

Week 11: Verifying Correctness of Recursive Programs

1. Write down a proof that the following recursive factorial function is correct using proof by induction. Put your inductive proof into a pdf file (text answers.pdf). Hint: review the lecture slides for the two components of a proof by induction, i.e. (a) the base case and (b) the inductive step.

In this case we have base cases:

The base case: If ($n = 1$)

return 1

We have a recursive step: If ($n > 1$)

return $n * \text{fact}(n - 1)$

We need to prove if $n = 1$ we can return the number 1. If we take the factorial number of 1 the output would be 1. Indeed, we can confirm that the fact of integer 1 is 1. The base case does what we want it to.

We now need to prove the recursive step, if ($n > 1$) we can return $n * \text{fact}(n - 1)$ for all n .

Suppose $\text{fact}()$ has given some integer $k > 1$ as input. In this case the function will return:

$$\text{fact}(k) = k * \text{fact}(k - 1)$$

If $\text{fact}(k)$ is correct the function computes the fact of integers from 1 to k . This will only be correct if $\text{fact}(k - 1)$ is correct.

If we suppose that $\text{fact}(k - 1)$ is correct then we know that $\text{fact}(k) = k * (\text{fact of integers 1 to } (k-1))$ for $k > 1$

So far we have proven that:

- $\text{Fact}(1)$ is correct
- $\text{Fact}(k)$ is correct if $\text{fact}(k - 1)$ is correct for $k > 1$

We want to now combine these two facts to prove that $\text{fact}()$ is correct for all positive integers, n .

Suppose we pick some specific integer e.g. $k = 3$:

- $\text{Fact}(3)$ is correct if $\text{fact}(2)$ is correct
- $\text{Fact}(2)$ is correct if $\text{fact}(1)$ is correct
- We have already proven that $\text{fact}(1)$ is correct
- Therefore $\text{fact}(2)$ is correct
- Therefore $\text{fact}(3)$ is correct

In general, no matter which integer we choose for k , we will create a sequence of if-then propositions of the form:

- If $\text{fact}(i - 1)$ is correct then $\text{fact}(i)$ is correct

Because each if-then proposition uses $(i-1)$ to prove the case for (i) , eventually we will arrive at the proposition:

- If $\text{fact}(1)$ is correct then $\text{fact}(2)$ is correct

The base case $\text{fact}(1)$ proves the case for $\text{fact}(2)$, which in turn proves the case for $\text{fact}(3)$, etc. all the way up to $\text{fact}(k)$

This proves that our function is correct for all positive integers, n .