Slide 1

Administrivia

- Piazza class set up, and you should all have received something by e-mail about it. I have not used this before, but our TA has, so he'll be our local expert.
- Homework 3 will be on the Web later today or early tomorrow. Due next Thursday.
- Reminder: Quiz 2 Tuesday. Likely will be about predicate logic.
- (Review minute essay question from last time. Some people got it, others didn't.)

Slide 2

Proof Techniques — Review/Recap

- Last time we talked about basic proof techniques.
- Before moving on, more examples? (Yes. Problems 20 and 65 from section 2.1.)

Slide 3

Mathematical Induction — Overview

- Basic idea is to prove something true for all integers greater than some base value (usually 0 or 1) in two steps:
  - Base case — prove directly for smallest value.
  - Inductive step — prove that if true for k (first principle), or all numbers from base case through k (second principle), then also true for $k + 1$.
- Works because the base case gives you a starting point, and the inductive step can be used to build up a sequence of implications, and then from propositional logic ...
- If you know about recursive functions/procedures: Inductive step is similar to non-base case — break up problem for $k + 1$ into "smaller problems" that you can "solve" with the inductive hypothesis.

Slide 4

First Principle of Mathematical Induction

- We can prove that $P(k)$ is true for all integers $k \geq N$ (often N is 0 or 1, but not always) if we can show:
  - Base case: $P(N)$
  - Inductive step: For $k \geq N$, $P(k) \rightarrow P(k + 1)$
    That is: Assume $P(k)$ and $k \geq N$ ("inductive hypothesis"), and show that then $P(k + 1)$
- For readability/clarity, make this explicit, especially what you assume / have to show for inductive step.
- Works because we have $P(N)$ and then a chain of implications:
  $P(N) \rightarrow P(N + 1), P(N + 1) \rightarrow P(N + 2), \ldots$

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First Principle of Mathematical Induction — Examples

- Example: Show that for $n \geq 1$,

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

- Example: Show that for $n \geq 1$,

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} i^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

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Second Principle of Mathematical Induction

- Can also show that $P(k)$ is true for all integers $k \geq N$ (often N is 0 or 1, but not always) if we can show that:
  - Base case: $P(N)$
  - Inductive step: For $k \geq N$, $((N \leq r \leq k) \rightarrow P(r)) \rightarrow P(k+1)$
    That is: Assume that $P(r)$ holds for all integers r with $N \leq r \leq k$, and that $k \geq N$ ("inductive hypothesis"), and show that then $P(k+1)$
- For readability/clarity, again make this explicit . . .
- Notice — inductive hypothesis here is more complicated, but gives you more to work with.
- Works because we have $P(N)$ and then a chain of implications: $P(N) \rightarrow P(N+1)$, $P(N) \wedge P(N+1) \rightarrow P(N+2), \ldots$

Second Principle of Mathematical Induction — Example

- Consider a perforated sheet of stamps. How many "tear into two sheets" operations are needed to produce single stamps?
- Conjecture, based on some examples — ?
- Can prove with second principle . . .

Slide 7

Minute Essay

- None — sign in.

Slide 8