

# الباب الثاني

## الاستنتاج الرياضي

### Mathematical Induction

:

:

$$1+3+5+ \dots + (2n-1) = n^2 \quad (1)$$

" n "

" n<sup>2</sup> "

n

n=1

:

. n = 2

. n = k

:

:

.  $n = k$

$n = k + 1$

( - ) :

(  $n_0$  )  $n \geq n_0$   $n$  :

$n = n_0$  (1)

$n = k$  (2)

. (  $k \geq n_0$  )  $n = k + 1$

:

:

**(Prove by induction)**

$\sum_{r=1}^n r = \frac{1}{2}n(n+1)$  (1)

: (1)

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

1) at  $n = 1$

$$\text{L. H. S.} = \sum_{r=1}^n r = 1,$$

$$\text{R.H.S.} = \frac{1}{2}1(1+1) = 1$$

at  $n = 2$

$$\text{L. H. S.} = \sum_{r=1}^2 r = 1 + 2 = 3,$$

$$\text{R. H. S.} = \frac{1}{2}2(1+2) = 3$$

2)  $n = k$

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

3) at  $n = k + 1$

$$\sum_{r=1}^{k+1} r = \frac{1}{2}(k+1)(k+2) \quad (2)$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L. H. S.} &= \sum_{r=1}^{k+1} r = 1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + k + (k+1) \\ &= \sum_{r=1}^k r + (k+1) \end{aligned}$$

(2)

(k+1)

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{r=1}^{k+1} r &= \frac{1}{2}k(k+1) + (k+1) = \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(k+1)(k+2) = \text{R. H. S.}\end{aligned}$$

:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{2 \times 3} + \frac{1}{3 \times 4} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} &= \\ = \frac{n}{2(n+2)}\end{aligned}$$

:

1) at  $n = 1$

$$\text{L. H. S.} = \frac{1}{2 \times 3} = \frac{1}{6},$$

$$\text{R. H. S.} = \frac{1}{2 \times 3} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$n = k$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{2 \times 3} + \frac{1}{3 \times 4} + \dots + \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+2)} &= \\ = \frac{k}{2(k+2)}\end{aligned}$$

$$3) n = k + 1$$

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

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

:

:

$$L.H.S. = \frac{1}{2 \times 3} + \dots + \frac{1}{(k+2)(k+3)} =$$

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

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

:

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

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

$$= \frac{(k+1)}{2(k+3)} = R.H.S.$$

:

$$1 \times 2 + 2 \times 3 + \dots + n(n+1)$$

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

:

1) at  $n = 1$

$$L. H. S. = 1 \times 2 = 2,$$

$$R.H.S. = \frac{1}{3}1(2)(3) = 2$$

2)  $n = k$

$$1 \times 2 + 2 \times 3 + \dots + k(k+1)$$

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

3)  $n = k + 1$

:

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

$$LHS = 1 \times 2 + 2 \times 3 + \dots + (k+1)(k+2)$$

$$= [1 \times 2 + \dots + k(k+1)] + (k+1)(k+2)$$

L. H. S. =

$$L.H.S. = \frac{1}{3}k(k+1)(k+2) + (k+1)(k+2) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}(k+1)(k+2)[k+3] = R.H.S.$$

$$\sum_{r=1}^n r^2 = \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1)$$

1) at  $n = 1$       L. H. S. = 1,

$$\text{R. H. S.} = \frac{1}{6}1(2)(3) = 1$$

2) at  $n = k$

$$\sum_{r=1}^k r^2 = \frac{1}{6}k(k+1)(k+2)(2k+1)$$

3) at  $n = k + 1$

$$\sum_{r=1}^{k+1} r^2 = \frac{1}{6}(k+1)(k+2)(k+3)(2k+3)$$

$$\sum_{r=1}^{k+1} r^2 = \sum_{r=1}^k r^2 + (k+1)^2 = \frac{1}{6}k(k+1)(k+2)(2k+1)$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{6}(k+1)[2k^3 + 5k^2 + 8k + 6] = \frac{1}{6}(k+1)(k+2).$$

$$\cdot (k+3)(2k+3) = \text{R.H.S.}$$

$$" n = n + 1 "$$

:

1) at  $n = 1$  L. H. S. = 1,

R. H. S. =  $"1+1" = 2$

2) at  $n = k$

$$" k = k + 1 "$$

3) at  $n = k + 1$

$$"k + 1 = k + 2$$

L. H. S. =  $"k + 2" = "(k + 1) + 1"$

=  $" k + 1 " =$  R. H. S.

$$1 - 2^2 + 3^2 - 4^2 \dots \dots \dots + (-1)^{n-1} n^2 =$$

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

1) at  $n = 1$  L. H. S. = 1 and

R. H. S. =  $(-1)^0 \frac{1(2)}{2} = 1$

2) at  $n = k$

$$1 - 2^2 + 3^2 - 4^2 \dots + (-1)^{k-1} k^2 =$$

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

3) at  $n = k + 1$

$$1 - 2^2 + 3^2 - 4^2 \dots + (-1)^k (k+1)^2 =$$

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

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

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

L.H.S. =

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

= R.H.S.

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

1) at  $n = 1$  L. H. S. =  $\frac{1}{2!} = \frac{1}{2}$  and

R. H. S. =  $1 - \frac{1}{2!} = \frac{1}{2}$

2) at  $n = k$

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

3) at  $n = k + 1$

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

$$LHS = \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{2}{3!} + \dots + \frac{k+1}{(k+2)!} = \left[ \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{2}{3!} + \dots + \frac{k}{(k+1)!} \right]$$

$$+ \frac{k+1}{(k+2)!} = \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{(k+1)!} \right] + \frac{k+1}{(k+2)!} = 1 - \left[ \frac{1}{(k+1)!} - \frac{k+1}{(k+2)!} \right]$$

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

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{(k+2)!} = RHS$$

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

1) at  $n = 1$  L. H. S. = 2 and  
R.H.S =  $2(2-1) = 2$

2) at  $n = k$

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

3) at  $n = k + 1$

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

L. H.S. =

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

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

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

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

1) at  $n = 1$  L. H. S. =  $1^3 = 1$ ,

R. H. S. =  $1(2 - 1) = 1$

2) at  $n = k$

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

3) at  $n = k + 1$

$$1^3 + 3^3 + 5^3 + \dots + (2k + 1)^3 =$$

$$= (k + 1)^2(2(k + 1)^2 - 1) = L.H.S.$$

$$[1^3 + 3^3 + 5^3 + \dots + (2k - 1)^3] + (2k + 1)^3 =$$

$$= k^2(2k^2 - 1) + (2k + 1)^3 = 2k^4 + 8k^3 + 4k^2 +$$

$$+ 6k + 1 = (k + 1)^2 \cdot [2(k + 1)^2 - 1] = R.H.S.$$

:

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

$$2) \dots$$

$$3) n = n + 1''$$

.

$$4) 1 - 2^2 + 3^2 - 4^2 + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} n^2 = (-1)^{n-1} (n(n+1))/2$$

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

$$\frac{n}{(n+1)!} = 1 - \frac{1}{(n+1)!}$$

$$6) 2 + 2^2 + 2^3 + \dots + 2^n = 2(2^n - 1)$$

$$7) 1^3 + 3^3 + 5^3 + \dots + (2n-1)^3 = n^2(2n^2 - 1)$$

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