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**Discrete Mathematics
Mathematical Induction and pigeonhole principle**



MI - Sum of powers of 2

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Look at this problem. $1+2+2^2+\dots$ so on up to 2^n is $2^{n+1}-1$. How is this true? Pause the video and try it all by yourself. You needn't necessarily use induction here, but I will give you a proof using induction.

$$1 + 2 + 2^2 + \dots + 2^n = 2^{n+1} - 1$$



Okay. So now you are back. Probably, you tried proving it without induction. I'm sure some of you succeeded. Some of you didn't. Don't worry. If you understand the binary representation of a number, you will get a hint how to proceed with a solution for this problem.

Anyways, forget all that. Let's now try to see if we can use induction. So let me put, let me consider $1+2+2^2$ up to 2^k equals $2^{k+1}-1$ as my Induction Hypothesis. Right? Firstly, I should check the basis, the base step, right? So what is that?

$$1 + 2 + 2^2 + \dots + 2^n = 2^{n+1} - 1$$

Induction Hypothesis:

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

Basis step: $k = 0$

$$P(0) = 1 \quad 2^1 - 1 = 1$$



When $k=1$, this will be I will check it for let's say 0. $P(0)$ is when it is simply 1, which is equal to $2^{0+1}-1$, which is equal to 1. So now the Induction Hypothesis is I'm assuming $P(k)$ to be true, which is $1+2+2^2$ up to 2^k is $2^{k+1}-1$.

We need to prove that 2 to the -- for $P(k+1)$ this is true. So what do we do? Simply add one extra term on the left side. That is what you mean by $P(k+1)$, which is $1+2+2^2$ up to 2^k+2^{k+1} which is equal to we know by Induction Hypothesis that this is $2^{k+1}-1$ and then I am adding one more term here. Look at this, one more term, which will make it 2^{k+1} and now I do a small jugglery.

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To prove: $P(k+1)$ is true.

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

$$= 2 \times 2^{k+1} - 1$$

$$= 2^{k+2} - 1$$

$\therefore P(k+1)$ is true.

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I take 2 out here and I basically observe that $2^{k+1}+2^{k+1}$ is two times 2^{k+1} . I write 2 outside. By outside I mean $a \times a+a$ is $2a$, right? So I get this minus 1, which is same as $2^{k+2}-1$ and that is what I wanted, observe, right? $P(k+1)$ is also true whenever you assume that $P(k)$ is true and hence the given formula holds good. We thus have illustrated that with mathematical induction.

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