FUNDAMENTOS ELEMENTARES DA MATEMÁTICA MANUSCRITOS

(AULA DÚVIDAS: 03/11/22)

Armon,
$$(1+\frac{1}{K+1})^{K+1}$$
 < $K+1$,

Ou rejo, $P(K+1)$ è verdode. Portonto, o

Principio de inducas fruita goonte o efemo-
do.

Luta $4-5=0$
 $\mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$
 $\mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$

t) LD(T) = D, POND TI & Q. Lista 3-2-a) Provo que $|^{2} + 2^{2} + ... + M^{2} = M(m+s)(2m+s),$ MEIN MZJ. Sol: Venus user un duesos. Considera $P(w): \sqrt{3+5}+\cdots+(w)=w(w+2)(sw+2)$ (1) P(1) é undad, poir $\int_{S} = \sqrt{(L+1)(S(1+1))} = 1.$ (11) Supomber P(K) unded, ou mya,

$$\int_{1}^{2} + 2^{2} + \dots + k^{2} = \frac{K(k+1)(2k+3)}{6}$$
Enlow:
$$\int_{1}^{2} + 2^{2} + \dots + k^{2} + (k+1)^{2} = \frac{K(k+1)(2k+3)}{6} + (k+1)^{2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{K(2k+1)}{6} + \frac{K+1}{6}\right)(k+1)$$

$$= \left(\frac{K(2k+1)}{6} + \frac{K+1}{6}\right) + \frac{K(2k+1)}{6} + \frac{K(2k+1)}{6}$$

$$= \left(\frac{2k^{2} + k + 6k + 6}{6}\right)$$
Note que
$$= \frac{(k+2)(2k+3)}{6} = \frac{(k+2)(2k+3)}{6} = \frac{(9k^{2} + 3k + 4k + 6)}{6}$$

$$= \frac{3k^{2} + 2k + 6}{6}$$

Entero,

$$(k(2k+3) + k+1) = ((k+3)+3)(2(k+1)+1)$$
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