



## Mathematical Induction

### ★ uses

- 1 Establish Identities  $\rightarrow$  Identities Proof કરવા
- 2 Divisible Problems  $\rightarrow$  Divisible Proof કરવા.
- 3 Recursion Type relation  $\rightarrow$  ફરીથી બનતા સંબંધો સાબીત કરવા.

STEP-1

→ To Proof Proposition by mathematical Induction

Step-1

If  $P(n)$  depends on  $n$  then we will verify for  $n=1$  (natural no.)

It is called verification step.

→ આ STEP માં કોઈપણ Problem ની Starting Value આગળ કરવામાં આવી છે. તે Value આવી છે કે ખોટી તે verify કરવામાં આવી છે.

Step-2(Induction step)

→ we will assume that  $P(n)$  is true for  $n=k$  ( $k > 1$ ) and then we will use it to prove for  $n=k+1$

→ આ STEP માં  $n=k$  ( $k > 1$ ) proof થાય છે તો તે માટે  $P(n)$  એ  $n=k$  માટે true છે તેમ દર્શાવી લેવાય અને તેના પછી  $n=k+1$  proof થાય.

→ જો  $n=k+1$  proof થાય તો તેના પછીની Given value automatic proof થાય.

EX.  $k=2$   
 $k=2+1=3$

} 1 પહેલાં step માં proof થાય  
k=2 બીજા step માં  
k=3 ત્રીજા step માં



### Step-3 (Generalised step)

- Combining above two step.
- पहिला और वही proof थाय ता कि combine कराया  
जाए value proof थाय था.

### ताकीक संकेतना

$$\begin{aligned} (\forall P) [P(1) \wedge (\forall k \in \mathbb{N}) (P(k) \Rightarrow P(k+1))] \\ \Rightarrow (\forall n \in \mathbb{N}) [P(n)] \end{aligned}$$

Example

\* Prove that if  $\sin \alpha \neq 0$ , then

$$\cos \alpha ; \cos 2\alpha \cdot \cos 4\alpha \dots \cos 2^n \alpha = \frac{\sin 2^{n+1} \alpha}{2^{n+1} \sin \alpha}$$

is true for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\rightarrow \text{let } P(n) = \left( \cos \alpha \cdot \cos 2\alpha \cdot \cos 4\alpha \dots \cos 2^n \alpha = \frac{\sin 2^{n+1} \alpha}{2^{n+1} \sin \alpha} \right)$$

let  $P(n=1)$  so for  $P(1)$

$$\begin{aligned} \xrightarrow{\text{Step-1}} P(1) \left( \frac{\cos \alpha + \cos 2\alpha}{4 \sin \alpha} = \frac{\sin 4\alpha}{4 \sin \alpha} = \frac{2 \sin 2\alpha \cos 2\alpha}{4 \sin \alpha} \right) \\ = \frac{4 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \cos 2\alpha}{4 \sin \alpha} \end{aligned}$$

$\rightarrow n=1$  का ही सिद्ध करना,  $\cos^2 \alpha = \cos \alpha$ .  
 $\cos 2^1 \alpha = \cos 2\alpha$  ठीक है.  
 But  $\cos 4\alpha = \cos 2^2 \alpha$  ठीक है.  
 $\therefore n=2$  भी सत्य.



STEP 2

$$\rightarrow P(k) \left( \cos \alpha \cdot \cos 2\alpha \dots \cos 2^k \alpha = \frac{\sin 2^{k+1} \alpha}{2^{k+1} \sin \alpha} \right) \text{--- (1)}$$

It will be used to prove  $n = k+1$

$$\rightarrow P(k+1) \left( \cos \alpha \cdot \cos 2\alpha \dots \cos 2^k \alpha \cdot \underbrace{\cos 2^{k+1} \alpha}_{\substack{\sin^k \alpha \text{ all } \alpha \\ \text{value are}}} = \frac{\sin(2^{k+2} \alpha)}{2^{k+2} \sin \alpha} \right)$$

→ In the equation all (1) of value are equal.

$$\frac{2}{2} \left( \frac{\sin 2^{k+1} \alpha}{2^{k+1} \sin \alpha} \right) (\cos 2^{k+1} \alpha) = \frac{\sin 2^{k+2} \alpha}{2^{k+2} \sin \alpha}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \sin \alpha$$

It is proved.

$\therefore P(n)$  is true for  $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\frac{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{2^{k+1} \sin \alpha} = \sin \theta$$

$$n=1$$

$$\{1, 2, 3, \dots, n\}$$

$$n=1$$

$$n=1$$

$$n+1$$

$$n+2$$

$$n+3$$

Second Principle

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

→ IF  $P(n)$  is statement depending on  
 $n \in \mathbb{N}$  but  $(n > k)$  ( $k = \text{Some integer}$ )

Step-1 Verify for  $n = k$   
 $P(n)$  to be verified for  $n = k$

→ જો  $n = k$  લઈને તેની Prove કરીએ  
તો  $P(n)$  automatically Prove થઈ શકે.

Step-2 Assume  $P(n)$  to be true for  
 $n = m \geq k$

→  $P(n)$  એ કોઈ પણ મો.  $m \geq (m \geq k)$   
માટે સાચી છે તેમ ધારવામાં આવે છે.

Step-3 using Step ② to Prove for  
 $n = m + 1$

→  $n$  એ  $m + 1$  માટે જો Prove થાય તો  
first principle પ્રમાણે તેની value  
બીજી value માટે automatic Proof થાય.

Then it is true for all  $n$

Example

\* Show that

$$2^n C_n > \frac{4^n}{n+1} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ and } n > 1$$

→ STEP 1  $n = 2$   $4 C_2 > \frac{4^2}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{4 \times 3}{2} = 6 > \frac{16}{3}$   
(Verified)

→ STEP 2 Assuming it is true for  $n = k$ 

$$2^k C_k > \frac{4^k}{k+1}$$

→ STEP 3 To prove it for  $n = k+1$  using step (2)

$$2^{k+2} C_{k+1} > \frac{4^{k+1}}{k+2} \quad 3+2k+1 > 2^{k+2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2^{k+2} C_{k+1} &= \frac{(2k+2)!}{(k+1)! (k+1)!} \\ &= \frac{(2k+2)(2k+1)(2k)!}{(k+1)(k)!(k+1)(k)!} \\ &= \frac{2(2k+1)}{(k+1)} 2^k C_k \end{aligned}$$



$$2^{k+2} C_{k+1} > \frac{2(2k+1) 4^k}{(k+1)(k+1)} > \frac{4^{k+1}}{k+2}$$

With assuming of  
STEP 2

$$\frac{2(2k+1)}{(k+1)^2} > \frac{4}{k+2}$$

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

$$2k^2 + 4k + k + 2 > 2k^2 + 2 + 4k$$

$$\boxed{k > 0}$$

hence for  $n = k+1$  It is true



TRICKS

Q.1 The biggest NO. which divides  
 $3^n - 2n + 1$

- ① 1    ✓ ② 2    ③ 4    ④ 8

$n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

→ ~~सबसे~~ option term में चुकी चीज करना

$n=1$   $9 - 2 - 1 = 7$

$n=2$   $3^4 - 4 - 1 = 76$

$n=3$   $3^6 - 6 - 1 = 722$

} इस तरीके जगह 1 खोजी थी Divide थाय परंतु 4 खोजी थी Divide थाय नहीं खोजी 1 खोजी 2 में 2 गौरव।

Q.2 For  $S_n$  i.e. sum of  $n$  terms.

$1 \cdot 3^2 + 2 \cdot 5^2 + 3 \cdot 7^2 + \dots$

✓ ①  $\frac{n}{6} (n+1) (6n^2 + 14n + 7)$

②  $\frac{n}{6} (n+1) (2n+1) (3n+1)$

③  $4n^3 + 4n^2 + n$

④ None of these

→  $n=1$   $S_1 = 9$

$n=2$   $S_2 = 59$

} सबसे option में  $n$  की value चुकना ही यही है। option सही खोजी value proof थाय ही।



→ Induction can be applied for those which admit of successive cases corresponding to the order of the natural no.  $1, 2, 3, \dots, n$