

Structural Induction

Definition The set of RNA strands S is defined (recursively) by:

Basis Step: $\mathbf{A} \in S, \mathbf{C} \in S, \mathbf{U} \in S, \mathbf{G} \in S$
 Recursive Step: If $s \in S$ and $b \in B$, then $sb \in S$

where sb is string concatenation.

The function $rnalen$ that computes the length of RNA strands in S is defined recursively by $rnalen(b) = 1$

Recursive step: If $s \in S$ and $b \in B$, then $rnalen(sb) = 1 +$

$rnalen(s)$
 The function $basecount$ that computes the number of a given base b appearing in a RNA strand s is defined recursively by $basecount : S \times B \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$

Basis step: If $b_1 \in B, b_2 \in B$, $basecount(b_1, b_2) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{when } b_1 = b_2 \\ 0 & \text{when } b_1 \neq b_2 \end{cases}$

Recursive Step: If $s \in S, b_1 \in B, b_2 \in B$, $basecount(sb_1, b_2) =$

$\begin{cases} 1 + basecount(s, b_2) & \text{when } b_1 = b_2 \\ basecount(s, b_2) & \text{when } b_1 \neq b_2 \end{cases}$

Prove or disprove $\forall s \in S (rnalen(s) \geq basecount(s, \mathbf{A}))$:

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Proof:

Basis case: Assume $s = \mathbf{A} \vee s = \mathbf{C} \vee s = \mathbf{U} \vee s = \mathbf{G}$. Need to show $rnalen(s) \geq basecount(s, \mathbf{A})$.

Case 1: Want to show $(s = \mathbf{A}) \rightarrow (rnalen(s) \geq basecount(s, \mathbf{A}))$.

Case 2: Want to show $(s = \mathbf{C} \vee s = \mathbf{U} \vee s = \mathbf{G}) \rightarrow (rnalen(s) \geq basecount(s, \mathbf{A}))$.

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Proof by universal generalization: To prove that $\forall x P(x)$ is true, we can take an arbitrary element e from the domain and show that $P(e)$ is true, without making any assumptions about e other than that it comes from the domain.

New! Proof by Structural Induction (Rosen 5.3 p354) To prove a universal quantification over a recursively defined set:

Basis Step: Show the statement holds for elements specified in the basis step of the definition.

Recursive Step: Show that if the statement is true for each of the elements used to construct new elements in the recursive step of the definition, the result holds for these new elements.

Recursive case: Want to show

$$\forall e \in S \ (\ rnalen(e) \geq basecount(e, \mathbf{A}) \rightarrow \forall b \in B \ (\ rnalen(eb) \geq basecount(eb, \mathbf{A}) \) \)$$

Consider arbitrary e . Assume, as the **induction hypothesis** that

$$rnalen(e) \geq basecount(e, \mathbf{A})$$

Need to show

$$\forall b \in B \ (\ rnalen(eb) \geq basecount(eb, \mathbf{A}) \)$$

Consider arbitrary $b \in B$.

Case 1: Want to show $(b = \mathbf{A}) \rightarrow (\ rnalen(eb) \geq basecount(eb, \mathbf{A}) \)$.

Case 2: Want to show $(b = \mathbf{C} \vee b = \mathbf{U} \vee b = \mathbf{G}) \rightarrow (\ rnalen(eb) \geq basecount(eb, \mathbf{A}) \)$.

Proof by Structural Induction (Rosen 5.3 p354) To prove a universal quantification over a recursively defined set:

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Definition The set of natural numbers (aka nonnegative integers), \mathbb{N} , is defined (recursively) by:

Basis Step: $0 \in \mathbb{N}$

Recursive Step: If $n \in \mathbb{N}$ then $n + 1 \in \mathbb{N}$ (where $n + 1$ is integer addition)

The function $sumPow$ with domain \mathbb{N} , codomain \mathbb{N} , and which computes, for input i , the sum of the first i powers of 2 is defined recursively by $sumPow(0) = 1$.

Recursive step: If $x \in \mathbb{N}$ then $sumPow(x + 1) = sumPow(x) + 2^{x+1}$.

Fill in the blanks in the following proof of $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} (sumPow(n) = 2^{n+1} - 1)$:
 1): Since \mathbb{N} is recursively defined, we proceed by _____.

Basis case We need to show that _____.
 Evaluating each side: $LHS = sumPow(0) = 1$ by the basis case in the recursive definition of $sumPow$; $RHS = 2^{0+1} - 1 = 2^1 - 1 = 2 - 1 = 1$. Since $1 = 1$, the equality holds.

Recursive step Consider arbitrary natural number n and assume, as the _____ that $sumPow(n) = 2^{n+1} - 1$. We need to show that _____. Evaluating each side:

$$LHS = sumPow(n+1) \stackrel{\text{rec def}}{=} sumPow(n) + 2^{n+1} \stackrel{\text{IH}}{=} (2^{n+1} - 1) + 2^{n+1}.$$

$$RHS = 2^{(n+1)+1} - 1 \stackrel{\text{exponent rules}}{=} 2 \cdot 2^{n+1} - 1 = (2^{n+1} + 2^{n+1}) - 1 \stackrel{\text{regrouping}}{=} (2^{n+1} - 1) + 2^{n+1}$$

Thus, $LHS = RHS$. The structural induction is complete and we have proved the universal generalization.

Extra example Connect the function $sumPow$ to binary expansions of positive integers.

Definition The set of linked lists of natural numbers L is defined:

Basis Step: $[] \in L$
Recursive Step: If $l \in L$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$, then $(n, l) \in L$

Examples:

Definition The length of a linked list of natural numbers L , $length : L \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ is defined by:

Basis Step: $length([]) = 0$
Recursive Step: If $l \in L$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$, then $length((n, l))$

Examples:

Extra example: The function $prepend : L \times \mathbb{N} \rightarrow L$ that adds an element at the front of a linked list is defined:

Definition The function $append : L \times \mathbb{N} \rightarrow L$ that adds an element at the end of a linked list is defined:

Basis Step: If $m \in \mathbb{N}$ then
Recursive Step: If $l \in L$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $m \in \mathbb{N}$, then

Examples:

Claim: $\forall l \in L (\text{length}(\text{append}(l, 100)) > \text{length}(l))$

Proof: By structural induction on L , we have two cases:

1. **To Show** $\text{length}(\text{append}([], 100)) > \text{length}([])$ Because $[]$ is the only element defined in the first step of L , we only need to prove that the claim holds for $[]$.
 2. **To Show** $\text{length}((100, [])) > \text{length}([])$ By basis step in definition of *append*.
 3. **To Show** $(1 + \text{length}([])) > \text{length}([])$ By recursive step in definition of *length*.
 4. **To Show** $1 + 0 > 0$ By basis step in definition of *length*.
 5. **To Show** T By properties of integers
- QED Because we got to T only by rewriting to equivalent statements, using well-defined techniques, and applying definitions.

Recursive Step

Consider an arbitrary: $l = (n, l')$, $l' \in L$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, and we assume as the induction hypothesis that:

$$\text{length}(\text{append}(l', 100)) > \text{length}(l')$$

Our goal is to show that $\text{length}(\text{append}((n, l'), 100)) > \text{length}((n, l'))$ is also true. We evaluate each side of the candidate inequality:

$$\begin{aligned}
 LHS &= \text{length}(\text{append}((n, l'), 100)) = \text{length}((n, \text{append}(l', 100))) && \text{by the recursive definition of } \text{append} \\
 &= 1 + \text{length}(\text{append}(l', 100)) && \text{by the recursive definition of } \text{length} \\
 &> 1 + \text{length}(l') && \text{by the induction hypothesis} \\
 &= \text{length}((n, l')) && \text{by the recursive definition of } \text{length} \\
 &= RHS
 \end{aligned}$$