$$s_n = 1 + 3 + 3^2 + 3^3 + \dots + 3^{n-1} = \frac{(3^n - 1)}{2}$$

a) Paso Básico: n=1

$$1 = \frac{3^{1} - 1}{2}$$

$$1 = \frac{2}{2}$$

$$1 = 1$$

b) Paso Inductivo: n = k ASUMIR

$$s_k = 1 + 3 + 3^2 + 3^3 + \dots + 3^{k-1} = \frac{3^k - 1}{2}$$

c) n = k + 1

$$s_{k+1} = 1 + 3 + 3^2 + 3^3 + \dots + 3^{k-1} + 3^k = \frac{3^{k+1} - 1}{2}$$

Demostración:

$$s_{k+1} = s_k + 3^k$$

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

$$s_{k+1} \equiv \frac{3^k - 1 + 2 \cdot 3^k}{2}$$

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

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

2) Probar la siguiente proposición usando el **principio de inducción matemática** para todo $n \in \mathbb{N}$:

$$1 + \frac{1}{(1+2)} + \frac{1}{(1+2+3)} + \dots + \frac{1}{(1+2+3+4+5+\dots+n)} = \frac{2n}{(n+1)}$$

a) Paso Básico: n=1

$$1 = \frac{2 \cdot 1}{(1+1)} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

b) Paso Inductivo: n = k ASUMIR

$$1 + \frac{1}{(1+2)} + \frac{1}{(1+2+3)} + \dots + \frac{1}{(1+2+3+4+5+\dots+k)} = \frac{2k}{(k+1)}$$

c) n = k + 1

$$1 + \frac{1}{(1+2)} + \dots + \frac{1}{(1+2+3+4+5+\dots+k)} + \frac{1}{(1+2+3+4+5+\dots+k+(k+1))} = \frac{2(k+1)}{(k+2)}$$

Demostración:

$$s_{k+1} = s_k + \frac{1}{(1+2+3+4+5+\dots+k+(k+1))}$$

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{2k}{(k+1)} + \frac{2}{(k+1)(k+2)}$$

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{2k(k+2)+2}{(k+1)(k+2)}$$

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

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

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{2(k+1)}{(k+2)}$$

3) Probar la siguiente proposición usando el *principio de inducción matemática* para todo $n \in \mathbb{N}$:

$$1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 + \dots + n(n+1)(n+2) = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)}{4}$$

a) Paso Básico: n=1

$$1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 = \frac{1(2)(3)(4)}{4}$$

b) Paso Inductivo: n = k ASUMIR

$$1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 + \dots + k(k+1)(k+2) = \frac{k(k+1)(k+2)(k+3)}{4}$$

c) n = k + 1

$$1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 + \dots + k(k+1)(k+2) + (k+1)(k+2)(k+3)$$

$$= \frac{(k+1)(k+2)(k+3)(k+4)}{4}$$

$$s_{k+1} = s_k + (k+1)(k+2)(k+3)$$

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{k(k+1)(k+2)(k+3)}{4} + (k+1)(k+2)(k+3)$$

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{k(k+1)(k+2)(k+3) + 4(k+1)(k+2)(k+3)}{4}$$
$$s_{k+1} = \frac{(k+1)(k+2)(k+3)(k+4)}{4}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} k \cdot 5^{k} = \frac{1}{16} [5 + (4n - 1)5^{n+1}]$$

$$1 \cdot 5^{1} + 2 \cdot 5^{2} + 3 \cdot 5^{3} + \dots + n \cdot 5^{n} = \frac{1}{16} [5 + (4n - 1)5^{n+1}]$$

Paso básico. n=1

$$1 \cdot 5^{1} == \frac{1}{16} [5 + (4 \cdot 1 - 1)5^{1+1}]$$
$$5 = \frac{1}{16} [80]$$
$$5 = 5$$

Paso inductivo n = k

$$1 \cdot 5^{1} + 2 \cdot 5^{2} + 3 \cdot 5^{3} + \dots + k \cdot 5^{k} = \frac{1}{16} [5 + (4k - 1)5^{k+1}]$$

n = k + 1

$$1 \cdot 5^{1} + 2 \cdot 5^{2} + 3 \cdot 5^{3} + \dots + k \cdot 5^{k} + (k+1) \cdot 5^{(k+1)} = \frac{1}{16} \left[5 + (4(k+1) - 1)5^{(k+1)+1} \right]$$
$$= \frac{1}{16} \left[5 + (4k+3)5^{k+2} \right] \text{TESIS}$$

DEMOSTRACIÓN:

$$s_{k+1} = s_k + (k+1) \cdot 5^{(k+1)}$$

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{1}{16} \left[5 + (4k-1)5^{k+1} \right] + (k+1) \cdot 5^{(k+1)}$$

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{\left[5 + (4k-1)5^{k+1} \right] + 16(k+1) \cdot 5^{(k+1)}}{16}$$

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{5 + (4k-1)5^{k+1} + 16(k+1) \cdot 5^{(k+1)}}{16}$$

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{5 + 5^{k+1} \left[(4k-1) + 16(k+1) \right]}{16}$$

$$\begin{split} s_{k+1} &= \frac{5 + 5^{k+1}[4k - 1 + 16k + 16]}{16} \\ s_{k+1} &= \frac{5 + 5^{k+1}[20k + 15]}{16} \\ s_{k+1} &= \frac{5 + 5^{k+1}5[4k + 3]}{16} \\ s_{k+1} &= \frac{5 + [4k + 3]5^{k+2}}{16} \end{split}$$

$$1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 4 + \dots + n(n+1) = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{3}$$

a) Paso Básico: n=1

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

$$1 \cdot 2 = 1 \cdot 2$$

b) Paso Inductivo: n = k ASUMIR

$$1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 4 + \dots + k(k+1) = \frac{k(k+1)(k+2)}{3}$$

c)
$$n = k + 1$$

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

Demostración:

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

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

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

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

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

6) Probar la siguiente proposición usando el **principio de inducción matemática** para todo $n \in \mathbb{N}$:

$$1 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 5 + 5 \cdot 7 + \dots + (2n-1)(2n+1) = \frac{n(4n^2 + 6n - 1)}{3}$$

a) Paso Básico: n=1

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

b) Paso Inductivo: n = k ASUMIR

$$1 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 5 + 5 \cdot 7 + \dots + (2k-1)(2k+1) = \frac{k(4k^2 + 6k - 1)}{3}$$

c) n = k + 1

$$1 \cdot 3 + \dots + (2k-1)(2k+1) + (2k+1)(2k+3) = \frac{(k+1)[4(k+1)^2 + 6(k+1) - 1]}{3}$$

Demostración:

$$s_{k+1} = s_k + (2k+1)(2k+3)$$

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

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

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{4k^3 + 6k^2 - k + 12k^2 + 24k + 9}{3}$$

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{4k^3 + 18k^2 + 23k + 9}{3}$$

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{4k^3 + 4k^2 + 14k^2 + 14k + 9k + 9}{3}$$

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{4k^2(k+1) + 14k(k+1) + 9(k+1)}{3}$$

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{(k+1)[4k^2 + 14k + 9]}{3}$$

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{(k+1)[4k^2 + 8k + 6k + 4 + 6 - 1]}{3}$$

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{(k+1)[4k^2 + 8k + 4 + 6k + 6 - 1]}{3}$$

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{(k+1)[4k^2 + 8k + 4 + 6k + 6 - 1]}{3}$$

7) Probar la siguiente proposición usando el *principio de inducción matemática* para todo $n \in \mathbb{N}$:

$$1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 2^2 + 3 \cdot 2^3 + \dots + n \cdot 2^n = (n-1)2^{n+1} + 2$$

a) Paso Básico: n=1

$$2 = 0 \cdot 2^2 + 2$$
$$2 = 2$$

b) Paso Inductivo: n = k ASUMIR

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

c) n = k + 1

$$1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 2^2 + 3 \cdot 2^3 + \dots + k \cdot 2^k + (k+1) \cdot 2^{k+1} = k2^{k+2} + 2$$

Demostración:

$$S_{K+1} = S_K + (k+1) \cdot 2^{k+1}$$

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

$$S_{K+1} = 2^{k+1}[(k-1) + (k+1)] + 2$$

$$S_{K+1} = 2^{k+1}[2k] + 2$$

$$S_{K+1} = k2^{k+2} + 2$$

8) Probar la siguiente proposición usando el **principio de inducción matemática** para todo $n \in \mathbb{N}$:

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n} = 1 - \frac{1}{2^n}$$

a) Paso Básico: n=1

$$\frac{1}{2} = 1 - \frac{1}{2^1}$$

b) Paso Inductivo: n = k ASUMIR

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^k} = 1 - \frac{1}{2^k}$$

c) n = k + 1

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^k} + \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} = 1 - \frac{1}{2^{k+1}}$$

$$S_{K+1} = S_K + \frac{1}{2^{k+1}}$$

$$S_{K+1} = 1 - \frac{1}{2^k} + \frac{1}{2^{k+1}}$$

$$S_{K+1} = 1 - \frac{1}{2^{k+1}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2 \cdot 5} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 8} + \frac{1}{8 \cdot 11} + \dots + \frac{1}{(3n-1)(3n+2)} = \frac{n}{(6n+4)}$$

a) Paso Básico: n=1

$$\frac{1}{2 \cdot 5} = \frac{1}{(6 \cdot 1 + 4)}$$
$$\frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{10}$$

b) Paso Inductivo: n = k ASUMIR

$$\frac{1}{2 \cdot 5} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 8} + \frac{1}{8 \cdot 11} + \dots + \frac{1}{(3k-1)(3k+2)} = \frac{k}{(6k+4)}$$

c) n = k+1 $\frac{1}{2 \cdot 5} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 8} + \frac{1}{8 \cdot 11} + \dots + \frac{1}{(3k-1)(3k+2)} + \frac{1}{(3k+2)(3k+5)} = \frac{k+1}{(6k+10)}$

Demostración

$$s_{k+1} = s_k + \frac{1}{(3k+2)(3k+5)}$$

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{k}{(6k+4)} + \frac{1}{(3k+2)(3k+5)}$$

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{k(3k+5)+2}{2(3k+2)(3k+5)}$$

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{3k^2+5k+2}{2(3k+2)(3k+5)}$$

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{(3k+2)(k+1)}{2(3k+2)(3k+5)}$$

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{(k+1)}{(6k+10)}$$

10) Probar la siguiente proposición usando el **principio de inducción matemática** para todo $n \in \mathbb{N}$:

$$\frac{5}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} + \frac{6}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} + \frac{7}{3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5} + \dots + \frac{n+4}{n(n+1)(n+2)} = \frac{n(3n+7)}{2(n+1)(n+2)}$$

a) Paso Básico: n=1

$$\frac{5}{1\cdot 2\cdot 3} = \frac{1(3\cdot 1+7)}{2(1+1)(1+2)}$$

b) Paso Inductivo: n = k ASUMIR

$$\frac{5}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} + \frac{6}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} + \frac{7}{3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5} + \dots + \frac{k+4}{k(k+1)(k+2)} = \frac{k(3k+7)}{2(k+1)(k+2)}$$

c) n = k + 1

$$\frac{5}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} + \dots + \frac{k+4}{k(k+1)(k+2)} + \frac{k+5}{(k+1)(k+2)(k+3)} = \frac{(k+1)(3k+10)}{2(k+2)(k+3)}$$

Demostración

$$s_{k+1} = s_k + \frac{k+5}{(k+1)(k+2)(k+3)}$$

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{k(3k+7)}{2(k+1)(k+2)} + \frac{k+5}{(k+1)(k+2)(k+3)}$$

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+2)} \left[\frac{k(3k+7)}{2} + \frac{k+5}{(k+3)} \right]$$

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+2)} \left[\frac{k(3k+7)(k+3) + 2(k+5)}{2(k+3)} \right]$$

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+2)} \left[\frac{3k^2 + 16k^2 + 23k + 10}{2(k+3)} \right]$$

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+2)} \left[\frac{(k+1)^2(3k+10)}{2(k+3)} \right]$$

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{(k+1)(3k+10)}{2(k+2)(k+3)}$$

11) probar la siguiente proposición usando el *principio de inducción matemática* para todo $n \in \mathbb{N}$:

$$\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)(n+2)} = \frac{n(n+3)}{4(n+1)(n+2)}$$

d) Paso Básico: n=1

$$\frac{1}{1\cdot 2\cdot 3} = \frac{1(4)}{4(2)(3)}$$

e) Paso Inductivo: n = k ASUMIR

$$\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5} + \dots + \frac{1}{k(k+1)(k+2)} = \frac{k(k+3)}{4(k+1)(k+2)}$$

f) n = k + 1

$$\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} + \dots + \frac{1}{k(k+1)(k+2)} + \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+2)(k+3)} = \frac{(k+1)(k+4)}{4(k+2)(k+3)}$$

$$s_{k+1} = s_k + \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+2)(k+3)}$$

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{k(k+3)}{4(k+1)(k+2)} + \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+2)(k+3)}$$

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+2)} \left[\frac{k(k+3)}{4} + \frac{1}{(k+3)} \right]$$

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+2)} \left[\frac{k(k+3)^2 + 4}{4(k+3)} \right]$$

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+2)} \left[\frac{k^3 + 6k^2 + 9k + 4}{4(k+3)} \right]$$

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+2)} \frac{(k+4)(k^2 + 2k+1)}{4(k+3)}$$

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+2)} \frac{(k+4)(k+1)^2}{4(k+3)}$$

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{(k+1)(k+4)}{4(k+2)(k+3)}$$

$$a + ar + ar^{2} + \dots + ar^{n-1} = \frac{a(r^{n} - 1)}{r - 1}$$

a) Paso Básico: n=1

$$a = \frac{a(r-1)}{r-1}$$

b) Paso Inductivo: n = k ASUMIR

$$a + ar + ar^{2} + \dots + ar^{k-1} = \frac{a(r^{k} - 1)}{r - 1}$$

c) n = k + 1

$$a + ar + ar^{2} + \dots + ar^{k-1} + ar^{k} = \frac{a(r^{k+1} - 1)}{r - 1}$$

$$s_{k+1} = s_k + ar^k$$

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{a(r^k - 1)}{r - 1} + ar^k$$

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{a(r^k - 1) + ar^k(r - 1)}{r - 1}$$

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{a(r^k - 1) + ar^k(r - 1)}{r - 1}$$

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{ar^k - a + ar^{k+1} - ar^k}{r - 1}$$

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{a(r^{k+1} - 1)}{r - 1}$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{3}{1}\right)\left(1 + \frac{5}{4}\right)\left(1 + \frac{7}{9}\right)\cdots\left(1 + \frac{(2n+1)}{n^2}\right) = (n+1)^2$$

a) Paso Básico: n=1

$$\left(1 + \frac{3}{1}\right) = (1+1)^2$$

b) Paso Inductivo: n = k ASUMIR

$$\left(1+\frac{3}{1}\right)\left(1+\frac{5}{4}\right)\left(1+\frac{7}{9}\right)\cdots\left(1+\frac{(2k+1)}{k^2}\right)=(k+1)^2$$

c) n = k + 1

$$\left(1 + \frac{3}{1}\right)\left(1 + \frac{5}{4}\right)\left(1 + \frac{7}{9}\right)\cdots\left(1 + \frac{(2k+1)}{k^2}\right)\left(1 + \frac{(2k+3)}{(k+1)^2}\right) = (k+1)^2$$

Demostración.

$$s_{k+1} = s_k \left(1 + \frac{(2k+3)}{(k+1)^2} \right)$$

$$s_{k+1} = (k+1)^2 \left(1 + \frac{(2k+3)}{(k+1)^2} \right)$$

$$s_{k+1} = (k+1)^2 \left(\frac{k^2 + 4k + 4}{(k+1)^2} \right)$$

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

$$s_{k+1} = (k+2)^2$$

14) Probar la siguiente proposición usando el **principio de inducción matemática** para todo $n \in \mathbb{N}$:

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{1}\right)\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right)\left(1 + \frac{1}{3}\right)\cdots\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) = (n+1)$$

a) Paso Básico: n=1

$$\left(1+\frac{1}{1}\right)=(1+1)$$

b) Paso Inductivo: n = k ASUMIR

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{1}\right)\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right)\left(1 + \frac{1}{3}\right)\cdots\left(1 + \frac{1}{k}\right) = (k+1)$$

c) n = k + 1

$$\left(1+\frac{1}{1}\right)\left(1+\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(1+\frac{1}{3}\right)\cdots\left(1+\frac{1}{k}\right)\left(1+\frac{1}{k+1}\right)=(k+2)$$

$$s_{k+1} = s_k \left(1 + \frac{1}{k+1} \right)$$

$$s_{k+1} = (k+1) \left(1 + \frac{1}{k+1} \right)$$

$$s_{k+1} = (k+1) \left(\frac{k+2}{k+1} \right)$$

$$s_{k+1} = (k+2)$$

$$1^{2} + 3^{2} + 5^{2} + \dots + (2n - 1)^{2} = \frac{n(2n - 1)(2n + 1)}{3}$$

a) Paso Básico: n=1

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

b) Paso Inductivo: n = k ASUMIR

$$1^{2} + 3^{2} + 5^{2} + \dots (2k - 1)^{2} = \frac{k(2k - 1)(2k + 1)}{3}$$

c) n = k + 1

$$1^{2} + 3^{2} + 5^{2} + \dots (2k-1)^{2} + \frac{(2k+1)^{2}}{3} = \frac{(k+1)(2k+1)(2k+3)}{3}$$

Demostración

$$s_{k+1} = s_k + (2k+1)^2$$

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

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

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{(2k+1)}{3} [k(2k-1) + 3(2k+1)]$$

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{(2k+1)}{3} [2k^2 - k + 6k + 3]$$

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{(2k+1)}{3} [2k^2 + 5k + 3]$$

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

16) Probar la siguiente proposición usando el **principio de inducción matemática** para todo $n \in \mathbb{N}$:

$$\frac{1}{1 \cdot 4} + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 7} + \frac{1}{7 \cdot 10} + \dots + \frac{1}{(3n-2)(3n+1)} = \frac{n}{(3n+1)}$$

a) Paso Básico: n=1

$$\frac{1}{1\cdot 4} = \frac{1}{(3\cdot 1+1)}$$

b) Paso Inductivo: n = k ASUMIR

$$\frac{1}{1\cdot 4} + \frac{1}{4\cdot 7} + \frac{1}{7\cdot 10} + \dots + \frac{1}{(3k-2)(3k+1)} = \frac{k}{(3k+1)}$$

c) n = k+1 $\frac{1}{1\cdot 4} + \dots + \frac{1}{(3k-2)(3k+1)} + \frac{1}{(3k+1)(3k+4)} = \frac{k+1}{(3k+4)}$

$$s_{k+1} = s_k + \frac{1}{(3k+1)(3k+4)}$$

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{k}{(3k+1)} + \frac{1}{(3k+1)(3k+4)}$$

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{k(3k+4)+1}{(3k+1)(3k+4)}$$

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{3k^2+4k+1}{(3k+1)(3k+4)}$$

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{(3k+1)(k+1)}{(3k+1)(3k+4)}$$

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{(k+1)}{(3k+4)}$$

$$\frac{1}{3\cdot 5} + \frac{1}{5\cdot 7} + \frac{1}{7\cdot 9} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n+1)(2n+3)} = \frac{n}{3(2n+3)}$$

a) Paso Básico: n=1

$$\frac{1}{3\cdot 5} = \frac{1}{3(2\cdot 1+3)}$$

b) Paso Inductivo: n = k ASUMIR

$$\frac{1}{3\cdot 5} + \frac{1}{5\cdot 7} + \frac{1}{7\cdot 9} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2k+1)(2k+3)} = \frac{k}{3(2k+3)}$$

c) $n = \kappa + 1$

$$\frac{1}{3\cdot 5} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2k+1)(2k+3)} + \frac{1}{(2k+3)(2k+5)} = \frac{k+1}{3(2k+5)}$$

Demostración

$$s_{k+1} = s_k + \frac{1}{(2k+3)(2k+5)}$$

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{k}{3(2k+3)} + \frac{1}{(2k+3)(2k+5)}$$

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{k(2k+5)+3}{3(2k+3)(2k+5)}$$

$$s_{k+1} = \frac{2k^2 + 5k + 3}{3(2k+3)(2k+5)}$$

18) Probar la siguiente proposición usando el **principio de inducción matemática** para todo entero $n \ge 1$.

$$n! \leq n^n$$

a) Paso Básico: n=1

$$1! = 1^1$$

b) Paso Inductivo: n = k ASUMIR

$$k! \le k^k$$

c) n = k + 1

$$(k+1)! \le (k+1)^{(k+1)}$$

Demostración

$$(k+1)! = k!(k+1) \le k^k(k+1) < (k+1)^k \cdot (k+1) = (k+1)^{k+1}$$

19) Probar la siguiente proposición usando el *principio de inducción matemática* para todo entero.

$$2^{2n} - 1$$
 es divisible por 3

a) Paso Básico: n=1

$$2^{2\cdot 1} - 1$$

4 - 1

3 es divisible por 3

b) Paso Inductivo: n = k ASUMIR

$$2^{2k} - 1$$
 es divisible por 3

$$2^{2k} - 1 = 3q$$
, donde $q \in \mathbb{N}$

c) n = k + 1

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

$$= 2^{2k}2^2 - 1$$

$$= 2^{2k}4 - 1$$

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

$$= 3 \cdot 2^{2k} + 3q$$

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

 $=3 \cdot m \quad \text{donde } m \in \mathbb{N}$