

- Deadline to add/change courses: Wed., Sept 21
- Deadline of pre-calculus quiz: Thursday, Sept 22 at 11:59 pm.
- Deadline of tutorial 1 worksheet: Thursday, Sept 22 at 11:59 pm
- Today we will discuss proofs.
- Watch videos 1.14, 1.15 and complete pre-class quiz 5.

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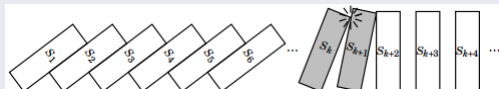


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Let  $f$  be a function with domain  $D$ .

We say  $f$  is one-to-one when

- $\forall x_1, x_2 \in D, x_1 \neq x_2 \implies f(x_1) \neq f(x_2)$
- OR, equivalently,  $\forall x_1, x_2 \in D, f(x_1) = f(x_2) \implies x_1 = x_2$

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Prove that  $f(x) = 3x + 2$ , with domain  $\mathbb{R}$ , is one-to-one.

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4. Complete the proof.

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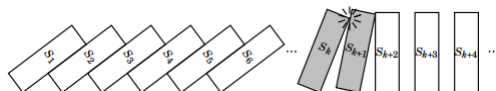
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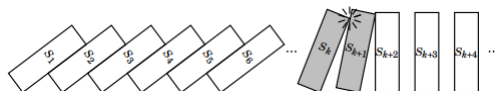


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That implies that all the  $P(n)$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  are true.

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1. We have proven:

- $S_3$
- $\forall n \geq 1, S_n \implies S_{n+1}$

2. We have proven:

- $S_1$
- $\forall n \geq 3, S_n \implies S_{n+1}$

3. We have proven:

- $S_1$
- $\forall n \geq 1, S_n \implies S_{n+3}$

4. We have proven:

- $S_1$
- $\forall n \geq 1, S_{n+1} \implies S_n$

## Variations on induction 2

We want to prove

$$\forall n \geq 1, S_n$$

So far we have proven

- $S_1$
- $\forall n \geq 1, S_n \implies S_{n+3}.$

What else do we need to do?

## Variations on induction 3

We want to prove

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}, S_n$$

So far we have proven

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What else do we need to do?



# What is wrong with this proof by induction?

## Theorem

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## Proof.

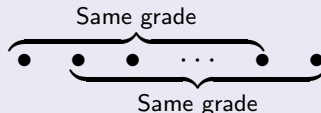
- **Base case.** It is clearly true for  $N = 1$ .

- **Induction step.**

Assume it is true for  $N$ . I'll show it is true for  $N + 1$ .

Take a set of  $N + 1$  students. By induction hypothesis:

- The first  $N$  students get the same grade.
- The last  $N$  students get the same grade.



Hence the  $N + 1$  students all get the same grade.



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What did we actually prove in the previous page?

- $S_1$  ?
- $\forall N \geq 1, S_N \implies S_{N+1}$  ?

Using induction prove the following

$P(n)$  = "the inequality  $2^n > n + 1$  for  $n \geq 2$ ."

# Induction exercise

Using induction prove the following

$P(n)$  = "the formula  $\sum_{k=0}^n r^k = \frac{1-r^{n+1}}{1-r}$ " (Geometric series) for  $n \geq 0$ ."