Big Ideas

- **Induction** — be familiar with establishing *base case* and *inductive step.*
  - Base Case: $P(0)$ is true.
  - Inductive Step: Assume $P(n)$ for a specific n and show $P(n) \to P(n+1)$.
- **Strong Induction** — It's like normal induction, except we potentially assume multiple base cases and need to assume $P(0)$ through $P(n)$ are true to show that $P(n+1)$ is true.
- **Well-Ordering Principle** — If S is a set of one or more integers all greater than some fixed integers, then S has a least element.
- **Induction Application: Algorithms** — You can show an algorithm is "correct" by applying induction to variables that go through iterations of a loop. This involves use of a *loop invariant*, a predicate that is true before the loop and remains true after passing through the loop, and the *guard*, which is the name given to the predicate condition that keeps statements in the loop. We denote $I(n)$ to be the nth iteration of the loop invariant through the loop.
  - Basis Step — Identical to base case. Check that the pre-condition is true before the loop, e.g. pre-condition implies $I(0)$ is true.
  - Induction Step — Show that if loop invariant $I(n)$ and guard G are true before the loop, then $I(n+1)$ is true after the loop.
  - Eventual Falsity of the Guard — Show that eventually G will become false (we don't want the loop to run infinitely!).
  - Correctness of Post-Condition — Check that the post-condition is true after the loop, i.e. if N is the smallest value for which $I(N)$ is true and the guard G becomes false, then the post-condition is also true.

  I'm aware this looks like a lot, but realistically it is identical to induction with the added steps of checking the loop doesn't run infinitely and that the end result isn't contradictory.
- **Recurrence Relations** — A recurrence relation is defined as a formula for a sequence that defines elements in terms of previous elements. For example:

  $$a_n = a_{n-1} + 3a_{n-2} - 7a_{n-3}$$

  relates values in the sequence to the previous three values.
- **Solving Second-Order Recurrence Relations** — For a recurrence relation of the form $a_n = Aa_{n-1} + Ba_{n-2}$, you can find sequences that satisfy the relation by solving the characteristic equation

  $$t^2 - At - B = 0$$

  The solution sequence would then be $a_n = t^n$ for $n \geq 0$.
  For second-order recurrence relations with initial conditions a_0 and a_1, you can find an explicit formula by solving for constants C and D as follows:
  - If r and s are *unique* roots of the characteristic equation:

    $$a_n = Cr^n + Ds^n$$

  - If r is a *repeated* roots of the characteristic equation:

$$a_n = Cr^n + Dnr^n$$

- **Structural Induction** — Sets are defined recursively using a BASE group of elements, a list of RECURSION rules to create new elements, and a RESTRICTION that these are the only ways to form elements of the set. You can perform induction on the set to check if a condition is true by applying the recursion rules of the set to the base case of the induction.
- **Element Argument of Sets** — To show that $X \subseteq Y$, show that if you assume $x \in X$ arbitrarily, that $x \in Y$ as well.
- **Set Equality** — To show that sets $X = Y$, you must show $X \subseteq Y$ and $Y \subseteq X$.
- **Element Method for the Empty Set** — To show a set $X = \emptyset$, use proof by contradiction - assume $\exists x \in X$ and demonstrate this as a contradiction.
- **Power Sets** — The set of all subsets of a set X is called the *power set* of X and is denoted $\mathscr{P}(X)$.

Practice Textbook Problems

5.2: 11, 16, 33-35
5.3: 8, 11, 13, 19, 23, 26, 29
5.4: 8-11, 17, 22, 23, 26, 32
5.5: 1-5
5.6: 3-5, 9-12, 17
5.7: 1, 3-6
5.8: 11-16, 20, 24
5.9: 4-11
6.1: 3-5, 12, 13, 22, 24, 27, 30, 31
6.2: 7-9, 11-13, 16, 25-29, 38, 40