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Question 1:

Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical induction for all $n \in N$:

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

Answer:

Let the given statement be P(n), i.e.,

P(n): $1 + 3 + 3^2 + \ldots + 3^{n-1} = \frac{(3^n-1)}{2}$

For n = 1, we have

P(1): 1 = $\frac{(3^1-1)}{2}=\frac{3-1}{2}=\frac{2}{2}=1$, which is true.

Let P(k) be true for some positive integer k, i.e.,

$$1+3+3^2+\ldots+3^{k-1}=\frac{(3^k-1)}{2} \qquad \ldots\text{(i)}$$

We shall now prove that P(k + 1) is true.

Consider

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

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

$$=\frac{(3^k-1)}{2}+3^k \qquad [\text{Using (i)}]$$

$$=\frac{(3^k-1)+2.3^k}{2}$$

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

$$=\frac{3.3^k-1}{2}$$

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

Thus, P(k + 1) is true whenever P(k) is true.

Hence, by the principle of mathematical induction, statement P(n) is true for all natural numbers i.e., n.

Question 2:

Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical induction for all $n \in N$:

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

Answer:

Let the given statement be P(n), i.e.,

P(n): $1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + ... + n^3 = \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right)^2$

For n = 1, we have

P(1): $1^3 = 1 = \left(\frac{1(1+1)}{2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1.2}{2}\right)^2 = 1^2 = 1$, which is true.

Let P(k) be true for some positive integer k, i.e.,

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

We shall now prove that P(k + 1) is true.

Consider

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

$$= \left(\frac{k(k+1)}{2}\right)^2 + (k+1)^3 \quad \text{[Using (i)]}$$
$$= \frac{k^2(k+1)^2}{4} + (k+1)^3$$
$$= \frac{k^2(k+1)^2 + 4(k+1)^3}{4}$$
$$= \frac{(k+1)^2\{k^2 + 4(k+1)\}}{4}$$
$$= \frac{(k+1)^2\{k^2 + 4k + 4\}}{4}$$
$$= \frac{(k+1)^2(k+2)^2}{4}$$
$$= \frac{(k+1)^2(k+1+1)^2}{4}$$
$$= \left(\frac{(k+1)(k+1+1)}{2}\right)^2$$

= $(1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \ldots + k^3) + (k+1)^3$

Thus, P(k + 1) is true whenever P(k) is true.

Hence, by the principle of mathematical induction, statement P(n) is true for all natural numbers i.e., n.

Question 3:

Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical induction for all $n \in N$:

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

Answer:

Let the given statement be P(n), i.e.,

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

For n = 1, we have

P(1): 1 = $\frac{2.1}{1+1} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$ which is true.

Let P(k) be true for some positive integer k, i.e.,

$$1 + \frac{1}{1+2} + \ldots + \frac{1}{1+2+3} + \ldots + \frac{1}{1+2+3+\ldots+k} = \frac{2k}{k+1} \quad \ldots \text{(i)}$$

We shall now prove that P(k + 1) is true.

Consider

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

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

$$=\frac{2k}{k+1}+\frac{1}{1+2+3+...+k+(k+1)} \qquad [\text{Using (i)}]$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thus, P(k + 1) is true whenever P(k) is true.

Hence, by the principle of mathematical induction, statement P(n) is true for all natural numbers i.e., n.

Question 4:

Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical induction for all $n \in N$: 1.2.3 + 2.3.4 + … + n(n + 1) (n + 2) = $\frac{n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)}{4}$

Answer:

Let the given statement be P(n), i.e.,

P(n): 1.2.3 + 2.3.4 + … + n(n + 1) (n + 2) = $\frac{n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)}{4}$

For n = 1, we have

P(1): 1.2.3 = 6 = $\frac{1(1+1)(1+2)(1+3)}{4} = \frac{1.2.3.4}{4} = 6$, which is true.

Let P(k) be true for some positive integer k, i.e.,

1.2.3 + 2.3.4 + … + k(k + 1) (k + 2) $= \frac{k(k+1)(k+2)(k+3)}{4}$ ... (i)

We shall now prove that P(k + 1) is true.

Consider

1.2.3 + 2.3.4 + … + k(k + 1) (k + 2) + (k + 1) (k + 2) (k + 3)

= {1.2.3 + 2.3.4 + … + k(k + 1) (k + 2)} + (k + 1) (k + 2) (k + 3)

$$= \frac{k(k+1)(k+2)(k+3)}{4} + (k+1)(k+2)(k+3) \quad \text{[Using (i)]}$$
$$= (k+1)(k+2)(k+3)\left(\frac{k}{4}+1\right)$$
$$= \frac{(k+1)(k+2)(k+3)(k+4)}{4}$$
$$= \frac{(k+1)(k+1+1)(k+1+2)(k+1+3)}{4}$$

Thus, P(k + 1) is true whenever P(k) is true.

Hence, by the principle of mathematical induction, statement P(n) is true for all natural numbers i.e., n.

Question 5:

Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical induction for all $n \in N$:

$$1.3 + 2.3^2 + 3.3^3 + \ldots + n.3^n = \frac{(2n-1)3^{n+1}+3}{4}$$

Answer:

Let the given statement be P(n), i.e.,

P(n) : $1.3 + 2.3^2 + 3.3^3 + \ldots + n3^n = \frac{(2n-1)3^{n+1}+3}{4}$

For n = 1, we have

P(1): 1.3 = 3 $= \frac{(2.1-1)3^{1+1}+3}{4} = \frac{3^2+3}{4} = \frac{12}{4} = 3$, which is true.

Let P(k) be true for some positive integer k, i.e.,

$$1.3+2.3^2+3.3^3+\ldots+k3^k=\frac{(2k-1)3^{k+1}+3}{4} \qquad \ldots \text{(i)}$$

We shall now prove that P(k + 1) is true.

Consider

$1.3 + 2.3^2 + 3.3^3 + \ldots + k3^k + (k + 1)\,3^{k+1}$

$= (1.3 + 2.3^2 + 3.3^3 + \ldots + k.3^k) + (k + 1)\,3^{k+1}$

$$=\frac{(2k-1)3^{k+1}+3}{4}+(k+1)3^{k+1} \qquad \text{[Using (i)]}$$
$$=\frac{(2k-1)3^{k+1}+3+4(k+1)3^{k+1}}{4}$$
$$=\frac{3^{k+1}\{2k-1+4(k+1)\}+3}{4}$$
$$=\frac{3^{k+1}\{6k+3\}+3}{4}$$
$$=\frac{3^{k+1}.3\{2k+1\}+3}{4}$$
$$=\frac{3^{(k+1)+1}\{2k+1\}+3}{4}$$
$$=\frac{\{2(k+1)-1\}3^{(k+1)+1}+3}{4}$$

Thus, P(k + 1) is true whenever P(k) is true.

Hence, by the principle of mathematical induction, statement P(n) is true for all natural numbers i.e., n.

Question 6:

Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical induction for all $n \in N$:

$$1.2+2.3+3.4+\ldots+n.(n+1)=\left[\frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{3}\right]$$

Answer:

Let the given statement be P(n), i.e.,

P(n): $1.2+2.3+3.4+\ldots+n.(n+1)=\left[\frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{3}\right]$

For n = 1, we have

P(1): $1.2 = 2 = \frac{1(1+1)(1+2)}{3} = \frac{1.2.3}{3} = 2$, which is true.

Let P(k) be true for some positive integer k, i.e.,

$$1.2 + 2.3 + 3.4 + \ldots\ldots + k.(k+1) = \left[\frac{k(k+1)(k+2)}{3}\right] \qquad \ldots \text{(i)}$$

We shall now prove that P(k + 1) is true.

Consider

1.2 + 2.3 + 3.4 + … + k.(k + 1) + (k + 1).(k + 2)

= [1.2 + 2.3 + 3.4 + … + k.(k + 1)] + (k + 1).(k + 2)

$$= \frac{k(k+1)(k+2)}{3} + (k+1)(k+2) \qquad [\text{Using (i)}]$$

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

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

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

Thus, P(k + 1) is true whenever P(k) is true.

Hence, by the principle of mathematical induction, statement P(n) is true for all natural numbers i.e., n.

Question 7:

Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical induction for all $n \in N$:

$$1.3 + 3.5 + 5.7 + \ldots + (2n-1)(2n+1) = \frac{n(4n^2+6n-1)}{3}$$

Answer:

Let the given statement be P(n), i.e.,

P(n): $1.3 + 3.5 + 5.7 + \ldots + (2n-1)(2n+1) = \frac{n(4n^2+6n-1)}{3}$

For n = 1, we have

$\text{P}(1): 1.3 = 3 = \frac{1(4.1^2+6.1-1)}{3} = \frac{4+6-1}{3} = \frac{9}{3} = 3$, which is true.

Let P(k) be true for some positive integer k, i.e.,

$$1.3+3.5+5.7+......+(2k-1)(2k+1)=\frac{k\left(4k^2+6k-1\right)}{3} \quad ...\text{(i)}$$

We shall now prove that P(k + 1) is true.

Consider

(1.3 + 3.5 + 5.7 + … + (2k – 1) (2k + 1) + {2(k + 1) – 1}{2(k + 1) + 1}

$$=\frac{k\left(4k^2+6k-1\right)}{3}+(2k+2-1)(2k+2+1) \quad \text{[Using (i)]}$$

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

$$=\frac{k\left(4k^2+6k-1\right)}{3}+\left(4k^2+8k+3\right)$$

$$=\frac{k\left(4k^2+6k-1\right)+3\left(4k^2+8k+3\right)}{3}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$=\frac{(k+1)\left\{4k^2+8k+4+6k+6-1\right\}}{3}$$

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

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

Thus, P(k + 1) is true whenever P(k) is true.

Hence, by the principle of mathematical induction, statement P(n) is true for all natural numbers i.e., n.

Question 8:

Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical induction for all $n \in N$: $1.2 + 2.2^2 + 3.2^2 + \ldots + n.2^n = (n - 1)\, 2^{n+1} + 2$

Answer:

Let the given statement be P(n), i.e.,

P(n): $1.2 + 2.2^2 + 3.2^2 + \ldots + n.2^n = (n - 1)\, 2^{n+1} + 2$

For n = 1, we have

P(1): $1.2 = 2 = (1 - 1)\, 2^{1+1} + 2 = 0 + 2 = 2$, which is true.

Let P(k) be true for some positive integer k, i.e.,

$1.2 + 2.2^2 + 3.2^2 + \ldots + k.2^k = (k - 1)\, 2^{k+1} + 2 \ldots$ (i)

We shall now prove that P(k + 1) is true.

Consider

$$\begin{aligned}
&\left\{1.2+2.2^2+3.2^3+\ldots+k.2^k\right\}+(k+1)\cdot 2^{k+1}\\
&=(k-1)2^{k+1}+2+(k+1)2^{k+1}\\
&=2^{k+1}\left\{(k-1)+(k+1)\right\}+2\\
&=2^{k+1}.2k+2\\
&=k.2^{(k+1)+1}+2\\
&=\left\{(k+1)-1\right\}2^{(k+1)+1}+2
\end{aligned}$$

Thus, P(k + 1) is true whenever P(k) is true.

Hence, by the principle of mathematical induction, statement P(n) is true for all natural numbers i.e., n.

Question 9:

Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical induction for all $n \in N$:

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

Answer:

Let the given statement be P(n), i.e.,

P(n): $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{8}+\ldots+\frac{1}{2^n}=1-\frac{1}{2^n}$

For n = 1, we have

P(1): $\frac{1}{2}=1-\frac{1}{2^1}=\frac{1}{2}$, which is true.

Let P(k) be true for some positive integer k, i.e.,

$$\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{8}+....+\frac{1}{2^k}=1-\frac{1}{2^k} \quad ...\text{(i)}$$

We shall now prove that P(k + 1) is true.

Consider

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{8}+.......+\frac{1}{2^k}\right)+\frac{1}{2^{k+1}}$$
$$=\left(1-\frac{1}{2^k}\right)+\frac{1}{2^{k+1}} \quad \left[\text{Using (i)}\right]$$
$$=1-\frac{1}{2^k}+\frac{1}{2.2^k}$$
$$=1-\frac{1}{2^k}\left(1-\frac{1}{2}\right)$$
$$=1-\frac{1}{2^k}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$
$$=1-\frac{1}{2^{k+1}}$$

Thus, P(k + 1) is true whenever P(k) is true.

Hence, by the principle of mathematical induction, statement P(n) is true for all natural numbers i.e., n.

Question 10:

Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical induction for all $n \in N$:

$$\frac{1}{2.5}+\frac{1}{5.8}+\frac{1}{8.11}+...+\frac{1}{(3n-1)(3n+2)}=\frac{n}{(6n+4)}$$

Answer:

Let the given statement be P(n), i.e.,

P(n): $\frac{1}{2.5}+\frac{1}{5.8}+\frac{1}{8.11}+...+\frac{1}{(3n-1)(3n+2)}=\frac{n}{(6n+4)}$

For n = 1, we have

$\mathrm{P}(1)=\frac{1}{2.5}=\frac{1}{10}=\frac{1}{6.1+4}=\frac{1}{10}$, which is true.

Let P(k) be true for some positive integer k, i.e.,

$$\frac{1}{2.5}+\frac{1}{5.8}+\frac{1}{8.11}+...+\frac{1}{(3k-1)(3k+2)}=\frac{k}{6k+4} \quad ...\text{(i)}$$

We shall now prove that P(k + 1) is true.

Consider

$$\frac{1}{2.5}+\frac{1}{5.8}+\frac{1}{8.11}+.......+\frac{1}{(3k-1)(3k+2)}+\frac{1}{\{3(k+1)-1\}\{3(k+1)+2\}}$$

$$=\frac{k}{6k+4}+\frac{1}{(3k+3-1)(3k+3+2)} \qquad [\text{Using (i)}]$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thus, P(k + 1) is true whenever P(k) is true.

Hence, by the principle of mathematical induction, statement P(n) is true for all natural numbers i.e., n.

Question 11:

Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical induction for all $n \in N$:

$$\frac{1}{1.2.3}+\frac{1}{2.3.4}+\frac{1}{3.4.5}+...+\frac{1}{n(n+1)(n+2)}=\frac{n(n+3)}{4(n+1)(n+2)}$$

Answer:

Let the given statement be P(n), i.e.,

P(n): $\frac{1}{1.2.3}+\frac{1}{2.3.4}+\frac{1}{3.4.5}+...+\frac{1}{n(n+1)(n+2)}=\frac{n(n+3)}{4(n+1)(n+2)}$

For n = 1, we have

$$P(1): \frac{1}{1\cdot 2\cdot 3} = \frac{1\cdot(1+3)}{4(1+1)(1+2)} = \frac{1\cdot 4}{4\cdot 2\cdot 3} = \frac{1}{1\cdot 2\cdot 3}$$, which is true.

Let P(k) be true for some positive integer k, i.e.,

$$\frac{1}{1\cdot 2\cdot 3} + \frac{1}{2\cdot 3\cdot 4} + \frac{1}{3\cdot 4\cdot 5} + \ldots + \frac{1}{k(k+1)(k+2)} = \frac{k(k+3)}{4(k+1)(k+2)} \qquad \ldots \text{(i)}$$

We shall now prove that P(k + 1) is true.

Consider

$$\left[\frac{1}{1\cdot 2\cdot 3} + \frac{1}{2\cdot 3\cdot 4} + \frac{1}{3\cdot 4\cdot 5} + \ldots.. + \frac{1}{k(k+1)(k+2)}\right] + \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+2)(k+3)}$$

$$= \frac{k(k+3)}{4(k+1)(k+2)} + \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+2)(k+3)} \qquad \text{[Using (i)]}$$

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+2)}\left\{\frac{k^3+2k^2+k+4k^2+8k+4}{4(k+3)}\right\}$$

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

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

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

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

Thus, P(k + 1) is true whenever P(k) is true.

Hence, by the principle of mathematical induction, statement P(n) is true for all natural numbers i.e., n.

Question 12:

Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical induction for all $n \in N$:

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

Answer:

Let the given statement be P(n), i.e.,

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

For n = 1, we have

$$P(1): a = \frac{a(r^1 - 1)}{(r - 1)} = a$$, which is true.

Let P(k) be true for some positive integer k, i.e.,

$$a + ar + ar^2 + ... + ar^{k-1} = \frac{a(r^k - 1)}{r - 1} \qquad ... \text{(i)}$$

We shall now prove that P(k + 1) is true.

Consider

$$\left\{a + ar + ar^2 + ... + ar^{k-1}\right\} + ar^{(k+1)-1}$$
$$= \frac{a(r^k - 1)}{r - 1} + ar^k \qquad \left[\text{Using (i)}\right]$$
$$= \frac{a(r^k - 1) + ar^k(r - 1)}{r - 1}$$
$$= \frac{a(r^k - 1) + ar^{k+1} - ar^k}{r - 1}$$
$$= \frac{ar^k - a + ar^{k+1} - ar^k}{r - 1}$$
$$= \frac{ar^{k+1} - a}{r - 1}$$
$$= \frac{a(r^{k+1} - 1)}{r - 1}$$

Thus, P(k + 1) is true whenever P(k) is true.

Hence, by the principle of mathematical induction, statement P(n) is true for all natural numbers i.e., n.

Question 13:

Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical induction for all $n \in N$:

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

Answer:

Let the given statement be P(n), i.e.,

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

For n = 1, we have

$$\mathrm{P}(1):\left(1+\frac{3}{1}\right)=4=(1+1)^2=2^2=4, \text{ which is true.}$$

Let P(k) be true for some positive integer k, i.e.,

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

We shall now prove that P(k + 1) is true.

Consider

$$\left[\left(1+\frac{3}{1}\right)\left(1+\frac{5}{4}\right)\left(1+\frac{7}{9}\right)\ldots\left(1+\frac{(2k+1)}{k^2}\right)\right]\left\{1+\frac{\{2(k+1)+1\}}{(k+1)^2}\right\}$$

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

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

$$=(k+1)^2+2(k+1)+1$$

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

Thus, P(k + 1) is true whenever P(k) is true.

Hence, by the principle of mathematical induction, statement P(n) is true for all natural numbers i.e., n.

Question 14:

Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical induction for all $n \in N$:

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

Answer:

Let the given statement be P(n), i.e.,

$$P(n): \left(1+\frac{1}{1}\right)\left(1+\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(1+\frac{1}{3}\right)\ldots\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)=(n+1)$$

For n = 1, we have

$P(1): \left(1+\frac{1}{1}\right)=2=(1+1)$, which is true.

Let P(k) be true for some positive integer k, i.e.,

$$P(k): \left(1+\frac{1}{1}\right)\left(1+\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(1+\frac{1}{3}\right)\ldots\left(1+\frac{1}{k}\right)=(k+1) \quad \ldots (1)$$

We shall now prove that P(k + 1) is true.

Consider

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

Thus, P(k + 1) is true whenever P(k) is true.

Hence, by the principle of mathematical induction, statement P(n) is true for all natural numbers i.e., n.

Question 15:

Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical induction for all $n \in N$:

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

Answer:

Let the given statement be P(n), i.e.,

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

For $n=1$, we have

$$P(1)=1^2=1=\frac{1(2.1-1)(2.1+1)}{3}=\frac{1.1.3}{3}=1, \text{ which is true.}$$

Let P(k) be true for some positive integer k, i.e.,

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

We shall now prove that P(k + 1) is true.

Consider

$$\left\{1^2 + 3^2 + 5^2 + \ldots + (2k-1)^2\right\} + \left\{2(k+1)-1\right\}^2$$

$$= \frac{k(2k-1)(2k+1)}{3} + (2k+2-1)^2 \quad [\text{Using } (1)]$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thus, P(k + 1) is true whenever P(k) is true.

Hence, by the principle of mathematical induction, statement P(n) is true for all natural numbers i.e., n.

Question 16:

Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical induction for all $n \in N$:

$$\frac{1}{1.4} + \frac{1}{4.7} + \frac{1}{7.10} + \ldots + \frac{1}{(3n-2)(3n+1)} = \frac{n}{(3n+1)}$$

Answer:

Let the given statement be P(n), i.e.,

$$P(n): \frac{1}{1.4}+\frac{1}{4.7}+\frac{1}{7.10}+...+\frac{1}{(3n-2)(3n+1)}=\frac{n}{(3n+1)}$$

For $n=1$, we have

$$P(1)=\frac{1}{1.4}=\frac{1}{3.1+1}=\frac{1}{4}=\frac{1}{1.4}, \text{ which is true.}$$

Let P(k) be true for some positive integer k, i.e.,

$$P(k)=\frac{1}{1.4}+\frac{1}{4.7}+\frac{1}{7.10}+...+\frac{1}{(3k-2)(3k+1)}=\frac{k}{3k+1} \quad ... (1)$$

We shall now prove that P(k + 1) is true.

Consider

$$\left\{\frac{1}{1.4}+\frac{1}{4.7}+\frac{1}{7.10}+...+\frac{1}{(3k-2)(3k+1)}\right\}+\frac{1}{\{3(k+1)-2\}\{3(k+1)+1\}}$$

$$=\frac{k}{3k+1}+\frac{1}{(3k+1)(3k+4)} \quad \left[\text{Using } (1)\right]$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thus, P(k + 1) is true whenever P(k) is true.

Hence, by the principle of mathematical induction, statement P(n) is true for all natural numbers i.e., n.

Question 17:

Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical induction for all $n \in N$:

$$\frac{1}{3.5}+\frac{1}{5.7}+\frac{1}{7.9}+...+\frac{1}{(2n+1)(2n+3)}=\frac{n}{3(2n+3)}$$

Answer:

Let the given statement be P(n), i.e.,

$$P(n): \frac{1}{3.5}+\frac{1}{5.7}+\frac{1}{7.9}+...+\frac{1}{(2n+1)(2n+3)}=\frac{n}{3(2n+3)}$$

For n = 1, we have

$P(1): \frac{1}{3.5}=\frac{1}{3(2.1+3)}=\frac{1}{3.5}$, which is true.

Let P(k) be true for some positive integer k, i.e.,

$$P(k): \frac{1}{3.5}+\frac{1}{5.7}+\frac{1}{7.9}+...+\frac{1}{(2k+1)(2k+3)}=\frac{k}{3(2k+3)} \quad ... (1)$$

We shall now prove that P(k + 1) is true.

Consider

$$\left[\frac{1}{3.5}+\frac{1}{5.7}+\frac{1}{7.9}+...+\frac{1}{(2k+1)(2k+3)}\right]+\frac{1}{\{2(k+1)+1\}\{2(k+1)+3\}}$$

$$=\frac{k}{3(2k+3)}+\frac{1}{(2k+3)(2k+5)} \quad [\text{Using } (1)]$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thus, P(k + 1) is true whenever P(k) is true.

Hence, by the principle of mathematical induction, statement P(n) is true for all natural numbers i.e., n.

Question 18:

Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical induction for all $n \in N$:

$$1+2+3+...+n<\frac{1}{8}(2n+1)^2$$

Answer:

Let the given statement be P(n), i.e.,

$$P(n): 1+2+3+...+n<\frac{1}{8}(2n+1)^2$$

It can be noted that P(n) is true for n = 1 since $1<\frac{1}{8}(2.1+1)^2=\frac{9}{8}$.

Let P(k) be true for some positive integer k, i.e.,

$$1+2+...+k<\frac{1}{8}(2k+1)^2 \quad ... (1)$$

We shall now prove that P(k + 1) is true whenever P(k) is true.

Consider

$$(1+2+...+k)+(k+1)<\frac{1}{8}(2k+1)^2+(k+1) \quad [\text{Using } (1)]$$

$$<\frac{1}{8}\left\{(2k+1)^2+8(k+1)\right\}$$

$$<\frac{1}{8}\left\{4k^2+4k+1+8k+8\right\}$$

$$<\frac{1}{8}\left\{4k^2+12k+9\right\}$$

$$<\frac{1}{8}(2k+3)^2$$

$$<\frac{1}{8}\left\{2(k+1)+1\right\}^2$$

Hence, $(1+2+3+...+k)+(k+1)<\frac{1}{8}(2k+1)^2+(k+1)$

Thus, P(k + 1) is true whenever P(k) is true.

Hence, by the principle of mathematical induction, statement P(n) is true for all natural numbers i.e., n.

Question 19:

Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical induction for all $n \in N$: n (n + 1) (n+ 5) is a multiple of 3.

Answer:

Let the given statement be P(n), i.e.,

P(n): n (n + 1) (n + 5), which is a multiple of 3.

It can be noted that P(n) is true for n = 1 since 1 (1 + 1) (1 + 5) = 12, which is a multiple of 3.

Let P(k) be true for some positive integer k, i.e.,

k (k + 1) (k + 5) is a multiple of 3.

$\therefore$k (k + 1) (k + 5) = 3m, where m $\in$ N … (1)

We shall now prove that P(k + 1) is true whenever P(k) is true.

Consider

$$(k+1)\{(k+1)+1\}\{(k+1)+5\}$$
$$=(k+1)(k+2)\{(k+5)+1\}$$
$$=(k+1)(k+2)(k+5)+(k+1)(k+2)$$
$$=\{k(k+1)(k+5)+2(k+1)(k+5)\}+(k+1)(k+2)$$
$$=3m+(k+1)\{2(k+5)+(k+2)\}$$
$$=3m+(k+1)\{2k+10+k+2\}$$
$$=3m+(k+1)(3k+12)$$
$$=3m+3(k+1)(k+4)$$
$$=3\{m+(k+1)(k+4)\}=3\times q,\text{ where } q=\{m+(k+1)(k+4)\} \text{ is some natural number}$$

Therefore, $(k+1)\{(k+1)+1\}\{(k+1)+5\}$ is a multiple of 3.

Thus, P(k + 1) is true whenever P(k) is true.

Hence, by the principle of mathematical induction, statement P(n) is true for all natural numbers i.e., n.

Question 20:

Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical induction for all $n \in N$: $10^{2n-1} + 1$ is divisible by 11.

Answer:

Let the given statement be P(n), i.e.,

P(n): $10^{2n-1} + 1$ is divisible by 11.

It can be observed that P(n) is true for n = 1 since P(1) = $10^{2.1-1} + 1 = 11$, which is divisible by 11.

Let P(k) be true for some positive integer k, i.e.,

$10^{2k-1} + 1$ is divisible by 11.

$\therefore 10^{2k-1} + 1 = 11m$, where $m \in N$ … (1)

We shall now prove that P(k + 1) is true whenever P(k) is true.

Consider

$$
\begin{aligned}
&10^{2(k+1)-1}+1\\
&=10^{2k+2-1}+1\\
&=10^{2k+1}+1\\
&=10^2\left(10^{2k-1}+1-1\right)+1\\
&=10^2\left(10^{2k-1}+1\right)-10^2+1\\
&=10^2.11m-100+1 \qquad \left[\text{Using (1)}\right]\\
&=100\times 11m-99\\
&=11\left(100m-9\right)\\
&=11r,\ \text{where } r=\left(100m-9\right) \text{ is some natural number}
\end{aligned}
$$

Therefore, $10^{2(k+1)-1}+1$ is divisible by 11.

Thus, P(k + 1) is true whenever P(k) is true.

Hence, by the principle of mathematical induction, statement P(n) is true for all natural numbers i.e., n.

Question 21:

Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical induction for all $n \in N$: $x^{2n} - y^{2n}$ is divisible by x + y.

Answer:

Let the given statement be P(n), i.e.,

P(n): $x^{2n} - y^{2n}$ is divisible by x + y.

It can be observed that P(n) is true for n = 1.

This is so because $x^{2 \times 1} - y^{2 \times 1} = x^2 - y^2 = (x + y)(x - y)$ is divisible by (x + y).

Let P(k) be true for some positive integer k, i.e.,

$x^{2k} - y^{2k}$ is divisible by x + y.

$\therefore x^{2k} - y^{2k} = m(x + y)$, where $m \in N$ … (1)

We shall now prove that P(k + 1) is true whenever P(k) is true.

Consider

$$
\begin{aligned}
& x^{2(k+1)} - y^{2(k+1)} \\
& = x^{2k} \cdot x^2 - y^{2k} \cdot y^2 \\
& = x^2 \left(x^{2k} - y^{2k} + y^{2k}\right) - y^{2k} \cdot y^2 \\
& = x^2 \left\{m(x+y) + y^{2k}\right\} - y^{2k} \cdot y^2 \qquad \left[\text{Using } (1)\right] \\
& = m(x+y)x^2 + y^{2k} \cdot x^2 - y^{2k} \cdot y^2 \\
& = m(x+y)x^2 + y^{2k}\left(x^2 - y^2\right) \\
& = m(x+y)x^2 + y^{2k}(x+y)(x-y) \\
& = (x+y)\left\{mx^2 + y^{2k}(x-y)\right\}, \text{ which is a factor of } (x+y).
\end{aligned}
$$

Thus, P(k + 1) is true whenever P(k) is true.

Hence, by the principle of mathematical induction, statement P(n) is true for all natural numbers i.e., n.

Question 22:

Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical induction for all $n \in N$: $3^{2n+2} - 8n - 9$ is divisible by 8.

Answer:

Let the given statement be P(n), i.e.,

P(n): $3^{2n+2} - 8n - 9$ is divisible by 8.

It can be observed that P(n) is true for n = 1 since $3^{2 \times 1 + 2} - 8 \times 1 - 9 = 64$, which is divisible by 8.

Let P(k) be true for some positive integer k, i.e.,

$3^{2k+2} - 8k - 9$ is divisible by 8.

$\therefore 3^{2k+2} - 8k - 9 = 8m$; where $m \in N$ … (1)

We shall now prove that P(k + 1) is true whenever P(k) is true.

Consider

$$
\begin{aligned}
&3^{2(k+1)+2}-8(k+1)-9\\
&=3^{2k+2}\cdot 3^2-8k-8-9\\
&=3^2\left(3^{2k+2}-8k-9+8k+9\right)-8k-17\\
&=3^2\left(3^{2k+2}-8k-9\right)+3^2\left(8k+9\right)-8k-17\\
&=9.8m+9(8k+9)-8k-17\\
&=9.8m+72k+81-8k-17\\
&=9.8m+64k+64\\
&=8(9m+8k+8)\\
&=8r,\ \text{where } r=(9m+8k+8) \text{ is a natural number}
\end{aligned}
$$

Therefore, $3^{2(k+1)+2}-8(k+1)-9$ is divisible by 8.

Thus, P(k + 1) is true whenever P(k) is true.

Hence, by the principle of mathematical induction, statement P(n) is true for all natural numbers i.e., n.

Question 23:

Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical induction for all $n \in N$: $41^n - 14^n$ is a multiple of 27.

Answer:

Let the given statement be P(n), i.e.,

P(n): $41^n - 14^n$ is a multiple of 27.

It can be observed that P(n) is true for n = 1 since $41^1 - 14^1 = 27$, which is a multiple of 27.

Let P(k) be true for some positive integer k, i.e.,

$41^k - 14^k$ is a multiple of 27

$\therefore 41^k - 14^k = 27m$, where $m \in N$ … (1)

We shall now prove that P(k + 1) is true whenever P(k) is true.

Consider

$$
\begin{aligned}
&41^{k+1}-14^{k+1}\\
&=41^{k}\cdot 41-14^{k}\cdot 14\\
&=41\left(41^{k}-14^{k}+14^{k}\right)-14^{k}\cdot 14\\
&=41\left(41^{k}-14^{k}\right)+41.14^{k}-14^{k}\cdot 14\\
&=41.27m+14^{k}\left(41-14\right)\\
&=41.27m+27.14^{k}\\
&=27\left(41m-14^{k}\right)\\
&=27\times r,\ \text{where } r=\left(41m-14^{k}\right) \text{ is a natural number}
\end{aligned}
$$

Therefore, $41^{k+1}-14^{k+1}$ is a multiple of 27.

Thus, P(k + 1) is true whenever P(k) is true.

Hence, by the principle of mathematical induction, statement P(n) is true for all natural numbers i.e., n.

Question 24:

Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical induction for all $n \in \mathbf{N}$:

$(2n + 7) < (n + 3)^2$

Answer:

Let the given statement be P(n), i.e.,

P(n): $(2n + 7) < (n + 3)^2$

It can be observed that P(n) is true for n = 1 since $2.1 + 7 = 9 < (1 + 3)^2 = 16$, which is true.

Let P(k) be true for some positive integer k, i.e.,

$(2k + 7) < (k + 3)^2$ … (1)

We shall now prove that P(k + 1) is true whenever P(k) is true.

Consider

$$
\begin{aligned}
&\left\{2(k+1)+7\right\}=(2k+7)+2\\
&\therefore \left\{2(k+1)+7\right\}=(2k+7)+2<(k+3)^2+2 \qquad [\text{using } (1)]\\
&2(k+1)+7<k^2+6k+9+2\\
&2(k+1)+7<k^2+6k+11\\
&\text{Now, } k^2+6k+11<k^2+8k+16\\
&\therefore 2(k+1)+7<(k+4)^2\\
&2(k+1)+7<\left\{(k+1)+3\right\}^2
\end{aligned}
$$

Thus, P(k + 1) is true whenever P(k) is true.

Hence, by the principle of mathematical induction, statement P(n) is true for all natural numbers i.e., n.
