Ecerci ce 24:

3) Mq. Vn & IN & 1 ntl

k=0 (k+1)(k+2) nt2

Initialisation: (m=0)

Dac P(0) et vrai

Hénédité:

Soit many

Supposous que P(~) et vraie

Alous É' 1 É 1 (R+1)(R+2) (m+2)(m+3)

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

 $\frac{n^2+3n+n+3+1}{(n+2)(n+3)} = \frac{n^2+4n+4n}{(n+2)(n+3)}$

 $\frac{(n+2)^2}{(n+3)^2}$

Due la l(n+3)

Calaria:

P(n) et vaie pour tout ne IN

6) (n+3) > 3 (n+2)2(n+2) => Astace $(n+3)^{2n+4} = ((n+2)+1)^{2n+4} + Binôme$ Ecercia 22: 1) Résondre 53-42 =-x Analyse: Si oc et solution de cette équation, dos 53-42 = -x Dac (\sqrt{3-4x})2-(-x)2 Dac 3-4x = 22 Dac 22+62-3=0 1-16+12=28 >6 -4-2V7 = -2-V7 Drc: (2, -4-VLP x -4+V27 = -4+V7 Synthese: Si z=2+17 A = - C + V = - (-2 + V = -Si x = -2, -V7 A-t-on V3-4 (2-17) = - (-2-17) V3-4(-2-V7) = J11+4V7 Si 9620 et si = V11+4V7 = (V11+4V7)2=11+4V7 a2 -62 dors a - 6 (2+5x) = 4+457 + 7 = 11+457 Dar x=-2 = 17 est seul solution. 5-3-2-17

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(\sqrt{3-4z^{2}})^{2} = (-z^{2})^{2} =
                                                                                   (5) \begin{cases} 3 - 4x = x^{2} & (5) \\ x < 0 \end{cases}
                                                                               (=) \begin{cases} x_{-2} - \sqrt{7} & \text{on } x = -2t\sqrt{7} \\ t^{2} < 0 \end{cases}
(=) x = -2 - \sqrt{7}
              J-{-2-52}
2) Résondre \( \siz^2 + 3 = \times + 1
           Analyse: Six venilie (x2,3 =x+1
              Alas (V22+31)2 = (x+1)2
               (-st-à-dire x2 + 3 = x2 + 2x +1
                                                                          2z = 2
                                                                  Dac 2-1
            Synthèse: Si oc = 1 alors
         √22+3 = √1+3' = 2
          2-11=1+1=2
              De (2243'= sct)
              Dac & = 1 et solution l'équation
            9={1}
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