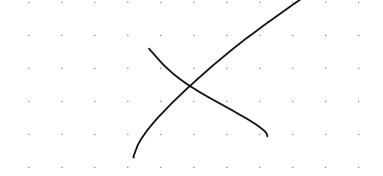
~min sheet ~



Induction cont. Induction for mutually and simultaneously defined rules Zero even EVEN such nodd or n odd succ n even Induction principle Let P be a property of even nums Let Q be a property of odd nums Pla will hold for all over 1000 · P(200) · Wheneve n even and P(n) we have Q (succ n) · Whenever nodd and Q(n), we have P(succn) Recipe for proof by induction: 1. Decide who to include an a premise. You must induct an a premise include the "most interesting" premise 2. State that you are dung a proof by induction and on which premise. 3. Complete your proof by cases · One case per rule · Assume your (other) premises · Write your 1 H (Gample If Succ(n) not then n not Conclivion Proof by induction on succen not [Case: Zero] GOAL = If SUCC(zero) not then zero not P= SU(((Zer) not 60A21 = 200 nat 200 Next Mase: Succ 1 GOAL = if succ(succ n) nout P = SULC (SUCC n) not GOAL' = SUCCI nor 1+1 = if succ n nat then n nat By Pue house succ (succ n) nat which most house had the following derivation: SUCC N nout SUCC (SUCC n) not The derivation of P contours a derivation of our goal Bouce [Example] Claim: then either CLAIM -E N = 200, CCn = succ x, where x odelProof: Proof by simultaneous induction on neven Complementans claim for odd numbes: If nodd then n=succ(x), where x even CLAIM-O [Case: Zen] GOAL = If Zero even then either 200 = 200, or 200 = 500 (x), where x oddThis is immediate as N=Zer. (Case Even) GOAL = if sucen even from either sucen = zero, or sucen = suce x, where x add P-ISUCCIA DUEN GOAL'= SUCC n = SUCC DC, Where DC odd 1H = CLAIM-O for n = if nodd then n=succ x, where x even n odd P= SUCC n even [Case: ODD] Gercise