

(7) Prove the following by the principle of mathematical induction.

I $\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{n}{n+1}$

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

III $1 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 5 + 5 \cdot 7 + \dots + (2n-1)(2n+1) = \frac{n(4n^2+6n-1)}{3}$

IV $a + (a+d) + (a+2d) + \dots + \{a+(n-1)d\} = \frac{n}{2} [2a + (n-1)d]$

V $4 + 8 + 12 + \dots + 4n = 2n(n+1)$

VI $(1+\frac{1}{3})(1+\frac{5}{4})(1+\frac{7}{9}) \dots [1+\frac{2n+1}{n^2}] = (n+1)^2$

VII P.T. $2 \cdot 7^n + 3 \cdot 5^n - 5$ is divisible by 24

VIII P.T. $10^n + 3 \cdot 4^{n+2} + 5$ is div. by 9.

IX P.T. $4^n + 15n - 1$ is divisible by 9.

X P.T. 3^{2n} when divided by 8, the remainder is always 1

XI P.T. $11^{n+2} + 12^{2n+1}$ is divisible by 133

XII P.T. $1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{16} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2} < 2 - \frac{1}{n}$

XIII P.T. $1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n < \frac{(2n+1)^2}{8}$

XIV P.T. $(n+3)^2 \leq 2^{n+3}$

XV P.T. $(1+x)^n \geq 1$

XVI P.T. $n < 2^n$

XVII P.T. $1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2 > \frac{n^3}{3}$

56. (i) $\int \frac{x^2}{(1+x^3)(2+x^3)} dx$ (ii) $\int \frac{dx}{x(x^n+1)}$
57. (i) $\int \frac{dx}{e^x-1}$ (ii) $\int \frac{e^x}{(1+e^x)(2+e^x)} dx$
58. (i) $\int \frac{x^2}{(x^2+a^2)(x^2+b^2)} dx$ (Exemplar) (ii) $\int \frac{dx}{x^4-1}$
59. (i) $\int \log(2+x^2) dx$ (ii) $\int \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right) dx$
60. (i) $\int (\sin^{-1} x)^2 dx$ (ii) $\int x(\log x)^2 dx$
61. (i) $\int \sec^3 x dx$ (ii) $\int e^{ax} \cos bx dx$
62. (i) $\int x \sec^2 x dx$ (ii) $\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}(\log(x^2+1)-2\log x)}{x^4} dx, x > 0$
63. (i) $\int \frac{x \cos^{-1} x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$ (ii) $\int \tan^{-1}\left(\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}\right) dx$
64. (i) $\int \cos(\log x) dx$ (ii) $\int e^{\tan^{-1} x} \left(\frac{1+x+x^2}{1+x^2}\right) dx$ (Exemplar)
65. (i) $\int \frac{\sin^{-1} x}{(1-x^2)^2} dx$ (Exemplar) (ii) $\int \tan^{-1} \sqrt{x} dx$ (Exemplar)
66. (i) $\int \frac{2-x}{(1-x)^2} e^x dx$ (ii) $\int \frac{xe^{2x}}{(1+2x)^2} dx$
67. (i) $\int x\sqrt{x^4-1} dx$ (ii) $\int x \cos^{-1} x dx$
68. (i) $\int \sqrt{10-4x+4x^2} dx$ (Exemplar) (ii) $\int \sqrt{2ax-x^2} dx$ (Exemplar)
69. $\int \frac{\sin^{-1} \sqrt{x} - \cos^{-1} \sqrt{x}}{\sin^{-1} \sqrt{x} + \cos^{-1} \sqrt{x}} dx, x \in [0, 1]$
70. If $\int \frac{3e^x - 5e^{-x}}{4e^x + 5e^{-x}} dx = ax + b \log |4e^x + 5e^{-x}| + C$, then find a and b . (Exemplar)
71. If $\int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = a(1+x^2)^3 + b\sqrt{1+x^2} + C$, then find a and b . (Exemplar)
72. If $\int \frac{dx}{(x+2)(x^2+1)} = a \log |1+x^2| + b \tan^{-1} x + \frac{1}{5} \log |x+2| + C$, then find a and b . (Exemplar)

6 MARKS QUESTIONS

Evaluate the following integrals:

73. $\int \frac{1}{x^4+1} dx$ 74. $\int \sin^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{x}{a+x}} dx$ (Exemplar)
75. $\int e^{-3x} \cos^3 x dx$ (Exemplar) 76. $\int \sqrt{\tan x} dx$