CSC236 Worksheet 3 Review

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May 8, 2020

Question 2

- **Rough Work:**

  Define $P(e) : S_1(e) = 3(s_2(e) - 1)$

  I will use structural induction to prove $\forall \in \varepsilon,\ P(e)$.

  1. Basis

     Let $\{x, y, z\} \in \varepsilon$.

     In this step, there are following cases to consider: $e = x$, $e = y$, and $e = z$.
     o

     In each of the cases, we have $s_1(e) = 0$ and $s_2(e) = 1$.

     Thus,

     $$\begin{aligned} s_1(e) = 0 &= 3(0) && (1) \\ &= 3(1-1) && (2) \\ &= 3(s_2(e) - 1) && (3) \end{aligned}$$

     So, , $P(e)$ holds.

  2. Inductive Step

Let $e_1, e_2 \in \varepsilon$. Assume $H(e) : P(e_1)$ and $P(e_2)$. That is, $s_1(e_1) = 3(s_2(e_1) - 1)$ and $s_2(e_2) = 3(s_2(e_2) - 1)$.

I need to prove all possible combinations of e_1 and e_2 satisfy the statement. That is $P((e_1 + e_2))$ and $P((e_1 - e_2))$.

In each of the combination, the total number of variables of e is the sum of the number of variables in e_1 and e_2, and the total number of parenthesis and operators in e is the sum of operators and parenthesis in e_1 and e_2 plus 3.

Then, using these facts, we have

$$s_2(e) = s_2(e_1) + s_2(e_2) \tag{4}$$

$$s_1(e) = s_1(e_1) + s_1(e_2) + 3 \tag{5}$$