Generalization of Mathematical induction

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Abstract : This paper is written to prove that although supposes are many, it can be proven in mathematical induction.

There are nature number, ‘a’, ‘k’, ‘B’ and ‘C’.
P(x) is a proposition.

[About P(x)

When n is a
P(a) is true.

When n is k
suppose P(k) is true.

When n is k + 1
suppose P(k + 1) is true.

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When n is k + B – 1
suppose P(k + B – 1) is true.
(totally supposed as B times)

When n is k + B
prove P(k + B) is true. **]**

This **[]** is M(B).

And I'll prove P(x) (x $\geq$ a) is true in M(B) (B $\geq$ 1).

About M(B)

When B is 1

M(1) is mathematical induction.

When B is C

(1) suppose M(C) is true.

That is if P(k + C) is true,

P(x) is true. (x $\geq$ a)

When B is C + 1

P(n) is true ever since n is k + C.

As P(k + C) is true, by (1) suppose,

P(x) is true. (x $\geq$ a)

So, M(B) (B $\geq$ 1) is true.