No.	SOLUTION	MARKS
1	Let P_n be the statement $\sum_{k=1}^{n}(2k-1)=n^2$	
	STEP 1: Prove that P_1 is true.	1
	When n = 1, LHS = $2(1)-1=1$	
	and RHS = $(1)^2=1$	1
	Hence LHS = RHS.	1
	Therefore P_1 is true.	
	STEP 2: Assume that P_n is true for an arbitrary $n \in Z^+$.	2
	P_n: $\sum_{k=1}^{n}(2k-1)=n^2$	
	STEP 3: Prove that P_{n+1} is true.	
	P_{n+1}: $\sum_{k=1}^{n+1}(2k-1)=(n+1)^2$	2
	$L.H.S.=\sum_{k=1}^{n+1}(2k-1)$	
	$=\sum_{k=1}^{n}(2k-1)+2(n+1)-1$	3
	$=(n)^2+2(n+1)-1$	2
	$=n^2+2n+1$	2
	$=(n+1)^2$	
	Hence P_n is true implies P_{n+1} is true. Since P_1 is true, it follows by the principle of mathematical induction that P_n is true for all $n \in Z^+$	1