



“ ”

：“ VII^3 ”

VII^3 0, 5. 150 0, “ 5.”

：“150 5.”

5. 215 5. 101

4

：“ ”

“ ”

(), :

(i)
(ii)

n , :

$k \geq 1$

$k+1$;

n .

1. , n $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$.

$S_1 = 1; S_2 = 1 + 2; \dots; S_n = 1 + 2 + \dots + n, \dots S_n$

n

$$S_n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}. \quad (1)$$

(1) $S_1 = \frac{1(1+1)}{2} = 1.$ $S_1 = 1,$

\dots $k \geq 1$ (1)
 \dots $S_k = \frac{k(k+1)}{2}.$
 \dots $k+1, \dots$

$S_{k+1} = \frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{2}.$ $: S_{k+1} = \underbrace{(1+2+\dots+k)}_{S_k} + (k+1) = S_k + (k+1).$ -

$S_{k+1} = S_k + (k+1) = \frac{k(k+1)}{2} + (k+1) = (k+1)\left[\frac{k}{2} + 1\right] = (k+1)\frac{k+2}{2} = \frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{2}.$ (i)

(ii) $n \geq 1.$
1.

(1) 2 (1) 1
 $2,$ (1) 3
 $1,$

2. 2 1 ()
 $2,$ 1 ()

“ ”. $n = n + 1$ (2)

“ ”. (2)
 $k, \dots, k = k + 1.$ 1

$k + 1 = k + 2,$ (2)
 $k + 1,$ (2)
 $n \geq k.$

?
 ?

“ ”

3.

- (iii) $n, m; k \geq m$
- (iv) $k+1; n \geq m.$

2. $n!$ n , . . .
 $n! = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot \dots \cdot (n-1) \cdot n, \quad 0! = 1! = 1.$

$$1 \cdot 1! + 2 \cdot 2! + \dots + n \cdot n! = (n+1)! - 1. \quad (3)$$

$$F_n = 1 \cdot 1! + 2 \cdot 2! + \dots + n \cdot n!.$$

1 (). $n=1, \quad (1+1)! - 1 = 2! - 1 = 1 \cdot 2 - 1 = 1 = F_1,$

(3) $n=1.$

2 (). k

$$F_k = 1 \cdot 1! + 2 \cdot 2! + \dots + k \cdot k! = (k+1)! - 1.$$

(3) $k+1.$

$$F_{k+1} = 1 \cdot 1! + 2 \cdot 2! + \dots + k \cdot k! + (k+1) \cdot (k+1)! = F_k + (k+1)! - 1$$

$$= (k+1)! - 1 + (k+1) \cdot (k+1)! = (k+1)! [(k+1) + 1] - 1 = (k+2)! - 1$$

(3) $k+1,$

$n. \blacklozenge$

3. $n \quad A_n = 2^{n+2} \cdot 3^n + 5n - 4$

25.

1. : $A_1 = 25.$,

$$A_1 = 2^{1+2} \cdot 3^1 + 5 \cdot 1 - 4 = 2^3 \cdot 3^1 + 5 - 4 = 25$$

$$25 \mid A_1.$$

2. (). k

$$25 \mid A_k = 2^{k+2} \cdot 3^k + 5k - 4.$$

$$, \quad 25 \mid A_{k+1} = 2^{(k+1)+2} \cdot 3^{k+1} + 5(k+1) - 4$$

$$A_{k+1} = 2^{k+3} \cdot 3^{k+1} + 5(k+1) - 4 = 2 \cdot 2^{k+2} \cdot 3 \cdot 3^k + 5k + 5 - 4$$

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

$$k \quad 4 \cdot 6^k \quad 4,$$

$$k \quad 4 \cdot 6^k + 1 \quad 5, \dots \quad 5.$$

$$25 \mid [A_k + 5(6^k + 1)] = A_{k+1}, \quad 25 \mid A_k$$

4. $(2n)! < 2^{2n} (n!)^2, \quad n > 1.$

1. (). $n = 2 \quad (2 \cdot 2)! = 4! = 24 < 64 = 2^{2 \cdot 2} (2!)^2, \dots$

2. (). $(2k)! < 2^{2k} (k!)^2.$

$$\begin{aligned} [2(k+1)]! &= (2k)!(2k+1)(2k+2) < 2^{2k} (k!)^2 (2k+1)2(k+1) \\ &< 2^{2k+1} k!(k+1)k!2(k+1) = 2^{2(k+1)} [(k+1)!]^2 \end{aligned}$$

$k+1, \quad n \in \mathbf{N} \cdot \blacklozenge$

5. $n \geq 3 \quad n^{n+1} > (n+1)^n.$

1. (). $n = 3 \quad 3^4 = 81 > 64 = 4^3, \dots$

2. (). $k \geq 3$
 $k^{k+1} > (k+1)^k.$

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

$k+1, \quad n \in \mathbf{N} \cdot \blacklozenge$

1. $n \quad B_n = 5^{n+1} - 4n - 5$

16.

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

3. n

4. n
 $\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}.$