

18.014 pset 2

10 Show that we have the following equations for any p, q

$$h(0, p, q) = q + 1$$

$$h(1, p, q) = h(0, p, h(1, p, q - 1)) = h(1, p, q - 1) + 1 = \dots = h(1, p, 0) + q = p + q$$

$$h(2, p, q) = h(1, p, h(2, p, q - 1)) = p + h(2, p, q - 1) = \dots = pq$$

$$h(3, p, q) = h(2, p, h(3, p, q - 1)) = p * h(3, p, q - 1) = \dots p^q$$

$$h(4, p, q) = h(3, p, h(4, p, q - 1)) = p^{h(4, p, q - 1)} = p^{p^{\dots}}$$

11 Compute explicitly...

$$h(4, 2, 4) = 2^{2^{2^2}} = 2^{16} = 65536$$

$$h(5, 3, 2) = h(4, 3, h(5, 3, 1)) = h(4, 3, h(4, 3, h(5, 3, 0))) = h(4, 3, h(4, 3, 1)) = h(4, 3, 3) = 3^{3^3} = 3^{27} \approx 8 \times 10^{12}$$

For $n > 3$ we can prove

$$h(n, 2, 1) = h(n - 1, 2, h(n, 2, 0)) = h(n - 1, 2, 1) = 2$$

and using this

$$h(n, 2, 2) = h(n - 1, 2, h(n, 2, 1)) = h(n - 1, 2, 2)$$

12 Show that a is injective

$$h(n, n, n) = h(n - 1, n, h(n, n, n - 1)) = h(n - 1, n, h(n - 1, n, h(n, n, n - 2)))$$