



MATHEMATICS CLASS XI CHAPTER – 4 PRINCIPLE OF MATHEMATICAL INDUCTION

Q.1. Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical induction for all $n \in N$:

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

Q.2. Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical induction for

all $n \in N$:

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

Q.3. Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical induction for

all $n \in N$:

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

Q.4. Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical induction for

all $n \in N$: $1.2.3 + 2.3.4 + \dots + n(n+1)(n+2) = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)}{4}$

Q.5. Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical induction for

all $n \in N$:

$$1.3 + 2.3^2 + 3.3^3 + \dots + n.3^n = \frac{(2n-1)3^{n+1} + 3}{4}$$

Q.6. Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical induction for

all $n \in N$:

$$1.2 + 2.3 + 3.4 + \dots + n.(n+1) = \left[\frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{3} \right]$$



Q.7. Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical induction for

all $n \in \mathbb{N}$: $1.3 + 3.5 + 5.7 + \dots + (2n-1)(2n+1) = \frac{n(4n^2 + 6n - 1)}{3}$

Q.8. Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical induction for

all $n \in \mathbb{N}$: $1.2 + 2.2^2 + 3.2^2 + \dots + n.2^n = (n-1)2^{n+1} + 2$

Q.9. Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical induction for

all $n \in \mathbb{N}$: $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n} = 1 - \frac{1}{2^n}$

Q.10. Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical

induction for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$: $\frac{1}{2.5} + \frac{1}{5.8} + \frac{1}{8.11} + \dots + \frac{1}{(3n-1)(3n+2)} = \frac{n}{(6n+4)}$

Q.11. Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical induction

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$: $\frac{1}{1.2.3} + \frac{1}{2.3.4} + \frac{1}{3.4.5} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)(n+2)} = \frac{n(n+3)}{4(n+1)(n+2)}$

Q.12. Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical

induction for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$: $a + ar + ar^2 + \dots + ar^{n-1} = \frac{a(r^n - 1)}{r - 1}$

Q.13. Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical induction

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$: $\left(1 + \frac{3}{1}\right)\left(1 + \frac{5}{4}\right)\left(1 + \frac{7}{9}\right) \dots \left(1 + \frac{(2n+1)}{n^2}\right) = (n+1)^2$

Q.14. Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical

induction for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$: $\left(1 + \frac{1}{1}\right)\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right)\left(1 + \frac{1}{3}\right) \dots \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) = (n+1)$



Q.15. Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical induction

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$:
$$1^2 + 3^2 + 5^2 + \dots + (2n-1)^2 = \frac{n(2n-1)(2n+1)}{3}$$

Q.16. Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical induction

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$:
$$\frac{1}{1.4} + \frac{1}{4.7} + \frac{1}{7.10} + \dots + \frac{1}{(3n-2)(3n+1)} = \frac{n}{(3n+1)}$$

Q.17. Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical induction

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$:
$$\frac{1}{3.5} + \frac{1}{5.7} + \frac{1}{7.9} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n+1)(2n+3)} = \frac{n}{3(2n+3)}$$

Q.18. Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical induction

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$:
$$1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n < \frac{1}{8}(2n+1)^3$$

Q.19. Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical induction

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$: $n(n+1)(n+5)$ is a multiple of 3.

Q.20. Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical induction

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$: $10^{2n-1} + 1$ is divisible by 11.

Q.21. Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical induction

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$: $x^{2n} - y^{2n}$ is divisible by $x + y$.

Q.22. Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical induction

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$: $3^{2n+2} - 8n - 9$ is divisible by 8.

Q.23. Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical induction

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$: $41^n - 14^n$ is a multiple of 27.



EDUCATION SOLUTION

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**Q.24. Prove the following by using the principle of mathematical induction
for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$:**

$$(2n + 7) < (n + 3)^2$$

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