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for any integer $n \geq 2$.
Proof:
STEP 1: For $n = 2$ (*) is true, since

$$1 \cdot 2 = \frac{2(2-1)(2+1)}{3}$$

STEP 2: Suppose (*) is true for some integer $n = k \geq 2$. That is,

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

STEP 3: Prove that (*) is true for $n = k + 1$. That is,

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

We have

$$1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 4 + \dots + (k-1)k + k(k+1) \stackrel{\text{STEP 2}}{=} \frac{k(k-1)(k+1)}{3} + k(k+1) \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{(k+1)k(k+2)}{3}$$

$a = b$	Given
$aa = ab$	Multiplication
$aa - bb = ab - bb$	Subtraction
$(a + b)(a - b) = b(a - b)$	Factoring
$a + b = b$	Division
$a + a = a$	Substitution
$2a = a$	Addition
$2 = 1$	Division

Math is a Language

+	and more than sum of () combine increased by "to the right"
-	less less than difference of () "how many more?" "how much greater?" opposite change space between decreased by "to the left"
	multiplied by

6TH GRADE DIVISION

Handbook for 6th Grade Math, Division section, showing various problems and solutions.

Exercise 3.1

Question 1:
Find the radian measures corresponding to the following degree measures:
(i) 25° (ii) $-47^\circ 30'$ (iii) 240° (iv) 520°

Solution 1:
(i) 25°
We know that $180^\circ = \pi$ radian
 $\therefore 25^\circ = \frac{\pi}{180} \times 25$ radian $= \frac{5\pi}{36}$ radian
(ii) $-47^\circ 30'$
 $-47^\circ 30' = -47 \frac{1}{2}$
 $= -\frac{95}{2}$ degree
Since $180^\circ = \pi$ radian
 $-\frac{95}{2}$ degree $= \frac{\pi}{180} \times \left(-\frac{95}{2}\right)$ radian $= \left(-\frac{19}{36 \times 2}\right) \pi$ radian $= -\frac{19}{72} \pi$ radian
 $\therefore -47^\circ 30' = -\frac{19}{72} \pi$ radian
(iii) 240°
We know that $180^\circ = \pi$ radian
 $\therefore 240^\circ = \frac{\pi}{180} \times 240$ radian $= \frac{4}{3} \pi$ radian
(iv) 520°
We know that $180^\circ = \pi$ radian
 $\therefore 520^\circ = \frac{\pi}{180} \times 520$ radian $= \frac{26\pi}{9}$ radian

Question 2:
Find the degree measures corresponding to the following radian measures
(Use $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$)
(i) $\frac{11}{16}$ (ii) -4 (iii) $\frac{5\pi}{3}$ (iv) $\frac{7\pi}{6}$

Solution 2:
(i) $\frac{11}{16}$
We know that π radian $= 180^\circ$
 $\therefore \frac{11}{16}$ radian $= \frac{180}{\pi} \times \frac{11}{16}$ degree $= \frac{45 \times 11}{\pi \times 4}$ degree

In order to continue enjoying our site, we ask that you confirm your identity as a human. Thank you very much for your cooperation. Problem 1 :Use induction to prove that $n^3 - 7n + 3$ is divisible by 3, for all natural numbers n.Solution :Let P(n) = $n^3 - 7n + 3$ is divisible by 3, for all natural numbers n.Step 1 :Now P(0): $(0)^3 - 7(1) + 3 = -3$, which is divisible by 3.Hence, P(0) is true.Step 2 :Let us assume that P(n) is true for some natural number $n = k$. P(k) = $K^3 - 7k + 3$ is divisible by 3or $K^3 - 7k + 3 = 3m$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$ (6)Step 3 :Now, we have to prove that P(k+1) is true.P(k+1) $(k+1)^3 - 7(k+1) + 3 = k^3 + 1 + 3k(k+1) - 7k - 7 + 3 = k^3 - 7k + 3 + 3k(k+1) - 6 = 3m + 3k(k+1) - 2$ [Using (i)] $= 3m + (k(k+1) - 2)$, which is divisible by 3.Thus, P(k+1) is true whenever P(k) is true.So, by the principle of mathematical induction P(n) is true for all natural numbers n.Problem 2 :Use induction to prove that $10n + 3 \times 4n + 2 + 5$ is divisible by 9, for all natural numbers n.Solution :Step 1 . $n = 1$ we haveP(1) : $10 + 3 \cdot 64 + 5 = 207 = 9 \cdot 23$ Which is divisible by 9 .P(1) is true .Step 2 :For $n = k$ assume that P(k) is true. Then P(k) : $10k + 3 \cdot 4k + 2 + 5$ is divisible by 9. $10k + 3 \cdot 4k + 2 + 5 = 9m$ $10k = 9m - 3 \cdot 4k + 2 - 5 = 9m - 12k - 3 = 9(m - 4k - 1) - 3$ $10k + 3 \cdot 4k + 2 + 5 = 9(m - 4k - 1) - 3 + 12k + 12 + 3 = 9(m - 4k - 1 + 4k + 4) = 9(m + 3)$ $10k + 3 \cdot 4k + 2 + 5 = 9(m + 3)$ which is divisible by 9. P(k+1) is true .Hence by the Principle of mathematical induction P(n) is true for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Apart from the stuff given above, if you need any other stuff in math, please use our google custom search here. Kindly mail your feedback to v4formath@gmail.comWe always appreciate your feedback. ©All rights reserved. onlinemath4all.com In this lesson, we are going to prove divisibility statements using mathematical induction. If this is your first time doing a proof by mathematical induction, I suggest that you review my other lesson which deals with summation statements. The reason is students who are new to the topic usually start with problems involving summations followed by problems dealing with divisibility. Steps to Prove by Mathematical Induction Show the basis step is true. That is, the statement is true for $n=1$.Assume the statement is true for $n=k$. This step is called the induction hypothesis.Prove the statement is true for $n=k+1$. This step is called the induction step What does it mean by a divides b ? Since we are going to prove divisibility statements, we need to know when a number is divisible by another. So how do we know for sure if one divides the other? Suppose $\text{color{blue}}\text{\texttt{Large{a}}}$ and $\text{color{blue}}\text{\texttt{Large{b}}}$ are integers. If $\text{color{blue}}\text{\texttt{Large{a}}}$ divides $\text{color{blue}}\text{\texttt{Large{b}}}$, then we can write it as an equation where $\text{color{red}}\text{\texttt{Large{c}}}$ is some integer. Let's go over some concrete examples. 2 divides 10 because $10=2(\text{color{red}}\text{\texttt{Large{c}}})$ where $\text{color{red}}\text{\texttt{Large{c}}}$ is an integer 8 divides 136 because $136=8(\text{color{red}}\text{\texttt{Large{c}}})$ where $\text{color{red}}\text{\texttt{Large{c}}}$ is an integer 17 divides 143 implies $143=17(\text{color{red}}\text{\texttt{Large{c}}})$ where $\text{color{red}}\text{\texttt{Large{c}}}$ is an integer 17 divides 323 implies $323=17(\text{color{red}}\text{\texttt{Large{c}}})$ where $\text{color{red}}\text{\texttt{Large{c}}}$ is an integer Examples of Proving Divisibility Statements by Mathematical Induction Example 1: Use mathematical induction to prove that $\text{Large{n}^2} + n$ is divisible by $\text{Large{2}}$ for all positive integers $\text{Large{n}}$. a) Basis step: show true for $n=1$. $\{n^2\} + n = \{1^2\} + 1 = 1 + 1 = 2$ Yes, 2 is divisible by 2. b) Assume that the statement is true for $n=k$. Thus, $\{n^2\} + n$ becomes $\{k^2\} + k$ where k is a positive integer. Now, write $\{k^2\} + k$ as part of an equation which denotes that it is divisible by 2. $\{k^2\} + k = 2x$ for some integer x . Solve for $\text{color{red}}\text{\texttt{Large{c}}}$. We will use this for substitution later. $\{\text{color{red}}\text{\texttt{Large{c}}}\} = 2x - k$ c) Prove the statement is true for $n=k+1$. Where $y = x + k + 2$, and since x and k are integers, therefore y is also an integer. This means that $\{\text{left({k + 1} \right) ^2} + \text{left({k + 1} \right)}$ is also divisible by 2. \therefore By principle of mathematical induction, the statement is true for all positive integers. Example 2: Use mathematical induction to prove that $\text{Large{n}^3} - n + 3$ is divisible by $\text{Large{3}}$ for all positive integers $\text{Large{n}}$. a) Is it true for $n=1$? $\{n^3\} - n + 3 = \{1^3\} - 1 + 3 = 1 - 1 + 3 = 3$ Yes, it is divisible by 3. b) Assume true for $n=k$. $\{n^3\} - n + 3 \rightarrow \{k^3\} - k + 3$ where $k \in \mathbb{N}$ Next, express $\{k^3\} - k + 3$ as part of an equation which suggests that it is divisible by 3. $\{k^3\} - k + 3 = 3x$ for some integer x Solve for $\text{color{red}}\text{\texttt{Large{c}}}$. This will be used for substitution later. $\{\text{color{red}}\text{\texttt{Large{c}}}\} = 3x + k - 3$ c) Show that the statement is true for $n=k+1$. Notice, $y = x + \{k^2\} + k$. Since x and k are integers, then y must also be an integer. We have shown that $\{\text{left({k + 1} \right) ^3} - \text{left({k + 1} \right)} + 3$ is divisible by 3. \therefore By the principle of mathematical induction, the statement is true for all positive integers. Example 3: Use mathematical induction to prove that $\{\text{Large{2}^n}\} - 1$ is divisible by $\text{Large{3}}$ for all positive integers $\text{Large{n}}$. a) Basis step: show the statement is true for $n=1$. $\{2^n\} - 1 = \{2^1\} - 1 = 2 - 1 = 1$ Yes, it is divisible by 3. b) Assume the statement is true for $n=k$. Substitute k for n to transform $\{\text{Large{2}^n}\} - 1$ to $\{\text{Large{2}^k}\} - 1$. Suppose k is a positive integer, if $\{\text{Large{2}^k}\} - 1$ is divisible by 3 then there exists an integer x such that $\{\text{Large{2}^k}\} - 1 = 3(\text{color{blue}}\text{\texttt{Large{x}}})$ Let's solve for $\text{Large{color{red}}\text{\texttt{Large{c}}}}$. This will be used in our inductive step in part c. $\text{Large{color{red}}\text{\texttt{Large{c}}}} = 3x + 1$ c) Prove the statement true for $n=k+1$. Note, $y=4x+1$. I hope you can see that y is an integer since x is also an integer. Clearly, $\{\text{Large{2}^n}\} - 1$ is divisible by 3. \therefore By the principle of mathematical induction, the statement is true for all positive integers. Example 4: Use mathematical induction to prove that $\text{Large{9}^n} + 3$ is divisible by $\text{Large{4}}$ for all positive integers $\text{Large{n}}$. a) Is it true for $n=1$? $\text{Large{9}^n} + 3 = \{9^1\} + 3 = 9 + 3 = 12$ Yes, 12 is divisible by 4. b) Assume the statement is true for $n=k$. Replace n by k , thus we have $\text{Large{9}^k} + 3$. Now, write $\text{Large{9}^k} + 3$ in an equation showing that it is divisible by 4. Suppose k is a positive integer, if $\text{Large{9}^k} + 3$ is divisible by 4 then there exists an integer x such that $\text{Large{9}^k} + 3 = 4(\text{color{blue}}\text{\texttt{Large{x}}})$ Solve for $\text{Large{color{red}}\text{\texttt{Large{c}}}}$. We will use this for substitution in part c. $\text{Large{color{red}}\text{\texttt{Large{c}}}} = 4x - 3$ c) Prove the statement true for $n=k+1$. Where $y = 9x - 6$ and y is an integer because x is some integer. This means $\text{Large{9}^{k+1}} + 3$ is divisible by 4. \therefore By the principle of mathematical induction, the statement is true for all positive integers. Example 5: Use mathematical induction to prove that $\text{Large{8}^n} - \{3^n\}$ is divisible by $\text{Large{5}}$ for all positive integers $\text{Large{n}}$. a) Basis step: show true for $n=1$. $\text{Large{8}^n} - \{3^n\} = \{8^1\} - \{3^1\} = 8 - 3 = 5$ Yes, it is divisible by 5. b) Assume the statement is true for $n=k$. Transform $\text{Large{8}^n} - \{3^n\}$ to $\text{Large{8}^k} - \{3^k\}$. Write $\text{Large{8}^k} - \{3^k\}$ in an equation expressing that it is divisible by 5. $\text{Large{8}^k} - \{3^k\} = 5(\text{color{blue}}\text{\texttt{Large{x}}})$ for some positive integer x Solve for $\text{Large{color{red}}\text{\texttt{Large{c}}}}$. We will use this for substitution in part c. $\text{Large{color{red}}\text{\texttt{Large{c}}}} = 5x + \{3^k\}$ c) Prove the statement is true for $n=k+1$. where $y = \{8x + \{3^k\}\}$ y is some integer since x and k are integers We have shown that $\text{Large{8}^{k+1}} - \{3^{k+1}\}$ is divisible by 5. \therefore By the principle of mathematical induction, the statement is true for all positive integers. Example 6: Use mathematical induction to prove that $\text{Large{5}^{2n-1}} + 1$ is divisible by $\text{Large{6}}$ for all positive integers $\text{Large{n}}$. a) Basis step: show true for $n=1$. $\text{Large{5}^{2n-1}} + 1 = \{5^{2 \cdot 1 - 1}\} + 1 = \{5^1\} + 1 = 5 + 1 = 6$ Yes, it is divisible by 6. b) Assume true for $n=k$. We have $\text{Large{5}^{2k-1}} + 1$. Write $\text{Large{5}^{2k-1}} + 1$ in an equation expressing that it is divisible by 6. $\text{Large{5}^{2k-1}} + 1 = 6(\text{color{blue}}\text{\texttt{Large{x}}})$ for some integer x Solve for $\text{Large{color{red}}\text{\texttt{Large{c}}}}$. We will use this for substitution in part c. $\text{Large{5}^{2k-1}} + 1$ is divisible by 6. \therefore By the principle of mathematical induction, the statement is true for all positive integers. Example 7: Use mathematical induction to prove that $\text{Large{9}^n} - \{2^n\}$ is divisible by $\text{Large{7}}$ for all positive integers $\text{Large{n}}$. a) Show true for $n=1$. $\text{Large{9}^n} - \{2^n\} = \{9^1\} - \{2^1\} = 9 - 2 = 7$ Yes, it is divisible by 7. b) Assume true for $n=k$. $\text{Large{9}^n} - \{2^n\}$ becomes $\text{Large{9}^k} - \{2^k\}$ Write $\text{Large{9}^k} - \{2^k\}$ in equation expressing that it is divisible by $\text{Large{7}}$. $\text{Large{9}^k} - \{2^k\} = 7(\text{color{blue}}\text{\texttt{Large{x}}})$ for some positive integer $\text{Large{x}}$ Solve for $\text{Large{color{red}}\text{\texttt{Large{c}}}}$. $\text{Large{color{red}}\text{\texttt{Large{c}}}} = 7x + \{2^k\}$ c) Prove the statement is true for $n=k+1$. Since y is an integer, thus $\text{Large{9}^{k+1}} - \{2^{k+1}\}$ is divisible by 7. \therefore By the principle of mathematical induction, the statement is true for all positive integers. You might also be interested in: Mathematical Induction (Summation) \$begingroup\$ Prove that if \$n \ge 1\$ is a positive integer, then \$13^n - 6^n\$ is divisible by \$7\$. In proving the \$n = k+1\$ case, I get to \$133k + 6^{k+1} - 6^{k+1} = 7M\$, where \$M\$ is a positive integer. \$133k\$ is divisible by \$7\$. How do I show the \$6^{k+1} - 6^{k+1}\$ part is divisible by \$7\$? \$endgroup\$ 0

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