



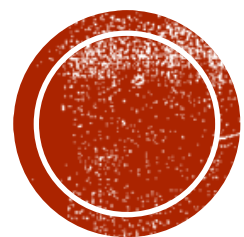
# **DISCRETE MATHEMATICS IN COMPUTER SCIENCE**

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JANUARY 19, 2022**

# ADMINISTRIVIA

- Homework 2 due Friday
- Confusion in terminology: hyperplanes, winning strategy





# INDUCTION





**EVERY INTEGER  $n > 1$  HAS A PRIME DIVISOR.**

**PROOF BY  
CONTRADICTION?**



**EVERY INTEGER  $n > 1$  HAS A PRIME DIVISOR.**

**SMALLEST EXAMPLE:**

**JUMP TO THE SMALLEST  $n$  THAT HAS NO  
PRIME DIVISOR.**

**PROOF BY  
CONTRADICTION?**



# TAKING THE CONTRAPOSITIVE

$\exists n : P(n)$  is FALSE

implies

$\exists n : (P(1) \text{ and } \dots \text{ and } P(n-1) \text{ and } \neg P(n))$  is TRUE

$\forall n : (P(1) \text{ and } \dots \text{ and } P(n-1) \text{ and } \neg P(n))$  is FALSE

implies

$\forall n : P(n)$  is TRUE



# AXIOM OF INDUCTION

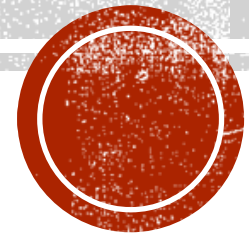
$(P(1) \text{ and } \dots \text{ and } P(n-1))$   
implies  $P(n)$  is TRUE for all  $n$

implies

$P(n)$  is TRUE for all  $n$



# MEET THE RECURSION FAIRY





**THEOREM.**  $P(x)$  holds for every object  $x$ .

Let  $x$  be an arbitrary object.

Assume  $P(y)$  is true for every smaller  $y < x$ .

[Assume recursion fairy is with us.]

- If  $x$  is ... [base case]

- If  $x$  is ... [inductive case]

The induction hypothesis implies ...

[Recursion fairy says ...]

Thus  $P(x)$  is true.

## BOILERPLATE FOR INDUCTION



**EVERY INTEGER  $n > 1$  HAS A PRIME DIVISOR.**

**EXAMPLE**

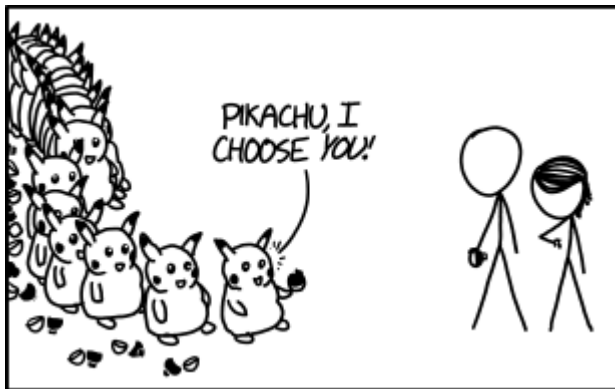


$$\sum_{0 \leq i \leq n} i = n(n+1)/2$$

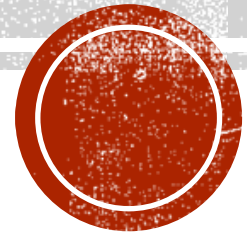
**EXAMPLE**



**NEVER, NEVER DO INDUCTION WITH  
THE  $P(n) \Rightarrow P(n+1)$  TEMPLATE**



**SUDDEN-DEATH**







# INDUCTIVE DEFINITION

Definition of an object using  
a smaller instance of itself.



**Fibonacci number  $F_n$ :**

- $F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$
- $F_0 = 0$
- $F_1 = 1$

**if  $n > 1$**

**EXAMPLE:  
FIBONACCI NUMBER**



$F_n$  is even if and only if  $n$  is divisible by 3.

## EXAMPLE: FIBONACCI NUMBER

Fibonacci number  $F_n$ :

$$F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \text{ if } n > 1$$

$$F_0 = 0$$

$$F_1 = 1$$

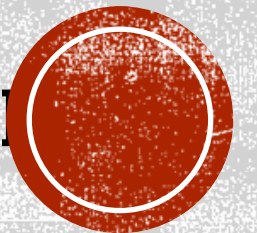


# **THEOREM(?)**

## **ALL COWS HAVE THE SAME COLOR**

**NEXT TIME.**

**INDUCTION IS RECURSION IS INDUCTION IS RECURSION IS INDUCTION**





String  $w$  over the alphabet set  $\Sigma$ :

- empty string  $\varepsilon$ , or
- concatenation  $a \cdot x$  between symbol  $a$  in  $\Sigma$  and **another string**  $x$  over  $\Sigma$ .

**EXAMPLE:  
STRINGS**



For every strings  $w$  and  $z$ ,  
 $|w \cdot z| = |w| + |z|.$

## INDUCTION USING INDUCTIVE DEFN.

String  $w$  over  $\Sigma$ :

- empty string  $\epsilon$ , or
- concatenation  $a \cdot x$   
for some string  $x$   
and some symbol  $a$

