CLI
$ (n+1)(n+1): n^2+2n+1$
Francie 20/08/2023
- Mostron pur indución que:
-ay n2 > 3n \ n \ 24
$-\alpha y n^2 > 3n \forall n \geq 4$
B.I: n:4 H.I: n2 > 3n × n 34
-n2 73n [P. [:p(n) -) p(n+1)
42 > 3 4
256712
(n+1)2 > 3 (n+1) Prepores de designaldade
-Lmrij / $3(mrij)$
$\frac{n^2 + 2n + 1}{3n + 3} \frac{3n + 3}{3n + 3 \cdot 2n - 1} $ E Verdadeira
m² > 3m(-2n+2)
10/2+4+6++2p = m(n+1) \ m 21
BE: n:1 H.I = 2+4+6++2 n: n(ne1) \fn
2(1) = 1(111) P.F = p(n) -> p(n11)
2 = 2 -> 0K 2+4+6.0.2n/+2(n+1)=n(n+1)
Hipotese
n(n+1) + 2(n+1) = (n+1, (n+1), 1)
$n^2 + m + \lambda n + 2 = (m + 1 (m + 2))$
$n^2 + 3n + 2 = n^2 + 2n + n + 2$
$n^2 + 2m + 2 = n^2 + 3m + 2$
Lugu, 2+4+6+2n=n(n+1) \n ? 1
(tilibra) E Verdadeira