- Seauna (principio da inducas matematica): Siza uma afirmação solos. M ciantan conmim cob otrugras ob "M otrugrasdua mu solos a) Supamas que para ACIN, a aprimação suja rendadura; b) Sya m EIN', o primero elemento de IN'; c) Se m EA (também for a permus dements de A) e YREA => R+LEA Entre A = IN' & a aprimojar i verdadira & K E IN' - Eample: Sya mum minatural. Então Z i2 = (2 m+1)(m+1) m S: Graposição: Z i2 = (2m+1)(m+1), Ame M >> quiumo provar a) Sya ACIN/YREA, = 12 2= (2R+3)(R+3)R 6) Sym m = 0 K = m $0 = 12 = 0 = (20+4)(0+1) \cdot 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0$ $(k+1) \forall k \in A, \Rightarrow k+1 \in A \Rightarrow \sum_{i=0}^{k+1} 2^{i} = [2(k+1)+1][(k+1)+1](k+1)$ = 2R3+9R2+13R+6 Coma [2(R+1)+1][R+1)+1](R+1) = (2R+3)(R+2)(R+1) = $= (2R+3)(R^2+R+2R+2) = (2R+3)(R^2+3R+2) = 2R^3+6R^2+4R+3R^2+9R+6 = 6$ 2 ×3+9 ×2+9 ×+6 = \(\frac{1}{2} \) 2 entre \(\text{REA} = \) R+1 EA & somm A=1N laps souchabres à agricagange a a

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- Cample: Sya m um intino positivo (1,2,3,...). Então,
                              1 + 4 + 7 + ... + (3m-2) = \frac{m(3m-1)}{2}
                    S. Graposição: 2 (32-2) = m (3m-1)
                    a) Soya ACINT/YREA, [31-2] = 18(318-1)
                          b) Sym m = 1 \in \mathbb{N}^{+}

c) m = 1 \in \mathbb{A}? \sum_{k=m}^{k=m} (3x-2) = \sum_{k=1}^{d} (3x-2) = 1 = \frac{1}{2} (3x-1) = 1 \Rightarrow m = 1 \in \mathbb{A}
                                   d) + REA => R+1 EA => [31-2] = (R+1)[3(R+1)-1] ?
                                     \sum_{k=1}^{K+1} (3k-2) = \sum_{k=1}^{K} (3k-2) + [3(k+1)-2] = k(3k-1) + (3k+1) = 3k^2 + (3k+1) = 
= \frac{3 R^2 - R + 6 R + 2}{2} = \frac{3 R^2 + 5 R + 2}{2}
                 6 \text{ mor } (R+3) [3(R+3)-2] = (R+2)(3R+2) = 3R^2 + 2R + 3R + 2 = 3R^2 + 5R + 2 = 3R^2 +
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Come (R+1)[3(R+1)-1] = (R+1)(3R+2) = 3R+2R+3R+2 = 3R+1 $= \sum_{k=1}^{R+1} (3i-2) \text{ intoo}, \forall R \in A \Rightarrow R+1 \in A \text{ insorm}, A = IN^{+} i \text{ in } A = IN^{+} i$