

7. To prove that for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$

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

We prove this using induction.

For $n=1$,

$$2 = 2^{1+1} - 2 = 2. \text{ So the statement is valid for } n=1.$$

Let's assume the statement is true for n , i.e.

$$2 + 2^2 + \dots + 2^n = 2^{n+1} - 2$$

Adding 2^{n+1} to both sides,

$$2 + 2^2 + \dots + 2^n + 2^{n+1} = 2^{n+1} - 2 + 2^{n+1}$$

$$2 + 2^2 + \dots + 2^n + 2^{n+1} = 2 \times 2^{n+1} - 2$$

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

Therefore the statement is true for $n+1$ if it is true for n .

Hence proved.