TWO EXAMPLES OF PROOF BY MATHEMATICAL INDUCTION.

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Proposition: *Use the principle of mathematical induction to prove that*

$$P\left(n\right): \ \sum_{j=1}^{n} j^2 = \frac{n\left(n+1\right)\left(2n+1\right)}{6},$$

for all integers $n \geq 1$*.*

Proof (by weak induction):

Basis Step:

$P(n)$ is true for $n = 1$, for:

$$\sum_{j=1}^{1} j^2 = 1^2 = 1 = \frac{1\left(1+1\right)\left(2 \cdot 1+1\right)}{6}$$

Inductive Hypothesis:

Assume for a fixed but arbitrary integer $k \geq 1$ that $P(k)$ is true, i.e., that

$$\sum_{j=1}^{k} j^2 = \frac{k\left(k+1\right)\left(2k+1\right)}{6}$$

Inductive Step:

We wish to use the Inductive Hypothesis to show that $P(k+1)$ is true, i.e., that

$$\sum_{j=1}^{k+1} j^2 = \frac{\left(k+1\right)\left[\left(k+1\right)+1\right]\left[2\left(k+1\right)+1\right]}{6}$$

[We start with the left hand side and transform it using the inductive hypothesis into the right hand side.]

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\sum_{j=1}^{k+1} j^2 & = \left(\sum_{j=1}^{k} j^2\right) + (k+1)^2 & \textbf{Reason: } \textit{Basic algebra} \\
& = \frac{k(k+1)(2k+1)}{6} + (k+1)^2 & \textbf{Reason: } \textit{Ind. Hypoth. \& substitution} \\
& = \frac{k(k+1)(2k+1)+6(k+1)^2}{6} & \textbf{Reason: } \textit{Basic algebra} \\
& = \frac{(k+1)}{6}\left[k(2k+1)+6(k+1)\right] & \textbf{Reason: } \textit{Basic algebra} \\
& = \frac{(k+1)}{6}\left[2k^2+k+6k+6\right] & \textbf{Reason: } \textit{Basic algebra} \\
& = \frac{(k+1)}{6}\left(2k^2+7k+6\right) & \textbf{Reason: } \textit{Basic algebra} \\
& = \frac{(k+1)}{6}(k+2)(2k+3) & \textbf{Reason: } \textit{Basic algebra} \\
& = \frac{(k+1)[(k+1)+1][2(k+1)+1]}{6} & \textbf{Reason: } \textit{Basic algebra}
\end{array}$$

Thus, we have used the inductive hypothesis to prove that

$$\sum_{j=1}^{k+1} j^2 = \frac{(k+1)\left[(k+1)+1\right]\left[2(k+1)+1\right]}{6}$$

Magic Wand Step:

By the P.M.I., $P(n)$ for all $n \geq 1$, i.e.,

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n} j^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \textit{ for all } n \geq 1$$

Q.E.D.

Proposition:

Let d_1, d_2, d_3, ... be the sequence defined by

$$d_j = d_{j-1} \cdot d_{j-2} \text{ for all integers } j \geq 3$$

and

$$d_1 = \frac{9}{10} \quad \text{and} \quad d_2 = \frac{10}{11}$$

Use math induction to prove that

$$P(n) : d_n \leq 1 \text{ for all integers } n \geq 1.$$

Proof (by strong induction):

Basis Step:

Both $P(1)$ and $P(2)$ are true, for:

$$\begin{cases} d_1 = \frac{9}{10} \leq 1 & \textbf{Reason: } \text{Definition of } d_1 \\ d_2 = \frac{10}{11} \leq 1 & \textbf{Reason: } \text{Definition of } d_2 \end{cases}$$

Inductive Hypothesis:

Assume for a fixed but arbitrary integer $k > 2$ that $P(\ell)$ is true for $1 \leq \ell < k$, i.e., that

$$d_\ell \leq 1 \text{ for } 1 \leq \ell < k$$

Inductive Step:

[We wish to use the Inductive Hypothesis to show that $P(k)$ is true, i.e., that $d_k \leq 1$.]

	$d_k = d_{k-1} \cdot d_{k-2}$	**Reason:** *Definition of d_k*
But	$d_{k-1} \leq 1$ and $d_{k-2} \leq 1$	**Reason:** *Ind. Hypoth.*
thus,	$d_k \leq 1$	**Reason:** *Basic algebra*

Magic Wand Step:

Hence, by. the P.M.I., $P(n)$ is true for for $n \geq 1$, i.e.,

$$d_n \leq 1 \text{ for } n \geq 1$$

Q.E.D.