

2. MATHEMATICAL INDUCTION

1 x 7 = 7 Marks

 IMP FORMULAS, KEY CONCEPTS 

1. Steps to prove a given result using the principle of finite Mathematical Induction:

To prove a given statement $S(n)$, $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ proceed as follows:

Step 1: Show that $S(1)$ is true (i.e., LHS of $S(1)$ = RHS of $S(1)$) [**Basis of induction**]

Step 2: Assume that $S(k)$ is true, for $k \in \mathbb{N}$ [**Inductive hypothesis**]

Step 3: Hence deduce that $S(k+1)$ is true [**Inductive step**]

Then, by the principle of finite Mathematical Induction $S(n)$ is true $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$.

2. Useful Formulae:

(i) The n^{th} term of the A.P: $a, a+d, a+2d, \dots$ is $t_n = a + (n-1)d$

(ii) The sum of n terms of the A.P: $a, a+d, a+2d, \dots$ is $S_n = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d) = \frac{n}{2}(a+l)$, (l is the last term)

(iii) The n^{th} term of the G.P: a, ar, ar^2, \dots is $t_n = ar^{n-1}$.

(iv) $1+2+\dots+n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

(v) $1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$

(vi) $1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4}$

(vii) Sum of first n odd natural numbers: $1+3+5+\dots+(2n-1) = n^2$.

(viii) Sum of first n even natural numbers: $2+4+6+\dots+(2n) = n(n+1)$.