$\sum_{i=1}^{k}(4k-1) + 4k$

$3 + 4k = 2k^2 + 5k + 3$

$(2k+3)(k+1)$

$2k^2 + 1(3 + 4k)$

$C(k+1)C$

$3 + 4k = k(2k+1)$

$3 + 4k$

So proven induction.

attendance quiz 9/22

Look up a joke based on pythagoreas theorem so 3, 4, send 5 fell down a flight of stairs

Now they're a pythagorean cripple.

Complete proof

$(m^2 - n^2)^2 + 4m^2n^2 = (m^2+n^2)^2$

$2m^4 + 2n^4 + m^2n^2$

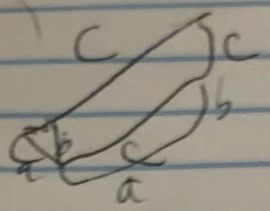
$m^4 + n^4 + 2m^2n^2 - 4m^2n^2 - m^4 - n^4 = 0$

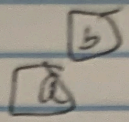
So true

$a^3 + b^3 = c^3$

$a^n + b^n = c^n$

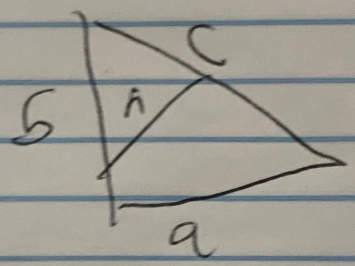
1, 1, 1





so [a] + [b] = c

(3) =



so a, b, are so

the n c s

(2) 3, 4, 5 // 5, 12, 13 | 15, 8, 17