

PC: 1992/6

5.1: 215681107

תְּפִירָה בְּבֵן-בְּנֵי-עֲמָקָם

$$\textcircled{1} \quad P(n) = \forall n ((n^3 + 5n) \% 6 = 0)$$

$$P(0) = 0^3 + 0 = 0, \quad 0 \% 6 = 0 \quad \boxed{1 / 1, 3, 7, 8, 1, 0}$$

$$P(k) = (k^3 + sk) \% 6 = 0$$

$$P(k+1) = \left[(k+1)^2 + S(k+1) \right] / 100$$

$$= k^3 + 3k^2 + 3k + 1 + 5k + 5$$

$$= (k^3 + 5k) + 3k^2 + 3k + 6$$

$$= \underbrace{(k^3 + Sk)}_{\text{1st term}} + \underbrace{6(k^2 + k + 1)}_{\text{2nd term}} // \text{3rd term}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad P(n) = \bigvee_{i \in B} ((q^n - s_i^n) \% 14 = 0)$$

$$p(0) = 9^0 - 5^0 = 1 - 1 = 0 \quad // \text{ 100\%}$$

$$P(k) = q^k - s^k \% 14 = 0 \quad / \quad \text{גזרות}$$

$$p(k+2) = q^{k+2} - s^{k+2}$$

$$= 81 \cdot q^k + 25 \cdot s^k$$

$$= 81 \cdot q^k - 25 \cdot S^k + 81 \cdot S^k - 810 S^k //$$

$$= 81(q^k - s^k) + s^k(81 - 2s) \quad / \text{RwP}^{\text{W3}}$$

$$= 81(q^k - s^k) + (s^k, s^6)$$

$$(9^k - s^k) \% 14 = 0 \quad 56 \% 14 = 0$$

(ג' נטען כי הילך אב' עז')

מגנום נורמי נספּה כבוי נספּה כבוי נורמי מגנום

19/12/2011 , 14 fe

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מ'ה'ס' ר'ס'

$$\textcircled{3} P(n \geq 1) = \prod_{n \geq 1} (1 + 4 + 7 + \dots + (3n - 2)) = \frac{n(3n-1)}{2}$$

$$P(1) = \frac{1(3 \cdot 1 - 1)}{2} = 1 // \begin{matrix} 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} P \\ P \end{matrix}$$

$$P(k) = \frac{k(3k-1)}{2} = 1 + 4 + 7 + \dots + (3k-2) // \begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 \\ P & P & P \end{matrix}$$

$$P(k+1) = \frac{(k+1)(3k+3-1)}{2} = P(k) + (3k+4) // \begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 \\ P & P & P \end{matrix}$$

$$= \frac{k(3k-1) + (3k+1)}{2} = \frac{3k^2 + 2k + 3k + 2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{3k^2 + 5k + 2}{2} = \boxed{\frac{3k^2 + 5k + 2}{2}} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{3k^2 + 2k + 3k + 2}{2} = \boxed{\frac{3k^2 + 5k + 2}{2}} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

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$$④ P(n \geq 1) = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 + 1! + 2 + 2! + \dots + n + n!) = (n+1)! - 1$$

$$P(1) = (1+1)! - 1 = 1 = 1 + 1! \quad \text{/ / סדרה}$$

$$P(k) = (k+1)! - 1 \quad \text{/ / סדרה}$$

$$P(k+1) = P(k) + (k+1) \cdot (k+1)! \quad \text{/ / סדרה}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} & ① (k+1)! - 1 + (k+1) \cdot (k+1)! \\ & = (k+1)! \cdot (1+k+1) - 1 = (k+1)! \cdot (k+2) - 1 \end{aligned} \quad \text{/ / סדרה}$$

$$⑤ P(n \geq 7) = \forall n \geq 7 (n! > 3^n)$$

$$P(7) = 7! = 5040 > 3^7 = 2187 \quad \text{/ / סדרה}$$

$$P(k) = k! > 3^k \quad \text{/ / סדרה}$$

$$P(k+1) = (k+1)! > 3^{k+1} \quad \text{/ / סדרה}$$

$$= k! \cdot (k+1) > 3^k \cdot 3$$

$$k+1 \geq 8 \quad \text{/ / סדרה}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{נ' } G_P N O \text{ נ' } N \quad 3^k - 3^7 \quad \text{/ / סדרה} \\ & \text{נ' } 3^7 \quad \text{/ / סדרה} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{6} P(n \geq 1) = \bigvee_{n \geq 1} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n k(z_k - 1) \right) = \frac{n(n+1)(4n-1)}{6}$$

$$P(1) = \sum_1^1 1(z_1 - 1) = 1 = \frac{1(1+1)(4 \cdot 1 - 1)}{6} // \text{Anspruch}$$

$$\begin{aligned} p(g) &= \frac{g(g+1)(4g-1)}{6} = \frac{g(4g^2 + 4g - g - 1)}{6} \\ &= \frac{g(4g^2 + 3g - 1)}{6} // \text{Anspruch} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{1} P(g+1) = p(g) + [(g+1)(2g+2-1)] // \text{Anspruch}$$

$$\textcircled{2} P(g+1) = \frac{(g+1)(g+2)(4g+4-1)}{6}$$

$$= \frac{(g^2 + g + 2g + 2)(4g + 3)}{6} = \frac{(g^2 + 3g + 2)(4g + 3)}{6}$$

$$= \frac{4g^3 + 12g^2 + 8g + 3g^2 + 9g + 6}{6} = \boxed{\frac{4g^3 + 15g^2 + 17g + 6}{6}}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{g(4g^2 + 3g - 1)}{6} + (g+1)(2g+1)$$

$$= \frac{4g^3 + 3g^2 - g}{6} + (2g^2 + 2g + g + 1)$$

$$= \frac{4g^3 + 3g^2 - g + 12g^2 + 12g + 6g + 6}{6}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{4g^3 + 15g^2 + 17g + 6}{6}}$$

Anspruch
Punkt

$$\textcircled{1} P(n \geq 1) = \sum_{n \geq 1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^i \cdot i^2 \right) = \frac{(-1)^n \cdot n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$P(1) = \sum_{i=1}^1 (-1)^i \cdot i^2 = -1 = \frac{(-1)^1 \cdot 1(1+1)}{2} \quad / \begin{matrix} 0,0,0 \\ 1,3,1,3,1,0 \end{matrix}$$

$$P(k) = \frac{(-1)^k \cdot k(k+1)}{2} \quad / \begin{matrix} 0,0,0 \\ 1,3,1,3,1,0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\textcircled{1} P(k+1) = P(k) + [(-1)^{k+1} \cdot (k+1)^2]$$

$$\textcircled{2} P(k+1) = \frac{(-1)^{k+1} \cdot (k+1)(k+2)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^{k+1} \cdot (k^2 + k + 2k + 2)}{2} = \frac{(-1)^{k+1} \cdot (k^2 + 3k + 2)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^k \cdot (-1) \cdot (k^2 + 3k + 2)}{2} = \frac{(-1)^k \cdot (-k^2 - 3k - 2)}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} = \frac{(-1)^k \cdot (k^2 + k)}{2} + [(-1)^k \cdot (-1)^1 \cdot (k^2 + 2k + 1)] \quad / \begin{matrix} 0,0,0 \\ 1,3,1,3,1,0 \end{matrix}$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^k \cdot (k^2 + k) + (-1)^k \cdot (-2k^2 - 4k - 2)}{2} \quad / \begin{matrix} 0,0,0 \\ 1,3,1,3,1,0 \end{matrix}$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^k (k^2 + k - 2k^2 - 4k - 2)}{2} = \frac{(-1)^k (-k^2 - 3k - 2)}{2} \quad / \begin{matrix} 0,0,0 \\ 1,3,1,3,1,0 \end{matrix}$$

$$⑧ a_1 = 5, a_2 = 13$$

$$① a_n = 5a_{n-1} - 6a_{n-2} \quad (n \geq 3)$$

$$a_3 = 5a_2 - 6a_1 = 5 \cdot 13 - 6 \cdot 5 = 35$$

$$② a_n = 2^n + 3^n \quad (n \geq 1)$$

$$a_1 = 2^1 + 3^1 = 5 \quad \boxed{OK}$$

$$a_2 = 2^2 + 3^2 = 13 \quad \boxed{OK}$$

$$a_3 = 2^3 + 3^3 = 35 \quad \boxed{OK}$$

a_k

$$① a_k = 5a_{k-1} - 6a_{k-2}$$

$$② a_k = 2^k + 3^k$$

a_{k-1}

$$① a_{k-1} = 5a_{k-2} - 6a_{k-3}$$

$$② a_{k-1} = 2^{k-1} + 3^{k-1}$$

a_{k+1} // נספכ

$$① a_{k+1} = 5a_k - 6a_{k-1}$$

$$② a_{k+1} = 2^{k+1} + 3^{k+1}$$

נשנה

$$a_{k+1} = 5(2^k + 3^k) - 6(2^{k-1} + 3^{k-1})$$

נשנה

$$④ 5 \cdot 2^k - 6 \cdot 2^{k-1} = 2^{k-1}(5 \cdot 2 - 6) = 4 \cdot 2^{k-1}$$

$$⑤ 5 \cdot 3^k - 6 \cdot 3^{k-1} = 3^{k-1}(5 \cdot 3 - 6) = 9 \cdot 3^{k-1}$$

נשנה

$$a_{k+1} = 2^{k+1} + 3^{k+1}$$

נשנה
נשנה
נשנה
נשנה

$$⑨ a_1 = 1, a_2 = 2$$

$$① a_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} \quad (n \geq 3)$$

$$② a_n \geq \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{n-2} \quad (n \geq 1)$$

$$② a_1 \geq \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{1-2} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{-1} = \frac{2}{3} \quad \checkmark$$

$$a_2 \geq \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{2-2} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^0 = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$a_3 \geq \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{3-2} = \frac{3}{2} \quad \text{← NUR}$$

$$① a_3 = a_2 + a_1 = 1 + 1 = 3 \quad \checkmark$$

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→ 3P) 3) 1C

a_k

$$① a_k = a_{k-1} + a_{k-2}$$

$$② a_k \geq \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{k-2}$$

a_{k-1}

$$① a_{k-1} = a_{k-2} + a_{k-3}$$

$$② a_{k-1} \geq \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{k-3}$$

a_{k+1}

$$① a_{k+1} = a_k + a_{k-1}$$

$$② a_{k+1} \geq \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{k-1}$$

$$\text{→ P.D.} \\ a_{k+1} \geq \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{k-2} + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{k-3}$$

$$\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{k-2} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{k-3}$$

$$\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{k-1} = 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{k-3}$$

P.D.O

$$\frac{6}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{k-3} \geq \frac{3}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{k-3} + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{k-3}$$

$$3 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{k-3} \geq \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{k-3} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2} + 1\right)$$

$$3 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{k-3} \geq 2 \cdot 1.5 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{k-3}$$

$$3 \geq 2 \cdot 1.5 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\textcircled{10} \quad P(A_2 \leq n) \rightarrow (n = 4a + sb), (a, b \in \mathbb{N})$$

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$$\underline{\eta = 12^\circ}$$

$$a = 3$$

$$b = 0$$

$$12 = 4 \cdot 3 + 5 \cdot 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\underline{n = 13}$$

$$a = z$$

$$b = 1$$

$$13 = 4 \cdot 2 + 5 \cdot 1 \checkmark$$

n = 14:

$$a = 1$$

$$b = 2$$

$$14 = 4 \cdot 1 + 5 \cdot 2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\underline{\alpha} = 15^\circ$$

$$a = 0$$

$$b = 3$$

$$1S = 4.0 + 5.3 \checkmark$$

$P(k) \vdash k = qa + sb$ // یعنی k دو جمله ای است.

$$\frac{P(k-4)}{k} : k-4 = 4a+sb \quad | \quad \text{re}$$

$$k = 4(a+1)+sb \quad | \quad \text{re}$$