

DEPARTMENT OF UROLOGY

TEACHING PROGRAM SCHEDULE SEPTEMBER 2023

DATE	TEACHING PROGRAM	PRESENTER	CHAIR PERSON
2/9/2023	NEPHRO URO MEET	DR KRISHNAN	DR SANJAY P
6/9/2023	ECTOPIC URETER AND URETEROCOELE	DR SANTOSH	DR VENKATESH
8/9/2023	JOURNAL CLUB	DR KRISHNAN	DR DILEEP
9/9/2023	AUDIT	DR SANTOSH	DR KUNAL
13/9/2023	AETIOLOGY, PATHOPHYSIOLOGY, EVALUATION AND MANAGEMENT OF UPPER TRACT OBSTRUCTION	DR KRISHNAN	DR SANJAY P
15/9/2023	CASE PRESENTATION	DR SANTOSH	DR VENKATESH
16/9/2023	CLINICO RADIOLOGICAL CONFERENCE	DR SANTOSH	DR DILEEP
20/9/2023	TECHNIQUES OF HYPOSPADIAS REPAIR	DR SANTOSH	DR VENKATESH
22/9/2023	JOURNAL CLUB	DR KRISHNAN	DR DILEEP
23/9/2023	CLINICO PATHOLOGICAL CONFERENCE	DR KRISHNAN	DR KUNAL
27/9/2023	LASERS IN UROLOGY	DR KRISHNAN	DR SANJAY P
29/9/2023	CASE PRESENTATION	DR SANTOSH	DR VENKATESH


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Mathematical Induction

1. Base Case: $n=1$. $1^2 = 1$. $1 = 1$. True.

2. Inductive Hypothesis: Assume true for $n=k$.
 $1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + k^2 = \frac{k(k+1)(2k+1)}{6}$

3. Inductive Step: Prove true for $n=k+1$.
 $1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + k^2 + (k+1)^2 = \frac{k(k+1)(2k+1)}{6} + (k+1)^2$
 $= \frac{k(k+1)(2k+1) + 6(k+1)^2}{6}$
 $= \frac{(k+1)[k(2k+1) + 6(k+1)]}{6}$
 $= \frac{(k+1)(2k^2 + k + 6k + 6)}{6}$
 $= \frac{(k+1)(2k^2 + 7k + 6)}{6}$
 $= \frac{(k+1)(k+2)(2k+3)}{6}$

4. Conclusion: By mathematical induction, the formula is true for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.