## Math 208: Discrete Mathematics Lesson 9: Lecture Video Notes

# Topics

- 15. Recursively defined sets
  - (a) recursive definition of sets
  - (b) sets of strings

Readings: Chapter 15

### §15. Recursively defined sets

As we saw for recursively defined sequences, a recursive definition has two parts:

- 1. initial conditions
- 2. recursive formula

**Ex.** The Fibonacci sequence is given by  $f_0 = 0$ ,  $f_1 = 1$ , and  $f_n = f_{n-1} + f_{n-2}$  for  $n \ge 2$ .

#### 15a. Recursive definition of sets

Recursive definitions can also be handy for defining certain sets of numbers.

**Ex.** Define the set S recursively by the initial condition:  $2 \in S$ , and recursive formula: if  $x \in S$ , then  $x + 2 \in S$ . A more common description of S is the set of positive even numbers.

**Remark.** To mathematically show the the recursive definition of S is the set of positive even numbers, two things must be established. (1) S contains all positive even numbers E, and (2) S only contains positive even numbers E. That is, to prove S = E we must show  $S \supseteq E$  and  $S \subseteq E$ .

Ex. Give a recursive definition of the set T of all nonnegative integer powers of 4.

**Ex.** Describe the integers in the set A defined recursively by initial conditions  $1 \in A$  and  $2 \in A$  and recursive rule: if  $x \in A$ , the  $x + 4 \in A$ .

#### 15b. Sets of strings

Recursively defined sets are often used in certain computer science courses to describe sets of strings over an alphabet  $\Sigma$ .

**Ex.** Let  $\Sigma = \{a, b, c, d\}$  be an alphabet of four symbols.

|           | string over $\Sigma$ ? | length |
|-----------|------------------------|--------|
| abdcd     |                        |        |
| caa       |                        |        |
| baxx      |                        |        |
| $\lambda$ |                        |        |

**Defn.** The set of symbols used to form strings is called an *alphabet* and denoted  $\Sigma$ . A *string* of length n is any finite sequence of length n of symbols from the alphabet  $\Sigma$ . The string of length 0 is called the *empty string* and denoted by  $\lambda$ .

**Ex.** Define a set S of strings over the alphabet  $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$  recursively by (1)  $\lambda \in S$ , and (2) if  $x \in S$ , then  $axbb \in S$ . Describe the strings in S.

**Ex.** A palindrome is a string that reads the same in both direction. For example aabaa and babccbab are palindromes but abbaa is not. The empty string is considered a palindrome. Give a recursive definition of the set of palindromes over the alphabet  $\Sigma = \{a, b, c\}$ .