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If
$$1+2+3+L+n=\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$
 for all integers $n \ge 1$ then $P(k)$ is

Answer (Please select your correct option)

$$\begin{array}{c}
C & 1+2+3+L+n=\frac{n(n+1)}{2} \\
C & 1+2+3+L+n=\frac{n(n+1)}{2} \\
C & 1+2+3+L+n=\frac{n(n+1)}{2} \\
C & 1+2+3+L+(k+1)=\frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{2} \\
C & 1+2+3+L+(k-1)=\frac{k(k-1)}{2}
\end{array}$$
Correct

$$\begin{array}{c}
C & 1+2+3+L+(k-1)=\frac{k(k-1)}{2} \\
C & 1+2+3+L+(k-1)=\frac{k(k-1)}{2}
\end{array}$$
Correct

$$\begin{array}{c}
C & 1+2+3+L+(k-1)=\frac{k(k-1)}{2} \\
C & 1+2+3+L+(k-1)=\frac{k(k-1)}{2}
\end{array}$$