Proofs by Induction (Recap)

COMS10017 - (Object-Oriented Programming and) Algorithms

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- This is often done by induction
- We will use proofs by induction for proving loop invariants (soon) and for solving recurrences (later)

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- **1 Induction step:** Prove that P(n+1) also holds If domino n falls then domino n+1 falls as well
- **Base case:** Prove that P(1) holds Domino 1 falls



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Geometric Series: Let *n* be an integer and let $x \neq 1$. Then:

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Spot the Flaw

Example: $a^n = 1$, for every $a \neq 0$ and n nonnegative integer

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- ② Induction hypothesis: $a^m = 1$, for every $0 \le m \le n$ (strong induction)
- Induction step:

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

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Problem: a^1 is computed as $\frac{a^0 a^0}{a^{-1}}$ and induction hypothesis does not holds for n=-1!