In Section 4.2 we prove by induction that the number of lines printed by a call to $interval(c)$ is $2^c - 1$. Another interesting question is how many dashes are printed during that process. Prove by induction that the number of dashes printed by $interval(c)$ is $2^{c+1} - c - 2$.

$interval(n) = 2^{c+1} - c - 2$
Podstawa:
$n > 0$
$interval(1) = 2^2 - 1 - 2 = 1$
$interval(2) = 2^3 - 2 - 2 = 4$

Hipoteza: Zauwazylem, ze kazdy nowy przedzial skladal sie z:
- jednego mniejszego przedzialu $n - 1$,
- duzej kreski o dlugosci n,
- i znow mniejszego przedzialu $n - 1$

$interval(n + 1) = 2 \cdot interval(n) + n + 1$

$= 2 \cdot (2^{n+1} - 1) + n + 1$
$= 2 \cdot 2^{n+1} - 2 + n + 1$
$= 2^{(n+1)+1} - (n + 1) - 2$