

PROVE $P(n): \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i}{2^i} = 2 - 2^{-n} - n2^{-n}$

BC

$$P(1): \sum_{i=1}^1 \frac{i}{2^i} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \checkmark$$

$$P(1): 2 - 2^{1-1} - 1(2^{-1}) = 2 - 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \checkmark$$

I.H.

$$P(k): \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{i}{2^i} = 2 - 2^{1-k} - k2^{-k}$$

IS

$$P(k+1): \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} \frac{i}{2^i} = 2 - 2^{(1-(k+1))} - (k+1)(2^{-(k+1)})$$

$$2 - 2^{1-k} - k2^{-k} + \frac{k+1}{2^{k+1}} = 2 - 2^{-k} - k2^{-k-1} - 2^{-k-1}$$

$$2 - 2^{1-k} - k2^{-k} + k2^{-k-1} + 2^{-k-1} = 2 - 2^{-k} - k2^{-k-1} - 2^{-k-1}$$

$$2 - 2(2^{-k}) - k(2^{-k}) + k2^{-k-1} + 2^{-k-1} =$$

$$2 - (2+k)2^{-k} + k2^{-k-1} + 2^{-k-1} = 2 - 2^{-k} - (k+1)2^{-k-1}$$

$$2 - (4+2k)(2^{-k-1}) + k2^{-k-1} + 2^{-k-1} = 2 - 2^{-k} - (k+1)2^{-k-1}$$

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

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

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

