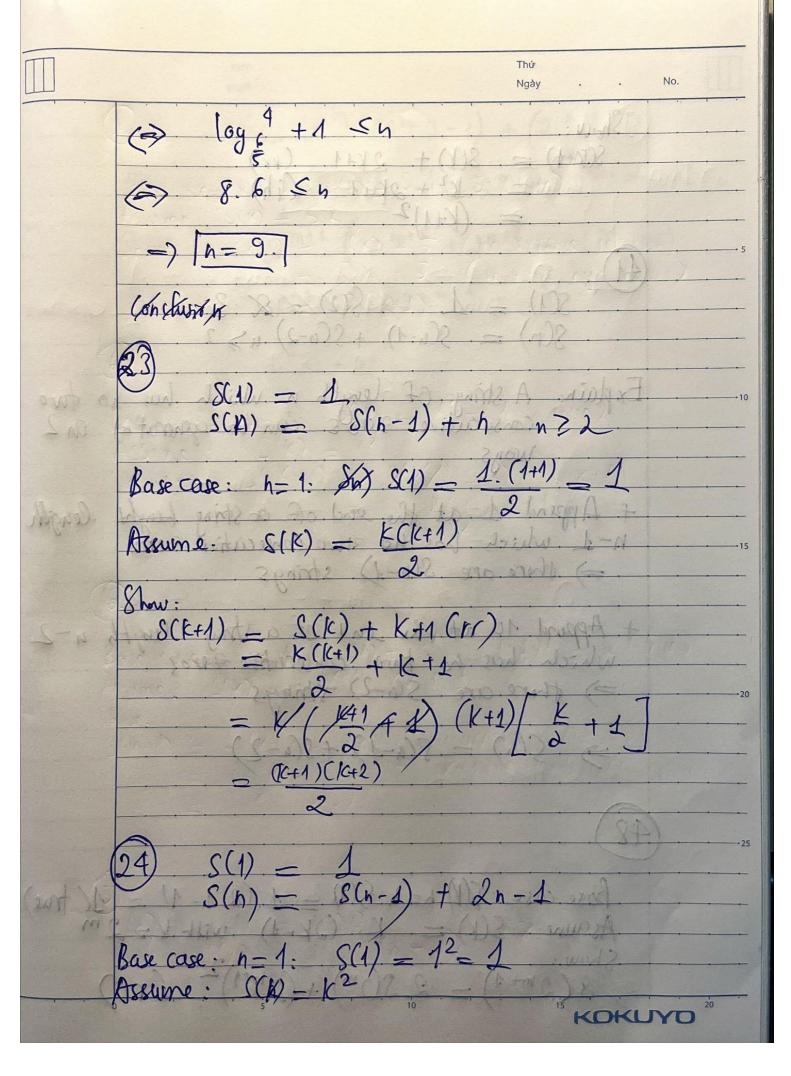


Show:

Base case: S(V) h=1: S(N) = 1 (21-11 = 16 frue)
Assume: S(K) = K. (2K-1) with K=2m

Show:
3(2m+1) = 2.5(2m) + (2m+1)<sup>2</sup> (rr)



b) Base case: 1=1: S(1) = 101+2 = 1000 (frue) Assume: SCR) = 10 K+2 Show: SCK+11 = 10. SCK) (recurrence re (afish) = 10. 10 Kt2 (inductive hyp)

c) MS(21) = 1021+2 - 1023

(9194

S(n) = 5. S(n-1)

Assume: S(K) -

 $s(k+1) = \frac{4/8}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{5} \cdot \frac{5(k)}{6} - \frac{6k-1}{6} \cdot \frac{6k-1}{6}$ 

AX 4.51-1-61-1<0

	Thứ Ngày · No.
	(4)
1000 ( fr	Bose case 1-1 5(1) - 10 1+2 -
Base case:	h = 1: S(n) = 5.1 = 5 (frue) A
	sug = 5.k
Show:	S(121) = SCK) + 5 (recurrence relation)
(2hr)	5.K + 50 (Inductive hypothesis)
	= 5(K+1)
0	C) 14 5 (24) = 10 21+2 - 10 25
	10
Base case	: $n=1$ : $\delta(1) = 1^2 = 1$ (frue)
Assume	· ((K) - Ks
Show:	SCK+1) = SCK+1) SCK) + (2K+1)
22	$= \frac{(C^2 + 2)C + 1}{(C + 1)^2}$
10 1-1	( ) Jose (050: N=1: 5(1)= 4 [H]
180	- NO 1-12 D - ONE : exercise CK-12 C
Base case	$n=1: S(1)=3^{1-1}. (1+1)! = 2 (frue)$
Acumo.	S(K) = 3 K-1 . (K+1)!
Show:	2 (10.2) C(r) (recurrence relation)
S((C+1) =	3 (K+2). S(K) (K+1)! (Inductive Lyp)
=	3 ((42)
- =	$3^{k}$ $(k+2)!$ $0 \ge (n)2$ $3$
	- AM ASAT - 6AT 2
A	
(3)	c(1) = 1000
(a)	S(n) = 40.S(n-1)
1	15 KOKI DVD 20