



Mathematical Induction Ex 12.2 Q4

$$\text{Let } P(n): \frac{1}{1.2} + \frac{1}{2.3} + \frac{1}{3.4} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{n}{n+1}$$

For $n = 1$

$$P(1): \frac{1}{1.2} = \frac{1}{1+1}$$

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

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

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

$$\frac{1}{1.2} + \frac{1}{2.3} + \frac{1}{3.4} + \dots + \frac{1}{k(k+1)} = \frac{k}{k+1} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

We have to show that

$$\frac{1}{1.2} + \frac{1}{2.3} + \frac{1}{3.4} + \dots + \frac{1}{k(k+1)} + \frac{k}{(k+1)(k+2)} = \frac{k+1}{(k+2)}$$

Now,

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{1.2} + \frac{1}{2.3} + \frac{1}{3.4} + \dots + \frac{1}{k(k+1)} \right\} + \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+2)}$$

$$= \frac{k}{k+1} + \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+2)} \quad \text{[Using equation (1)]}$$

$$= \frac{1}{k+1} \left[\frac{k(k+2)+1}{(k+2)} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{k+1} \left[\frac{k^2+2k+1}{(k+2)} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{k+1} \left[\frac{(k+1)(k+1)}{(k+2)} \right]$$

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

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

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

Mathematical Induction Ex 12.2 Q5

$$\text{Let } P(n) : 1 + 3 + 5 + \dots + (2n - 1) = n^2$$

For $n = 1$

$$P(1) : 1 = 1^2$$

$$1 = 1$$

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

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

$$P(k) : 1 + 3 + 5 + \dots + (2k - 1) = k^2 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

We have to show that

$$1 + 3 + 5 + \dots + (2k - 1) + 2(k + 1) - 1 = (k + 1)^2$$

Now,

$$\{1 + 3 + 5 + \dots + (2k - 1)\} + (2k + 1)$$

$$= k^2 + (2k + 1) \quad \text{[Using equation (1)]}$$

$$= k^2 + 2k + 1$$

$$= (k + 1)^2$$

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

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

Mathematical Induction Ex 12.2 Q6

$$\text{Let } P(n) : \frac{1}{2.5} + \frac{1}{5.8} + \frac{1}{8.11} + \dots + \frac{1}{(3n-1)(3n+2)} = \frac{n}{(6n+4)}$$

Put $n = 1$

$$P(1) : \frac{1}{2.5} = \frac{1}{6+4}$$

$$\frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{10}$$

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

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

$$\frac{1}{2.5} + \frac{1}{5.8} + \frac{1}{8.11} + \dots + \frac{1}{(3k-1)(3k+2)} = \frac{k}{(6k+4)} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

We have to show that,

$$\frac{1}{2.5} + \frac{1}{5.8} + \frac{1}{8.11} + \dots + \frac{1}{(3k-1)(3k+2)} + \frac{1}{(3k+2)(3k+5)} = \frac{(k+1)}{(6k+10)}$$

Now,

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{2.5} + \frac{1}{5.8} + \frac{1}{8.11} + \frac{1}{(3k-1)(3k+2)} \right\} + \frac{1}{(3k+2)(3k+5)}$$

$$= \frac{k}{6k+4} + \frac{1}{(3k+2)(3k+5)}$$

$$= \frac{k}{2(3k+2)} + \frac{1}{(3k+2)(3k+5)}$$

$$= \frac{k(3k+5)+2}{2(3k+2)(3k+5)}$$

$$= \frac{3k^2+5k+2}{2(3k+2)(3k+5)}$$

$$= \frac{3k^2+3k+2k+2}{2(3k+2)(3k+5)}$$

$$= \frac{3k(k+1)+2(k+1)}{2(3k+2)(3k+5)}$$

$$= \frac{(k+1)\cancel{(3k+2)}}{2\cancel{(3k+2)}(3k+5)}$$

$$= \frac{(k+1)}{2(3k+5)}$$

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

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

***** END *****