3} + (-1)^{K} = \frac{1}{2K+3} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$ Prove that 7-13 18 divisible 64 (8) Y n>1 8 [ - nué ] [ 2n 7+3 ( &Kn rad det miles End 31 not vivil 8 to End Je S end y sup of Jeme / Nt St Zuers ous Jackston Sand Gertifier And Midd I to be will be de LAND

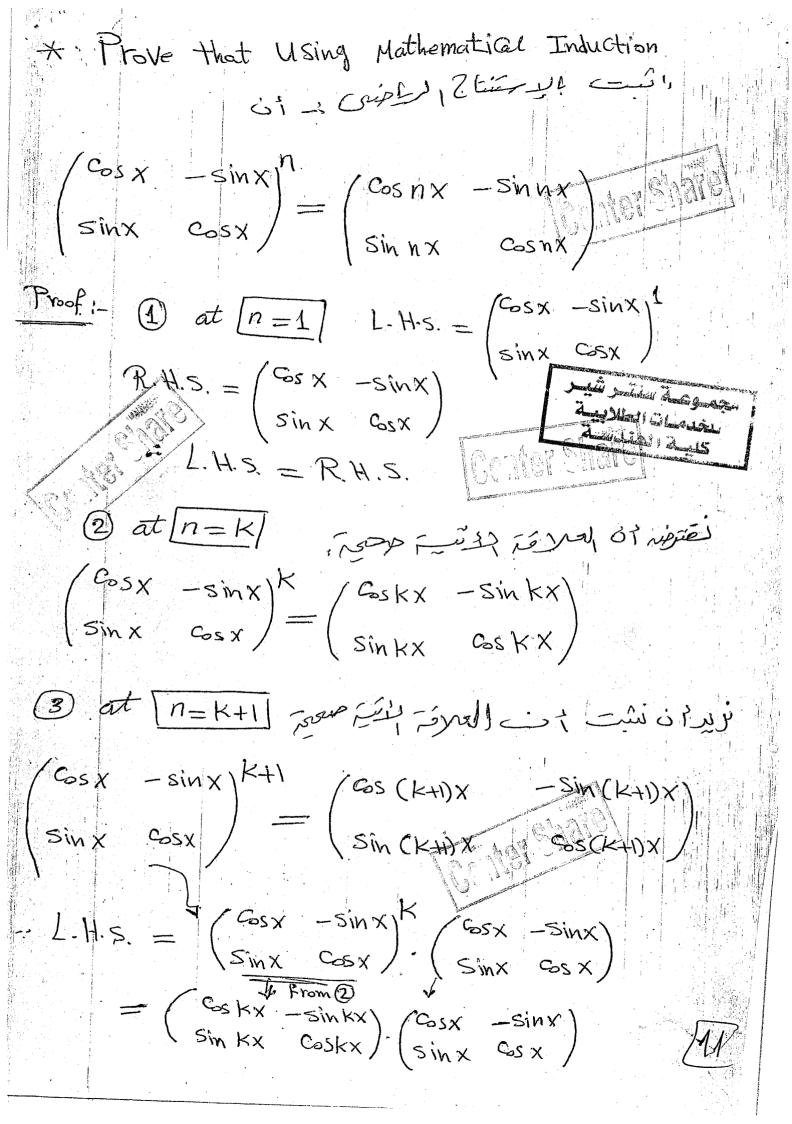
\* at 
$$n = \frac{1}{4}$$
 (0= $\frac{1}{4}$  $\frac{1}{4}$ ) +  $\frac{1}{2}$  $\frac{1}{8}$  =  $\frac{7}{4}$  +  $\frac{3}{4}$  =  $\frac{1}{8}$  =  $\frac{7}{4}$  +  $\frac{3}{4}$  =  $\frac{1}{8}$  =



1-k-1 VK+ 12 K+1 0° R.H.S >0 L.H.S. Conter chart

\* RePort .- Prove that .. 12+3+--+12= n(n+1) (2n+1) (Tel dor") Ce use and to n termes @ Prove that:  $\frac{1^{2}}{1.3} + \frac{2^{2}}{3.5} + \frac{3^{2}}{5.7} - \frac{3^{2}}{5.7}$ n(n+1)(2n-1)(2n+1) 2(2n+1) Proof: Det [n=1] L.H.s. = 1 L. H. 5= R.H.  $R.H.s = \frac{1 + 2}{2 \times 3} = \frac{1}{3}$ 2(2K+1) 3) at n=K+11  $\frac{1^{2}}{1 + 3} + \frac{2^{2}}{3 \times 5} + \dots + \frac{k^{2}}{(2k-1)(2k+1)} + \frac{(k+1)^{2}}{(2k+1)(2k+3)}$ = (k+1)(k+2)2(2K+3) from @ (K+1)5 L-Hs = K(K+1) 2(2K+1) (2K+1) (2K+3)

July = (K+1)/K(2K+3)+2K+2 2(2K+1)(2K+3)  $\int \frac{2k^2 + 3k + 2k + 2}{2(2k+1)(2k+3)} = (k+1) \left[ \frac{2k^2 + 5k + 2}{2(2k+1)(2k+3)} \right]$  $= (k+1) \left[ \frac{(2k+1)(k+2)}{2(2k+3)} \right] = \frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{2(2k+3)} = \frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{2(2k+3)} = RH.5$ refrance no de Tid resupcione). RePort@: Prove +hat.  $S_n = \frac{12}{1+3} + \frac{2^2}{3+5} + - + \frac{n^2}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} =$ m(n+1) 2(2n+1)Miller The grant للخدمات العلايية and all and S



where:
$$A = Coskx. Cosx - Sinkx. Sinx = Cos(k+1)x$$

$$B = -Coskx. sinx - Sinkx. Cosx = -Sin(k+1)x$$

$$C = Sinkx. Cosx + Sinx. Coskx = Sin(k+1)x$$

$$D = -Sinkx. Sinx + Coskx. Cosx = Cos(k+1)x$$

$$Cos(k+1)x - Sin(k+1)x$$

$$Sin(A+B) = Sin A. Cos B + Sin B. Cos A$$

$$Cos(A+B) = Cos A. Cos B - Sin A.$$

Cos(A+B) = Cos A. CosB = Sin A. Sin B

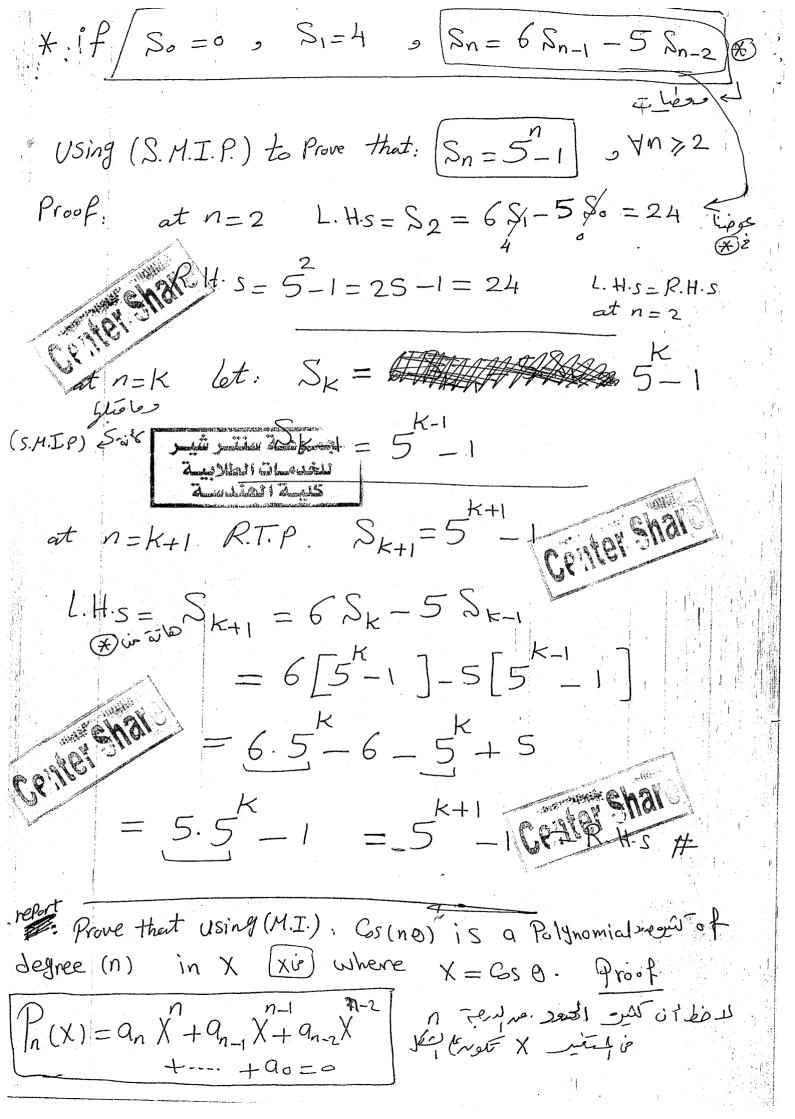
Jackson Andrews Commencer Commencer

\* STrong Math. Induction "S.M.I.P." Just up 136 - OPEN ? Timp y to, he stow is N-31.2.7.-- 3 N = 31,2,3,---} - al Jose's mier paés deret las 750 or la x (Examples) for the forbinus Method, has the recurence relation  $f_0 = f_1 = 1$  o  $f_n = f_{n-1} + f_{n-2}$ USe "S.M.I.P." To Prove that.  $\left(\frac{7}{4}\right)^{3}, n \in \mathbb{N}^{3} \xrightarrow{3} \left(\frac{7}{4}\right)^{3}, n \in \mathbb{N}^{3} \xrightarrow{3} \left(\frac{7}{4}\right)^{3}$ Priety and view Pas (7)" of call adds En = Fn
" us los " relation" ( relation" ( relation" ( relation" ( relation" ( relation ) ( rela طریع، کل، خیک  $Co = F_o = I = L.H.S$ (1) at n=0 n=0  $R.H.S. = \left(\frac{7}{4}\right)^0 = 1$ L. H. S. =  $f_1 = 1 = 1$ R. H. S =  $(\frac{Z}{4})^1$ 1<= 1 msp =

@ at n=k let job!  $f_{\kappa} \leq \left(\frac{7}{4}\right)^{\kappa}$  $F_{k+1} \leq \left(\frac{7}{4}\right)^{k+1}$ 3) at 1=K+1 R.T.P.  $CP_{1}P_{1}P_{1}=F_{n-1}+F_{n-2}$ dest (be)  $\frac{1}{2} \int_{K-1}^{K} \left\langle \left( \frac{Z}{4} \right)^{K} \right\rangle$ = PK+1 = PK+ PK-1 my les sing u gies pine dini  $-\frac{1}{2}$ Jack Jack State Good State للخدمات الطلاسة Add white 1 and 5 -1  $F_{K+1} \leq (\frac{7}{4}) \cdot (\frac{7}{4}) + (\frac{7}{4}) + (\frac{7}{4})$  Counter shall  $-\int_{K+1} < \left(\frac{7}{4}\right)^{K-1} \left[\frac{7}{4} + 1\right]$ in I galing to 10 100  $= \frac{7}{4} + 1 \leq \left(\frac{7}{4}\right)^{k-1} \left(\frac{11}{4} = \frac{44}{16}\right) \longrightarrow$ R.H.s Jes bun FK+1 < J (in) lage is a find  $f_{k+1} \leq (\frac{7}{4})^{k-1} \left(\frac{44}{16}\right)^{k-1}$  (ceiter share)  $F_{K+1} \leq \left(\frac{7}{4}\right)^{K-1} \left(\frac{49}{16}\right) - F_{K+1} \leq \left(\frac{7}{4}\right)^{K-1} \left(\frac{7}{4}\right)^2$  $|\hat{F}_{K+1}| \leq \left(\frac{7}{4}\right)^{K+1}$   $|\hat{F}_{K+1}| \leq \left(\frac{7}{4}\right)^{K+1}$ 

121 Prove that  $n! \geq n^2$  $\forall n \geq 4$ Is conte L. H.S. = 41 = 4.3.2.1 = 24  $R.H.s = (4)^2 = 16$ ~ L.H-s > R.H.s at n=4  $|K! \geq k^2|$ Let 3 at n = k+1 R.T.P.  $(k+1)! \ge (k+1)$ L.H.s. = (K+1)! = (K+1)(K)/repliesFrom 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)

31. (1+x) > 1+nx, x>-1, Y nEN L.H.s = 1+ Kenter 31101 n=1R.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.  $(1+x)^{k+1} > 1+(k+1)x$  $L-H-S = (1+x)^{k+1} = (1+x)^{k} (1+x)^{l}$ 2'2 Topo 8, pies aici = 2-Hs > (1+KX). (1+X) LH-5 ≥ 1+ X+KX+KX المسات الطلاسة (.H.s > /+ (k+1) X + K X2 mael for Ties I L. H.S Jes most on sil al is in a L. H-S>msil - 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 =  $1^2 = 1$ عوصُ عُ الحد لِعام مرشونة موقف عنرأى مد. ع هذا لمثال وقفاعد كريم ول = 1:5=12: الم The 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.  $\frac{12}{1+2} + 3^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{1+2} + \frac{1}{$ رفعه ع = n و بدلات العماق رَفَنَا إِنَ الْعَلادَةِ مِنْ إِنْ الْعَلادَةِ مِنْ إِنْ الْعَلَى الْعَلَادَةِ مِنْ الْعَلَى الْعَلادَةِ مِنْ الْعَلَى الْعَلادَةِ مِنْ الْعَلَى الْعَلادَةِ مِنْ الْعَلَى الْعَلادَةِ مِنْ الْعِلْمَةِ الْعَلَى الْعَلادَةِ مِنْ الْعَلَى الْعَلادَةِ مِنْ الْعِلْمُ الْعُلْمَةُ الْعُلْمَةُ الْعُلْمَةُ الْعُلْمُ الْعُلْمَةُ الْعُلْمَةُ الْعُلْمُ الْعُلْمَةُ الْعُلْمُ الْعُلْمُ الْعُلْمِ الْعُلْمُ الْعُلِمُ الْعُلْمُ الْعُلْمُ الْعُلْمُ الْعُلْمُ الْعُلْمُ الْعُلِمُ الْعُلْمُ الْعُلْمُ الْعُلْمُ الْعُلْمُ الْعُلْمُ الْعُلْمُ عِلَامُ الْعُلْمُ الْعُلْمُ الْعُلْمُ الْعُلْمُ الْعُلْمُ الْعُلِمُ الْعُلْمُ الْعُلِمُ الْعُلِمُ الْعُلِمُ الْعُلْمُ الْعُلِمُ الْعُلِمُ الْعُلْمُ الْعُلِلْمُ الْعُلْمُ الْعُلِلِمُ الْعُلْمُ الْعُلْمُ الْعُلْمُ الْعُلْمُ الْعُلْمُ لِلْعُلِمُ 3\* at n=K+1: Require To Prove (R.T.P.) = (K+1)(K+2)(2K+3)ع الموات المال ال  $\frac{1}{k^2} = \frac{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + (k+1)^2}{k^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + (k+1)^2}$  $= \sqrt{2 + 2^{2} + 3^{2} + \dots + (k)^{2} + (k+1)^{2}}$ المردة معرف معرفية في الخطوة في النفع في المرادة المعرفية في المحلوم المعرفية في المحلوم المعرفية المحلوم المحلوم المعرفية المحلوم المحلوم المعرفية المحلوم المحلوم المعرفية المحلوم  $= \frac{k(k+1)(2k+1)}{6} + (k+1)^{2} = (k+1)\left[\frac{k(2k+1)}{6} + \frac{k(2k+1)}{6}\right]$  $= (k+1) \left[ \frac{k(2k+1) + 6(k+1)}{k(2k+1) + 6(k+1)} \right] = (k+1) \left[ \frac{2k^2 + k + 6k + 6}{6} \right]^{-1/2}$  $= (k+1) \left[ \frac{2k^2 + 7k + 6 - 2k^2}{6} \right] = (k+1)(2k+3)(k+2) - R.H.s$ 

محمود المعامل المعامل

la ... Prove that: 5 r (r) = (n+1) |-1 Jo8, 2 / 6 : els1 vies = 1 = 1 € 20 + -- + ries = 1=2 + res = 1=1 2p )+2\*(2!)+3(3!)+---+(n)\*(n)!=(n+1)!-1J- L-H-S = 1x1 = 1-R.H.s = (2)! -1-let !) +2 × (2!) +3 × (3!) +-- + K × (K!) - (K+1)  $=k_{+1}$  R.T.P.  $2(2!) + 3 \cdot (3!) + -- + (k+1)(k+1)! = (k+2)[-1]$ 1! +22! +3 3!+-.+ K(k)!+(K+1)(K+1)!