

The MUHC Movement Disorder Clinic

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**Centre universitaire de santé McGill
McGill University Health Centre**

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II. Movement disorders

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1. Excessive disordered movements.

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2. Slow movements lack of movement.

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IV. Our team

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Example 1.1

Let $P(n)$ be the statement "the sum of the first n natural numbers is $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ ". We will prove that $P(n)$ is true for all natural numbers n .

Base Case: For $n = 1$, $P(1)$ is true because $1 = \frac{1(1+1)}{2} = 1$.

Inductive Step: Assume $P(k)$ is true for some natural number k . We need to show that $P(k+1)$ is true. The sum of the first $k+1$ natural numbers is $\frac{k(k+1)}{2} + (k+1) = \frac{k(k+1) + 2(k+1)}{2} = \frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{2}$. Thus, $P(k+1)$ is true.

Therefore, by mathematical induction, $P(n)$ is true for all natural numbers n .

Example 1.2

Let $P(n)$ be the statement "for all natural numbers k , 2^k divides $n^2 - 1$ ". We will prove that $P(n)$ is true for all natural numbers n that are odd.

Base Case: For $n = 1$, $P(1)$ is true because 2^k divides $1^2 - 1 = 0$ for all k .

Inductive Step: Assume $P(k)$ is true for some odd natural number k . We need to show that $P(k+2)$ is true. Note that $(k+2)^2 - 1 = k^2 + 4k + 3 = (k^2 - 1) + 4k + 4 = (k^2 - 1) + 4(k+1)$. By the inductive hypothesis, 2^k divides $k^2 - 1$. Also, $4(k+1)$ is divisible by 2^k because $4(k+1) = 2^2(k+1)$ and $k+1$ is even. Thus, 2^k divides $(k+2)^2 - 1$.

Therefore, by mathematical induction, $P(n)$ is true for all odd natural numbers n .

Directions: How can I get to the Movement Disorder Clinic?

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VI. Additional Resources & Information

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All our services are free and confidential

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