



Mathematical Induction Ex 12.2 Q21

Let $P(n) : 5^{2n+2} - 24n - 25$ is divisible by 576

For $n = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} 5^4 - 24 - 25 \\ = 625 - 49 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 576$$

Which is divisible by 576

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

$5^{2k+2} - 24k - 25$ is divisible by 576

$$5^{2k+2} - 24k - 25 = 576\lambda \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

We have to show that,

$5^{2k+4} - 24(k+1) - 25$ is divisible by 576

$$5^{(2k+2)+2} - 24(k+1) - 25 = 576\mu$$

Now,

$$5^{(2k+2)+2} - 24(k+1) - 25$$

$$= 5^{(2k+2)} \cdot 5^2 - 24k - 24 - 25$$

$$= (576\lambda + 24k + 25) \cdot 25 - 24k - 49 \quad \text{[Using equation (1)]}$$

$$= 25 \cdot 576\lambda + 600k + 625 - 24k - 49$$

$$= 25 \cdot 576\lambda + 576k + 576$$

$$= 576(25\lambda + k + 1)$$

$$= 576\mu$$

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

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

Mathematical Induction Ex 12.2 Q22

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

For $n = 1$

$$3^{2+2} - 8 - 9$$

$$= 81 - 17$$

$$= 64$$

It is divisible by 8

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow 3^{2k+2} - 8k - 9 = 8\lambda \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

We have to show that,

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

$$3^{2(k+1)} \cdot 3^2 - 8(k+1) - 9 = 8\mu$$

Now,

$$3^{2(k+1)} \cdot 9 - 8k - 8 - 9$$

$$= (8\lambda + 8k + 9)9 - 8k - 8 - 9$$

$$= 72\lambda + 72k + 81 - 8k - 17$$

$$= 72\lambda + 64k + 64$$

$$= 8(9\lambda + 8k + 8)$$

$$= 8\mu$$

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

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

Mathematical Induction Ex 12.2 Q23

$$\text{Let } P(n) : (ab)^n = a^n b^n$$

For $n = 1$

$$(ab)^1 = a^1 b^1$$

$$ab = ab$$

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

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

$$(ab)^k = a^k b^k \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

We have to show that,

$$(ab)^{k+1} = a^{k+1} b^{k+1}$$

Now,

$$\begin{aligned} & (ab)^{k+1} \\ &= (ab)^k (ab) \\ &= (a^k b^k) (ab) \quad \text{[Using equation (1)]} \\ &= (a^{k+1}) (b^{k+1}) \end{aligned}$$

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

$\Rightarrow P(n)$ is true for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ by *PMI*

***** END *****