

INDUCTION

①

Use induction to prove each of the following for all natural number n .

- a). $4 + 9 + 14 + 19 + \dots + (5n-1) = \frac{n}{2} (3+5n)$
- b). $-1 + 2 + 5 + 8 + \dots + (3n-4) = \frac{n}{2} (3n-5)$
- c). $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n} = \frac{2^n - 1}{2^n}$

a). $4 + 9 + 14 + 19 + \dots + (5n-1) = \frac{n}{2} (3+5n)$

Basic step; $n=1$

$$(5(1)-1) \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{1}{2} (3+5(1))$$

$$4 \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{8}{2}$$

$$4 = 4$$

Induction Step: Assume true for $n=k$, show true $n=k+1$

Assume: $4 + 9 + 14 + 19 + \dots + (5k-1) = \frac{k}{2} (3+5k)$

Show $4 + 9 + 14 + 19 + \dots + (5k-1) + (5(k+1)-1) \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{k+1}{2} (3+5(k+1))$

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

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

$$\frac{3k}{2} + \frac{5k^2}{2} + 5k + 4 \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{k+1}{2} (8+5k)$$

$$\frac{3k}{2} + \frac{5k^2}{2} + 4 \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{8(k+1)}{2} + \frac{5k(k+1)}{2}$$

$$\frac{3k}{2} + \frac{5k^2}{2} + 4 \stackrel{?}{=} 4k + 4 + \frac{5k^2}{2} + \frac{5k}{2}$$

$$\checkmark \frac{3k}{2} + \frac{5k^2}{2} + 4 \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{3k}{2} + \frac{5k^2}{2} + 4 \quad \checkmark \quad \text{---} \quad \# \# \#$$

b) $-1 + 2 + 5 + 8 + \dots + (3n-4) = \frac{n}{2} (3n-5)$

Basic step ; $n=1$

$$(3(1)-4) \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{1}{2} (3(1)-5)$$

$$-1 \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{1}{2} (3-5)$$

$$-1 \stackrel{?}{=} -1 \quad \text{---} \quad \#$$

Induction Step; Assume true for $n=k$; Show the true for $n=k+1$

$$-1 + 2 + 5 + 8 + \dots + (3k-4) = \frac{k}{2} (3k-5)$$

$$\underbrace{-1 + 2 + 5 + 8 + \dots + (3k-4)}_{\frac{k}{2}(3k-5)} + \underbrace{(3(k+1)-4)}_1 = \frac{k+1}{2} (3(k+1)-5)$$

$$\frac{k}{2} (3k-5) + (3k-4) \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{k+1}{2} [3k-2]$$

$$\frac{3k^2}{2} - \frac{5k}{2} + 3k - 4 \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{3k(k+1)}{2} - \frac{2(k+1)}{2}$$

$$\frac{3k^2}{2} + \frac{k}{2} - 4 \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{3k^2}{2} + \frac{3k}{2} - k - 4$$

$$\checkmark \frac{3k^2}{2} + \frac{k}{2} - 4 \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{3k^2}{2} + \frac{k}{2} - 4 \quad \checkmark \quad \text{---} \quad \# \# \#$$

$$\# c). \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n} = \frac{2^n - 1}{2^n}$$

Basic Step; $n=1$

$$\frac{1}{2^{(1)}} \stackrel{0}{=} \frac{2^{(1)} - 1}{2^{(1)}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{2-1}{2}$$

$$\checkmark \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \checkmark \quad \text{—————} \#$$

Induction Step; Assume true for $n=k$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^k} = \frac{2^k - 1}{2^k}$$

Show true for $n=k+1$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^k} + \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} \stackrel{0}{=} \frac{2^{k+1} - 1}{2^{k+1}}$$

$$\underbrace{\left(\frac{2^k - 1}{2^k} \right)}_{\text{from previous step}} + \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} \stackrel{0}{=} \frac{2^{k+1} - 1}{2^{k+1}}$$

$$\frac{2^k - 1}{2^k} + \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} \Rightarrow \text{convert } \frac{2}{2} \text{ to } \frac{2}{2}$$

$$\frac{2}{2} \cdot \frac{2^k - 1}{2^k} + \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} = \frac{2^{k+1} - 2}{2^{k+1}} + \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} = \frac{2^{k+1} - 2 + 1}{2^{k+1}} = \frac{2^{k+1} - 1}{2^{k+1}}$$

✓ simplification forms

$$\therefore \checkmark \frac{2^{k+1} - 1}{2^{k+1}} = \frac{2^{k+1} - 1}{2^{k+1}} \checkmark \quad \text{—————} \#$$

PROOF BY INDUCTION

Example พิสูจน์ว่าผลรวมของจำนวนเต็มบวกสามตัวยกกำลังสามหารด้วย 9
จำนวนเต็ม n $n^3 + (n+1)^3 + (n+2)^3$: หารด้วย 9

2

$$1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 = 1 + 8 + 27 = 36 = 4 \times 9$$

$$2^3 + 3^3 + 4^3 = 8 + 27 + 64 = 99 = 11 \times 9$$

$n^3 + (n+1)^3 + (n+2)^3 \Rightarrow$ มีรูปแบบผลรวมของผลบวกกำลังสาม
ที่ "หารด้วย 9" ผลรวมของผลบวกจำนวนเต็มบวกสามตัวหารด้วย 9
สามจำนวนเต็ม $n, n+1, n+2$

Q.15 $P(n)$ มีผลบวกของผลบวกจำนวน $n^3 + (n+1)^3 + (n+2)^3$ หารด้วย 9
แสดงว่า พิสูจน์ว่า $P(n)$ is true for $n \geq 1$

PROOF

ANCHOR STEP $n=1$; $1^3 + (1+1)^3 + (1+2)^3 = 1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3$
 $n^3 + (n+1)^3 + (n+2)^3 = 1 + 8 + 27 = 36 = 4 \times 9$

INDUCTIVE STEP
 $(n+1)^3 + (n+2)^3 + (n+3)^3 \Rightarrow n^3 + (n+1)^3 + (n+2)^3 - n^3 + (n+3)^3$

PROOF BY INDUCTION

Q17

$$(n+1)^3 + (n+2)^3 + (n+3)^3 = \underbrace{n^3 + (n+1)^3 + (n+2)^3}_{\text{divisible by 9}} - n^3 + (n+3)^3$$

$$= 9m - n^3 + (n+3)^3$$

$$= 9m - \cancel{n^3} + \cancel{n^3} + 9n^2 + 27n + 27$$

$$= 9m + 9n^2 + 27n + 27$$

$$= 9(m + n^2 + 3n + 3)$$

∴ အကယ်၍ $n \geq 1$ ဖြစ်ပါက 9 ဖြစ်သည့် 9 ဖြစ်သည့် $P(n+1)$ ဖြစ်ပါမည်။
 ထို့ကြောင့် $n^3 + (n+1)^3 + (n+2)^3$ သည် $n \geq 1$ အတွက် 9 ဖြစ်သည်။

∴ Anchor Step : $P(1) : 1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3$ is divisible by 9 ✓

∴ Inductive Step If $P(n)$ is true, then $P(n+1)$ is true ✓

ထို့ကြောင့်, so by induction

$$n^3 + (n+1)^3 + (n+2)^3 \text{ is divisible by 9 for } n \geq 1$$

PROOF BY INDUCTION

(3)

Example $1+2+\dots+n$

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

$$1 + 2 = 3 = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 3$$

$$1 + 2 + 3 = 6 = \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 4$$

$$1 + 2 + 3 + 4 = 10 = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 5$$

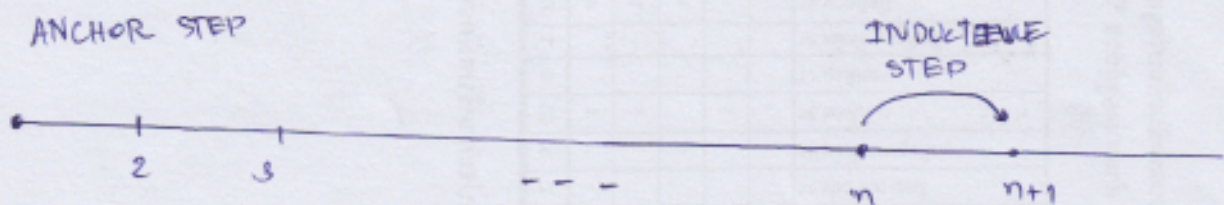
$$1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 = 15 = \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 6$$

$$1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n = \frac{1}{2} \times n \times (n+1)$$

Q. Let $P(n)$ be the statement

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

PROVE $P(n)$ is true for all $n \geq 1$



If we can show

ANCHOR
STEP

show that $P(n)$ is true
for some starting value $n=N$

INDUCTIVE
STEP

show that (for $n \geq N$)
IF WE ASSUME $P(n)$ true
THEN IT FOLLOWS THAT $P(n+1)$ true

PROOF BY INDUCTION

Let $P(n)$ be the statement. $1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n = \frac{1}{2} n(n+1)$

PROVE $P(n)$ is true for all $n \geq 1$

ANCHOR STEP : $P(1)$ is true

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 2 = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

$P(1)$ is true

INDUCTIVE STEP : $P(n) = 1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n = \frac{1}{2} n(n+1)$

$$P(n+1) : \underbrace{1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n}_{\frac{1}{2} \times n \times (n+1) \text{ (by } P(n))} + (n+1) = \frac{1}{2} (n+1)(n+1+1)$$

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

$$= (n+1)(n+1)$$

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

$\therefore P(n+1)$ is true \checkmark

ANCHOR STEP \checkmark

$P(n)$ is true for all $n \geq 1$

INDUCTIVE STEP \checkmark

\Rightarrow by induction

$$1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n = \frac{1}{2} n(n+1) \text{ for } n \geq 1$$