

ಹಿರಿಯರ ಶ್ರಮದಿಂದ, (ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ
 ಇವರು) ಜನರನ್ನು ಸುಖದಿಂದ
 ಇಟ್ಟರು. ಈ ಜನರನ್ನು
 ಸುಖದಿಂದ ಇಟ್ಟರು.

① $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ (non-zero)

$$6^n - 5n + 4 \text{ yoxoxox}$$

അ തദ്യദൃഷ്ടി വേദാന്ത

n 2150

~~443~~ 6' - 5.1 + 4

$$26 - 5 + 4$$

26-9

25

ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଶିକ୍ଷା

∴ 421 ଚଃ; ପ୍ରତିଟି ଚଃ

h z p ୧୦

ಪ್ರತಿ ಸಲ ಜನನವೂ ೨ ಬಾರ್
ಹೃದಿ.

$$6P - 5P + 4 = 5K \text{ gaber}$$

$h = p + 150$

$$6^{p+1} - 5(p+1) + 4$$

$$6^p \cdot 6 - 5p \neq 5 + 4$$

(Q2)

$$(sK + sp - 4)s - sp - s + 4$$

$$30K + 30p - 24 - 5p - 1$$

$$30K + 2Sp - 2S$$

$$S \left[\underbrace{S_K + S_P - S}_{K'} \right]$$

5k1

∴ ଡେଲ ନାହାନ୍ତି.

$\therefore n = p+1$ କିମ୍ବଦନ୍ତୀର ବିପ୍ଳବ

இந்த நூலுக்கான திட்டம்
நாடு கடந்த 21 வருடங்களுக்கு
முன்பு

② $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, $5^n - 4^n - 1$
 7-ஊக்கி பூர்வாகமாகித் த

$$f(n) = 5^n - 4^n \neq 1 \text{ for } n \geq 1$$

$n = 150$,

$$f(1) = 5 - 4 = 1$$

20

2 4 x 0

∴ 600 4 ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନରେ

$$\frac{h = p \cdot v}{c}$$

ସୂଚକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଣାଳୀ
ଅଟେ.

$$5^p - 4^p - 1 = 4^k \frac{p!}{2^k}$$

न ल प १ १ १ १ १ १

$$5^{(p+1)} - 4^{(p+1)} - 1$$

$$5^p \cdot 5 - 4^p \cdot 4 - 1$$

$$(4K+1+4P)S - 4P \cdot 4 - 1$$

$$20k + 5 + 5.4P - 4P.4-1$$

$$20K + 4 + 4P$$

$$d \left(\underbrace{sk+1 + q^{(p-1)}}_{k_1} \right)$$

$4K_1$

∴ ଏହା ଠିକ୍

∴ $n_2 p_2 = 10$ (যদি n_2 ও p_2 এর মান ১০ হয়)

[illegible]

③ $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ எனில்,
 $n(n+1)$: 2-ல்
 வகுக்கக்கூடியது

$n=1$ ஐ:

$$1 \cdot 2$$

$$2$$

$\therefore$ 2-ல் வகுக்க

$\therefore n=1$ இல் சரிபார்க்க வேண்டும்

$n=p$ ஐ:

சரிபார்க்க வேண்டியது
 உறுதி.

$$p(p+1) = 2k \text{ ஏதாவது}$$

$n=p+1$ ஐ:

$$(p+1)(p+2)$$

$$p(p+1) + 2(p+1)$$

$$2k$$

$$2k + 2(p+1)$$

$$2[k + p+1]$$

$$2k, \text{ ஏதாவது}$$

$\therefore$ 2-ல் வகுக்க

$\therefore n=p+1$ இல் சரிபார்க்க வேண்டும்

$\therefore$ எல்லா n ஐ சரிபார்க்க வேண்டும்

பொது $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ எனில் சரிபார்க்க வேண்டும்

③ $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ எனில் $2^{n+1} - 9n^2$
 $+ 3n$: சரிபார்க்க

54-ல் வகுக்கக்கூடியது

$n=1$ ஐ:

$$2^3 - 9 \cdot 1 + 3 - 2$$

$$8 - 9 + 1$$

$$0$$

$$54 \cdot 0$$

$\therefore$ 54-ல் வகுக்க

$\therefore n=1$ இல் சரிபார்க்க வேண்டும்

சரிபார்க்க வேண்டும்

$n=p$ ஐ:

சரிபார்க்க வேண்டியது

$$2^{(p+1)} - 9p^2 + 3p - 2 = 54k$$

$n=p+1$ ஐ:

$$2^{(p+1)} - 9(p+1)^2 + 3(p+1) - 2$$

$$= 2^{(p+1)} \cdot 4 - 9(p+1)^2 + 3(p+1) - 2$$

$$= (54k + 2 + 9p^2 - 3p)4 - 9(p+1)^2 + 3(p+1) - 2$$

$$= 216k + 8 + 36p^2 - 12p - 9(p+1)^2 + 3(p+1) - 2$$

$$= 216k + 12p(3p-1)$$

$$= 216k + 8 + 36p^2 + 12p - 9p^2 + 18p - 9 \cdot 3p + 3 - 2$$

$$= 216k + 27p^2 + 27p$$

$$= 216k + 27p(p+1)$$

$$= 54 \cdot 4k + 27 \cdot 2k,$$

$$= 54 \cdot 4k + 54k,$$

$$= 54(4k + k)$$

$$= 54k, \text{ ஏதாவது}$$

$\therefore$ 54-ல் வகுக்க

$\therefore n=p+1$ இல் சரிபார்க்க வேண்டும்

$\therefore$ எல்லா n ஐ சரிபார்க்க வேண்டும்

பொது $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ எனில் சரிபார்க்க வேண்டும்

*
 ① $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, $\frac{n^3}{3} + \frac{n^2}{2} + \frac{n}{6}$
ආලෝක විවර්ණය

$n=1$ විට,

$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} = 1$$

මෙය සත්‍යය.

$\therefore n=1$ විට ප්‍රතිඵලය සත්‍යය.

$n=p$ විට, ප්‍රතිඵලය සත්‍යය.

$$\frac{p^3}{3} + \frac{p^2}{2} + \frac{p}{6} = K \text{ ආකෘතිය}$$

$n=p+1$ විට,

$$\frac{(p+1)^3}{3} + \frac{(p+1)^2}{2} + \frac{(p+1)}{6}$$

$$\frac{p^3+1+3p^2+3p}{3} + \frac{p^2+2p+1}{2} + \frac{p+1}{6}$$

$$\frac{p^3}{3} + \frac{p^2}{2} + \frac{p}{6} + \frac{3p^2+3p+1}{3}$$

$$+ \frac{2p+1}{2} + \frac{1}{6}$$

$$K + \frac{3p(p+1)+1+2p+1}{3} + \frac{1}{6}$$

$$K + \frac{3p(p+1)}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2p}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6}$$

$$K + \frac{(p^2+p+p+1)}{3}$$

$$K + K'$$

මෙය සත්‍යය.

$\therefore n=p+1$ විට සත්‍යය.

$\therefore$ ආලෝක විවර්ණය සත්‍යය.

එනම් $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ සත්‍යය.

③ കൃഷി വളം നൽകി

Note's

① $\underbrace{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^3} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n}}_{S_n} = 1 - \frac{1}{2^n} \approx 1$

L11-5
n=1;
51
1
2 //

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{RHS} \\ \hline n^2; \\ 1 - \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} // \end{array}$$

$\langle n \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \text{ and } \rangle$

$$1.2 + 3 + 2.3.4 + 3.4.5 - \dots$$

$$\underbrace{+ h \cdot (h+1)(h+2)}_{5h} = \frac{h}{4} (h+1)(h+2)(h+3)$$

$$\frac{n-1}{2} = \frac{4-1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$LHS = RHS$$

$\therefore n=1$ ରେ y ରେ $\log$ ନାହିଁ

ಹೃದಯ, ಪುನಃ ಜನ್ಮ ಮತ್ತು ಮರಣದ ಸುತ್ತ

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

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

-Q

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

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

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

$$^2 \frac{(P+1)(P+1+1)(P+1+2)(P+1+3)}{4}$$

$\therefore n_2 r + 1$ ର ଧର୍ମ ସଂଖ୍ୟା

[illegible]

U + කළු පැහැය

Reaktor (1) arbeitet z. S. in Generationen.

କ୍ଷେତ୍ର S_n ଠିକ୍,

$$\frac{n-1}{S_1} = \text{vegyes}$$

$$\frac{n = 2\pi}{s_2 = 2\pi f + 2\pi n}$$

$$\frac{h_2 p_2}{S_p} = v_2 \rho_2 \frac{h_2}{2}$$

$$\frac{h_{2p+1}}{s_{p+1} - 2\alpha p \gamma (p+1) \alpha}$$

② உயர்நீதிமன்றம்

$P=1, P=2, P=3, \dots$ වර්ගයේ
 + P වර්ගයේ P වර්ගයේ, P වර්ගයේ

ජංඛ්‍යාත්මක, අප+ ට් ඉති
එකක්ම සාමාන්‍ය කෙරෙමු

ဟက်ကယ်

- Hypertext Processor

dhhd

② $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ (positive integer)

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

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

Let $n=1$ (base case)

$$S_1 = \frac{1}{2^2-1} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{RHS} = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 2} - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3}$$

$$= \frac{18-6-4}{12} = \frac{8}{12} = \frac{2}{3}$$

LHS = RHS

$\therefore n=1$ is correct

$n = p$ is given correct (inductive hypothesis)

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

$$n = p+1 \Rightarrow \left\{ \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2(p+1+1)} - \frac{1}{2(p+1+2)} \right\}$$

$$\frac{1}{2^2-1} + \frac{1}{3^2-1} + \dots + \frac{1}{(p+1)^2-1} + \frac{1}{(p+2)^2-1}$$

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

common denominator

$$\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2(p+1)} - \frac{1}{2(p+2)} + \frac{1/2}{(p+1)} + \frac{1/2}{(p+3)}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2(p+2)} - \frac{1}{2(p+3)}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2(p+1+1)} - \frac{1}{2(p+1+2)}$$

RHS

$\therefore p, p+1$ is correct

$\therefore$ by induction, $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ is correct

	1/8	1/8
--	-----	-----

④ $\sum_{r=1}^n r^2$ (sum of squares)

Naïve

$$T_1 + T_2 + \dots + T_n = \sum_{i=1}^n T_i$$

② difference method

$\therefore r^2 - (r-1)^2$

$\therefore U_r$ (term)

$$S_n = u_1 + u_2 + \dots + u_n$$

$$S_n = \sum_{r=1}^n u_r$$

① $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ (positive integer)

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

$\therefore u_r = \frac{1}{r(r+1)}$

$$n=1 \Rightarrow \sum_{r=1}^1 u_r = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

LHS = RHS

$\therefore n=1$ is correct

$n = p$ is given correct (inductive hypothesis)

$$\sum_{r=1}^p u_r = \frac{p}{(p+1)}$$

$$\sum_{r=1}^{p+1} u_r = \frac{p}{(p+1)} + u_{p+1}$$

$$n = p+1 \Rightarrow \left\{ \frac{p}{(p+1)} + u_{p+1} \right\}$$

$$\sum_{r=1}^{p+1} u_r = \sum_{r=1}^p u_r + u_{p+1}$$

$$= \frac{p}{(p+1)} + u_{p+1}$$

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

$$= \frac{p^2 + 4p + 1}{(p+1)(p+2)}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{p^2 + 4p + 1}{(p+1)(p+2)}$$

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

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

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

ආරම්භ

① $\sum$ කිරීමේදී u_r සඳහා
ගන්න.

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

u_r

$$u_r = \frac{1}{r(r+1)}$$

② ක්ෂණිකව

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

u_r

$$u_r = \frac{1}{r(r+1)} \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$\sum_{r=1}^1 u_r = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$n = p \text{ වේ}$$

$$\sum_{r=1}^p u_r = \frac{p}{(p+1)} \quad \text{--- ②}$$

$$n = p+1 \text{ වේ}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{r=1}^{p+1} u_r &= \sum_{r=1}^p u_r + u_{p+1} \\ &= \frac{p}{(p+1)} + \frac{1}{(p+1)(p+2)} \end{aligned}$$

ම.ම. ම.ම.

② n වන ක්ෂණිකව

$$\sum_{r=1}^n (2r-1) = n^2 \text{ බව පෙන්වන්න}$$

$$u_r = 2r-1$$

$$\text{LHS} \quad \sum_{r=1}^n u_r = 2-1$$

$= 1$

$$\text{RHS} \quad 1^2$$

LHS = RHS
∴ n=1 වේ කොට

$$n = p \text{ වේ}$$

$$\sum_{r=1}^p u_r = p^2 \quad \text{--- ③}$$

$$n = p+1 \text{ වේ} \quad \{ (p+1)^2 \}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{r=1}^{p+1} u_r &= \sum_{r=1}^p u_r + u_{p+1} \\ &= p^2 + 2(p+1) - 1 \\ &= p^2 + 2p + 1 \\ &= (p+1)^2 \end{aligned}$$

∴ n = p+1 වේ නිසාම කොට

∴ කිසි අගයකදී $\sum_{r=1}^n (2r-1) = n^2$ බව පෙන්විය හැකිය.

5) පළමු ප්‍රකාශනය

* *
① $y = \frac{1}{(n+1)} \quad (n \neq -1)$

$n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ බව

$$\frac{dy}{dn} = \frac{(-1)^n \cdot n!}{(n+1)^{n+1}} \text{ බව}$$

$n=1$ බව

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LHS} \quad \frac{dy}{dn} &= \frac{d}{dn} \left[\frac{1}{(n+1)} \right] \\ &= d \left[\frac{1}{(n+1)} \right] \\ &= \frac{-1}{(n+1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

RHS

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

LHS = RHS

$\therefore n=1$ බව පෙන්වයි

$n=p$ සිට y සඳහා පෙන්වයි
සාධනය.

$$\frac{d^p y}{dn^p} = \frac{(-1)^p \cdot p!}{(n+1)^{p+1}} \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$n=p+1$ සිට

$$\left\{ \frac{(-1)^{p+1} \cdot (p+1)!}{(n+1)^{p+2}} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^{(p+1)} y}{dn^{(p+1)}} &= \frac{d}{dn} \left[\frac{d^p y}{dn^p} \right] \\ &= \frac{d}{dn} \left[\frac{(-1)^p \cdot p!}{(n+1)^{p+1}} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{d}{dn} \left[\frac{(-1)^p \cdot p!}{(n+1)^{p+1}} \right]$$

$$= (-1)^p \cdot p! \frac{d}{dn} \left[\frac{1}{(n+1)^{p+1}} \right]$$

$$= (-1)^p \cdot p! \cdot (-1)(p+1) \cdot (n+1)^{-(p+1)-1}$$

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

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

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

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

$\therefore n=p+1$ සඳහා පෙන්වයි.

$\therefore$ පළමු ප්‍රකාශනය සාධනය වූවාය
එනම් ප්‍රකාශනය පෙන්වයි.

ඉතිරි

① $n=1$ බව.

$$\frac{dy}{dn} \text{ බව} \therefore \frac{d}{dn} [y]$$

y ප්‍රකාශනය සාධනය
පෙන්වයි.

② $n=p$ සඳහා පෙන්වයි ප්‍රකාශනය

③ $n=p+1$

$$\frac{d^{(p+1)} y}{dn^{(p+1)}} = \frac{d}{dn} \left[\frac{d^p y}{dn^p} \right] \quad \text{--- ②}$$

② $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ වේ

$$\frac{d^n [\sin an]}{dn^n} = a^n \sin \left[an + \frac{n\pi}{2} \right] \text{ බව}$$

$n=1$ විට

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{LHS} & \text{RHS} \\ \frac{d[\sin an]}{dn} & a \sin \left(an + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \\ = \cos an \cdot a & = a \cos an \\ & = \cos an \cdot a \end{array}$$

LHS = RHS
 $\therefore n=1$ විට සත්‍යය

$n=p$ විට සත්‍ය බව පෙන්වමු.

$$\frac{d^p [\sin an]}{dn^p} = a^p \sin \left[an + \frac{p\pi}{2} \right] \text{ --- ①}$$

$n=p+1$ විට

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d^{p+1} [\sin an]}{dn^{p+1}} \\ &= \frac{d \left[\frac{d^p [\sin an]}{dn^p} \right]}{dn} \\ &= \frac{d \left[a^p \sin \left(an + \frac{p\pi}{2} \right) \right]}{dn} \end{aligned}$$

$$= a^p \cos \left(an + \frac{p\pi}{2} \right) \cdot [a \cdot 1 + 0]$$

$$= a^{(p+1)} \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{p\pi}{2} + \pi \right)$$

$$= a^{(p+1)} \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + (p+1)\frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$\therefore n=p+1$ විට සත්‍යය

$\therefore$ ගන්න n උපරි සීමාවක්
 අනු සිද්ධි (1) තුළට භාජනය
 කරමු

⑥ ජෛවමය ප්‍රතිපෝෂණය

① $n_1, n_2, n_3, \dots, n_n$ සත්‍ය
 අනුක්‍රමයක්

n_n, n_{n+1} නිකා අනුක්‍රමය

සමානරූප $n_{n+1} + 4n_n = 0$

සමානරූප නිකා සමාන

n සමානරූප නිකා සමාන n සමාන

$$n_n = 3(-4)^{n-1} \text{ බවට පත්වේ}$$

$$n_1 = 3 \text{ වේ}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{LHS} & \text{RHS} \\ n_{n+1} & 3(-4)^n \\ n_{n+1} + 4n_n & = 0 \\ n_2 + 4n_1 & = 0 \\ n_3 + 4n_2 & = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{LHS} & \text{RHS} \\ n_1 & 3(-4)^0 \\ 3 & 3 \end{array}$$

LHS = RHS

$\therefore n=1$ විට සත්‍යය

$n=p$ විට සත්‍ය බව පෙන්වමු.

$$n_p = 3(-4)^{p-1} \text{ --- ②}$$

$$n_{p+1} = 3(-4)^p$$

$$n_{p+1}$$

$$n_{p+1} + 4n_p = 0$$

$$n_{p+1} = -4[3(-4)^{p-1}]$$

$$= 3(-4)^p$$

$\therefore n=p+1$ විට සත්‍යය

$\therefore$ ගන්න n උපරි සීමාවක්
 අනු සිද්ධි (2) තුළට භාජනය
 කරමු

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② $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ සඳහා

$$\frac{d^n [\sin an]}{dn^n} = a^n \sin \left[an + \frac{n\pi}{2} \right] \text{ බව}$$

$n=1$ විට

LHS $\frac{d [\sin an]}{dn}$	RHS $a \sin \left(an + \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$
$= \cos an \cdot a$	$= a \cos an$ $= \cos an \cdot a$

LHS = RHS
 $\therefore n=1$ විට සත්‍යය

$n=p$ විට සත්‍ය බව පෙන්වමු.

$$\frac{d^p [\sin an]}{dn^p} = a^p \sin \left[an + \frac{p\pi}{2} \right] \text{ --- ①}$$

$n=p+1$ විට

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d^{p+1} [\sin an]}{dn^{p+1}} \\ &= \frac{d \left[\frac{d^p [\sin an]}{dn^p} \right]}{dn} \\ &= \frac{d \left[a^p \sin \left(an + \frac{p\pi}{2} \right) \right]}{dn} \end{aligned}$$

$$= a^p \cos \left(an + \frac{p\pi}{2} \right) \cdot [a \cdot 1 + 0]$$

$$= a^{(p+1)} \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{p\pi}{2} + \tan \right)$$

$$= a^{(p+1)} \sin \left(an + (p+1) \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$\therefore n=p+1$ විට සත්‍යය

$\therefore$ ගන්නා n උපරිමය සඳහා සත්‍ය බව පෙන්වමු.

⑥ සිංහල බසින් පැහැදිලි කරමි

① $x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n$ සඳහා

ප්‍රමුඛය
 x_n, x_{n+1} බව පෙන්වමු
සමීකරණය $x_{n+1} + 4x_n = 0$
සඳහා විසඳීම

x සඳහා විසඳීමේදී n උපරිමය
 $x_n = 3(-4)^{n-1}$ බව පෙන්වමු
 $x_1 = 3$ වේ.

$n=1$ LHS x_1	$x_{n+1} + 4x_n = 0$ $x_2 + 4x_1 = 0$ $x_3 + 4x_2 = 0$	$x_{n+1} + 4x_n = 0$ $x_1 = 3$ --- ②
--	--	---

$n=1$ LHS x_1 3	RHS $3(-4)^0$ 3
----------------------------	-----------------------

LHS = RHS
 $\therefore n=1$ විට සත්‍යය

$n=p$ විට සත්‍ය බව පෙන්වමු.

$$x_p = 3(-4)^{p-1} \text{ --- ③}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & x_{p+1} \\ & x_{p+1} + 4x_p = 0 \quad \leftarrow \text{② වේ} \\ & x_{p+1} = -4[3(-4)^{p-1}] \quad \leftarrow \text{③ වේ} \\ & = 3(-4)^p \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore n=p+1$ විට සත්‍යය
 $\therefore$ ගන්නා n උපරිමය සඳහා සත්‍ය බව පෙන්වමු.

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$$② \quad n_1, n_2, n_3, \dots, n_n, \dots$$

എല്ലാ n ന്റെയും $n_1, n_2, n_3, \dots, n_n, \dots$

എല്ലാ n ന്റെയും

n_n, n_{n+1}, n_{n+2} മൂന്നും
എല്ലാ n ന്റെയും.

$$n_{n+2} - 7n_{n+1} + 12n_n = 0$$

മൂന്നും

$n_1 = 0$ ന്റെ $n_2 = 12$ ന്റെ കണക്കിലെ
കുറവുകൾ $n_n = 3 \cdot 4^n - 4 \cdot 3^n$ ന്റെ
പ്രകാരമാണ്.

$$n_{n+2} - 7n_{n+1} + 12n_n = 0 \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$n_1 = 0 \quad \text{--- ②}$$

$$n_2 = 12 \quad \text{--- ③}$$

$$n_3 - 7n_2 + 12n_1 = 0$$

$$n_3 - 7 \cdot 12 + 12 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$n_3 = 84 \quad \text{--- ④}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} n=1 \\ \text{LHS} \\ n_1 \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\text{RHS} \quad 3 \cdot 4^1 - 4 \cdot 3^1$$

$$0$$

$$\text{LHS} = \text{RHS}$$

$\therefore n=1$ ന്റെ കാര്യം

$n=2$ ന്റെ കാര്യം $n=3$ ന്റെ കാര്യം.

$$n_p = 3 \cdot 4^p - 4 \cdot 3^p \quad \text{--- ⑤}$$

$$n_{p+1} \left[3 \cdot 4^{p+1} - 4 \cdot 3^{p+1} \right]$$

$$n_{p+1}$$

* $n=1$ ന്റെ കാര്യം $n=2$ ന്റെ കാര്യം $n=3$ ന്റെ കാര്യം. $n=4$ ന്റെ കാര്യം.

$n=1, n=2$ ന്റെ കാര്യം

$n=p+1, n=p$ ന്റെ കാര്യം

$n=p+2$ ന്റെ കാര്യം

$$\begin{array}{l} n=2 \\ \text{LHS} \\ n_2 \\ 12 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{RHS} \\ 3 \cdot 4^2 - 4 \cdot 3^2 \\ 16 \times 3 - 4 \times 9 \\ 12 \end{array}$$

$$\text{LHS} = \text{RHS}$$

$\therefore n=2$ ന്റെ കാര്യം

$n=p+1$ ന്റെ കാര്യം

$$n_{p+1} = 3 \cdot 4^{(p+1)} - 4 \cdot 3^{(p+1)} \quad \text{--- ⑥}$$

$$n=p+2$$

$$n_{p+2} - 7n_{p+1} + 12n_p = 0$$

$$n_{p+2} = 7 \left[3 \cdot 4^{(p+1)} - 4 \cdot 3^{(p+1)} \right]$$

$$- 12 \left[3 \cdot 4^p - 4 \cdot 3^p \right]$$

$$n_{p+2} = 7 \cdot 3 \cdot 4^{(p+1)} - 7 \cdot 4 \cdot 3^{(p+1)}$$

$$= 21 \cdot 3 \cdot 4^{(p+1)} - 28 \cdot 4 \cdot 3^{(p+1)}$$

$$= 63 \cdot 3 \cdot 4^p + 63 \cdot 4 \cdot 3^p$$

$$= 7 \left[3 \cdot 4^{(p+1)} - 4 \cdot 3^{(p+1)} \right]$$

$$= 3 \cdot 4^{(p+1)} + 3^{(p+1)} \cdot 4^2$$

$$= 4 \cdot \left[3 \cdot 4^{(p+1)} \right] - 4 \cdot \left[4 \cdot 3^{(p+1)} \right]$$

$$n_{p+2} = \left[3 \cdot 4^{(p+2)} \right] - \left[4 \cdot 3^{(p+2)} \right]$$

$\therefore n=p+2$ ന്റെ കാര്യം

$n=p+1$ ന്റെ കാര്യം

$n=p$ ന്റെ കാര്യം

② අර්ථසාධක ප්‍රකාශනය

Note ① $a > b$ සාධනය

$$a - b > 0 \text{ වේ}$$

② a, b සාධන

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{b} > 1 \text{ වේ}$$

$$a > b$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{b} < 1 \text{ වේ}$$

$$b > a$$

③ $a > b$ සාධනය

$$a < b \Rightarrow a > b$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} p \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \\ p \geq 1 \\ p-1 \geq 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

④ $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ සඳහා $3^n > 2^n$ සාධනය
 $n=1$ වේ

$$\text{LHS} = 3$$

$$\text{RHS} = 2$$

$$3 > 2$$

$$\text{LHS} > \text{RHS}$$

$\therefore n=1$ හි ප්‍රතිඵල සත්‍යය

$n \geq p$ හි ප්‍රතිඵල සාධනය කිරීම

$$3^p > 2^p \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$n=p+1 \text{ හි } \{ 3^{p+1} > 2^{p+1} \}$$

$$3^{p+1} = 3 \times 3^p$$

$$3^p \cdot 3 > 2^p \cdot 3$$

$$3^{p+1} > 3 \cdot 2^p \quad \text{--- ②}$$

$$3 \cdot 2^p > 2^{p+1} \text{ වේ}$$

$$3 \cdot 2^p - 2^{p+1} > 0 \text{ වේ}$$

LHS

$$2^p (3 - 2)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} > 0 & > 0 \\ & > 0 \end{array}$$

$$3 \cdot 2^p - 2^{p+1} > 0$$

$$3 \cdot 2^p > 2^{p+1} \quad \text{--- ③}$$

2.3.1

$$3^{p+1} > 2^{p+1}$$

$\therefore n \geq p+1$ හි ප්‍රතිඵල සත්‍යය

$\therefore$ අර්ථසාධක ප්‍රකාශනය සාධනය

② සීමා ආකෘතිය n සඳහා
 $8(n+1)! > 2^{n+1} (n+2)$
සාධනය

$n=1$ වේ

LHS

$$8(1+1)! = 8 \cdot 2!$$

$$8 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 = 16$$

RHS

$$2^2 (3) = 4 \cdot 3 = 12$$

$$16 > 12$$

$$\text{LHS} > \text{RHS}$$

$\therefore n=1$ හි ප්‍රතිඵල සත්‍යය

$n \geq p$ හි ප්‍රතිඵල සාධනය කිරීම

$$8(p+1)! > 2^{p+1} (p+2) \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$n=p+1 \text{ හි } \{ 8(p+2)! > 2^{p+2} (p+3) \}$$

$$8(p+1)! (p+2) > 2^{p+1} (p+2)^2$$

$$8(p+2)! > 2^{p+1} (p+2)^2$$

$$2^{p+1} (p+2)^2 > 2^{p+2} (p+3) \quad \text{--- ②}$$

$$2^{p+1} [(p+2)^2 - 2(p+3)] > 0 \text{ වේ}$$

LHS

$$2^{p+1} [p^2 + 4p + 4 - 2p - 6]$$

$$2^{p+1} [p^2 + 2p - 2]$$

$$2^{p+1} [p^2 + 2(p-1)]$$

$$\begin{array}{l} > 0 & > 0 & p \geq 1 \\ & & p-1 \geq 0 \end{array}$$

$$> 0$$

$$> 0$$

$$> 0$$

$$2^{p+1} (p+2)^2 > 2^{p+2} (p+3)$$

— (3)

②, ③

$$8(p+2)! > 2^{p+1} (p+2)^2 > 2^{p+2} (p+3)$$

$$8(p+2)! > 2^{p+2} (p+3)$$

∴ $n \geq p+1$ ರ ಕಾರಣ

∴ n ൽ $p+1$ ເທົ່າ 2 ເທົ່າ

ಇದು 2^{p+2} ເທົ່າ $2^{p+2} (p+3)$ ເທົ່າ