

Mathematical Induction Ex 12.2 Q36

$$P(n): \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n}(n!)^2} \le \frac{1}{\sqrt{3n+1}}$$

For
$$n = 1$$

$$\frac{2!}{2^2.1} \le \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2} \le \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $P(n)$ is true for $n = 1$

Let P(n) is true for n = k, so

$$\frac{\left(2k\right)!}{2^{2k}\left(k!\right)^2} \le \frac{1}{\sqrt{3k+1}}$$

---(1)

We have to show that,

$$\frac{2\left(k+1\right)!}{2^{2\left(k+1\right)}\left[\left(k+1\right)!\right]^{2}}\leq\frac{1}{\sqrt{3k+4}}$$

Now,

$$\frac{2(k+1)!}{2^{2(k+1)}[(k+1)!]^2}$$

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

$$=\frac{(2k+2)(2k+1)(2k)!}{4.2^2(k+1)(k!)(k+1)(k!)}$$

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

$$\leq \frac{2\left(2k+1\right)}{4\left(k+1\right)}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3k+1}}$$

$$\leq \frac{\left(2k+1\right)}{2\left(k+1\right)}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3k+1}}$$

$$\leq \frac{(2k+2)}{2(k+1)} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3k+3+1}}$$

Using equation (1)

$$\leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{3k+4}}$$

Since,
$$2k + 1 < 2k + 2$$

 $3k + 1 \le 3k + 4$

 \Rightarrow P(n) is true for n = k + 1

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $P(n)$ is true for all $n \in N$ by PMI

Mathematical Induction Ex 12.2 Q37

Let
$$P(n): 1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{16} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2} < 2 - \frac{1}{n}$$
 for all $n \ge 2$

For
$$n=2$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{4} < 2 - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$=\frac{5}{4}<\frac{7}{4}$$

 \Rightarrow P(n) is true for n = 2Let P(n) is true for n = k,

$$1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{16} + \dots + \frac{1}{k^2} < 2 - \frac{1}{k}$$

Now, we have to show that,

$$1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{16} + \dots + \frac{1}{k^2} + \frac{1}{(k+1)^2} < 2 - \frac{1}{(k+1)}$$

Now,

$$1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{16} + \dots + \frac{1}{k^2} + \frac{1}{(k+1)^2}$$

$$<2-\frac{1}{k}+\frac{1}{(k+1)^2}$$
 [Using (1)]

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

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

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

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

$$<2-\frac{1}{k+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 P(n) is true for $n = k + 1$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 P(n) is true for all $n \in N$ by PMI

Mathematical Induction Ex 12.2 Q38

********** END *******