# Discrete Mathematics & Mathematical Reasoning Induction

Colin Stirling

Informatics

Discrete Mathematics (Sections 5.1 & 5.2

• Want to prove  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} (P(n))$ 

A (10) A (10)

Colin Stirling (Informatics)

- Want to prove  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} (P(n))$
- BASIS STEP show P(0)

A I > A I > A

- Want to prove  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} (P(n))$
- BASIS STEP show P(0)
- INDUCTIVE STEP show  $P(k) \rightarrow P(k+1)$  for all  $k \in \mathbb{N}$

4 A N A H N A

- Want to prove  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} (P(n))$
- BASIS STEP show P(0)
- INDUCTIVE STEP show  $P(k) \rightarrow P(k+1)$  for all  $k \in \mathbb{N}$
- Assume k is arbitrary and P(k) is true. Show P(k+1)

- Want to prove  $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}^+ (P(n))$
- BASIS STEP show P(1)
- INDUCTIVE STEP show  $P(k) \rightarrow P(k+1)$  for all  $k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$
- Assume k is arbitrary and P(k) is true. Show P(k+1)

- Want to prove  $\forall n \ge m \in \mathbb{N} (P(n))$
- BASIS STEP show P(m)
- INDUCTIVE STEP show  $P(k) \rightarrow P(k+1)$  for all  $k \ge m \in \mathbb{N}$
- Assume  $k \ge m$  is arbitrary and P(k) is true. Show P(k+1)

4 **A** N A **B** N A **B** N

• Want to prove  $\forall n \in \mathbb{Q}^+ (P(n))$ 

A (10) A (10)

- Want to prove  $\forall n \in \mathbb{Q}^+ (P(n))$
- Can we use induction?

A (1) > A (1) > A

- Want to prove  $\forall n \in \mathbb{Q}^+ (P(n))$
- Can we use induction?
- Want to prove  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^+ (P(x))$

- 4 The built

- Want to prove  $\forall n \in \mathbb{Q}^+ (P(n))$
- Can we use induction?
- Want to prove  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^+ (P(x))$
- Can we use induction?

- Want to prove  $\forall n \in \mathbb{Q}^+ (P(n))$
- Can we use induction?
- Want to prove  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^+ (P(x))$
- Can we use induction?
- What justifies mathematical induction?

- Want to prove  $\forall n \in \mathbb{Q}^+ (P(n))$
- Can we use induction?
- Want to prove  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^+ (P(x))$
- Can we use induction?
- What justifies mathematical induction?
- Well ordering principle: every nonempty set S ⊆ N has a least element

۲

 $\sum_{j=1}^n j = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ 

Discrete Mathematics (Sections 5.1 & 5.2

2

イロン イ理 とく ヨン イヨン

٢

 $\sum_{j=1}^n j = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ 

$$\sum_{j=0}^{k} ar^{j} = \frac{ar^{k+1} - a}{r-1} \text{ when } r \neq 1$$

Discrete Mathematics (Sections 5.1 & 5.2

2

イロン イ理 とく ヨン イヨン

٢

 $\sum_{j=1}^n j = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ 

$$\sum_{j=0}^{k} ar^{j} = \frac{ar^{k+1} - a}{r-1} \text{ when } r \neq 1$$

• for all  $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$  ( $n < 2^n$ )

Discrete Mathematics (Sections 5.1 & 5.2

2

イロト イヨト イヨト イヨト

٢

$$\sum_{j=1}^n j = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{k} ar^{j} = \frac{ar^{k+1} - a}{r-1} \text{ when } r \neq 1$$

- for all  $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$  ( $n < 2^n$ )
- for all integers  $n \ge 4$ ,  $2^n < n!$

э

(I) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1))

٥

$$\sum_{j=1}^n j = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{k} ar^{j} = \frac{ar^{k+1} - a}{r-1} \text{ when } r \neq 1$$

- for all  $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$  ( $n < 2^n$ )
- for all integers  $n \ge 4$ ,  $2^n < n!$
- for all  $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+((n^3 n)$  is divisible by 3)

٥

$$\sum_{j=1}^n j = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{k} ar^{j} = \frac{ar^{k+1} - a}{r-1} \text{ when } r \neq 1$$

- for all  $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$  ( $n < 2^n$ )
- for all integers  $n \ge 4$ ,  $2^n < n!$
- for all  $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+((n^3 n)$  is divisible by 3)
- If S is a finite set with n elements then  $\mathcal{P}(S)$  contains  $2^n$  elements

イロト イポト イラト イラト

#### More examples

 Odd Pie Fights An odd number of people stand in a room at mutually distinct distances. At the same time each person throws a pie at their nearest neighbour and hits them. Prove that at least one person is not hit by a pie

周レイモレイモ

#### More examples

- Odd Pie Fights An odd number of people stand in a room at mutually distinct distances. At the same time each person throws a pie at their nearest neighbour and hits them. Prove that at least one person is not hit by a pie
- All cats have the same colour

#### • Want to prove $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} (P(n))$

- Want to prove  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} (P(n))$
- BASIS STEP show P(0)

- Want to prove  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} (P(n))$
- BASIS STEP show P(0)
- INDUCTIVE STEP show  $(P(0) \land \ldots \land P(k)) \rightarrow P(k+1)$  for all  $k \in \mathbb{N}$

- Want to prove  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} (P(n))$
- BASIS STEP show P(0)
- INDUCTIVE STEP show  $(P(0) \land \ldots \land P(k)) \rightarrow P(k+1)$  for all  $k \in \mathbb{N}$
- Assume k is arbitrary and  $P(0), \ldots, P(k)$  are true. Show P(k+1)

- Want to prove  $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}^+ (P(n))$
- BASIS STEP show P(1)
- INDUCTIVE STEP show  $(P(1) \land \ldots \land P(k)) \rightarrow P(k+1)$  for all  $k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$
- Assume k is arbitrary and  $P(1), \ldots, P(k)$  are true. Show P(k+1)

4 D K 4 B K 4 B K 4 B K

- Want to prove  $\forall n \geq m \in \mathbb{N} (P(n))$
- BASIS STEP show P(m)
- INDUCTIVE STEP show  $(P(m) \land \ldots \land P(k)) \rightarrow P(k+1)$  for all  $k \ge m \in \mathbb{N}$
- Assume  $k \ge m$  is arbitrary and  $P(m), \ldots, P(k)$  are true. Show P(k+1)

A (10) A (10)

• If *n* > 1 is an integer, then *n* can be written as a product of primes

(I) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1)) < ((1))

- If *n* > 1 is an integer, then *n* can be written as a product of primes
- Game of matches. Two players take turns removing any positive number of matches they want from one of two piles of matches. The player who removes the last match wins the game. Show that if the two piles contain the same number of matches initially then the second player can guarantee a win

- If *n* > 1 is an integer, then *n* can be written as a product of primes
- Game of matches. Two players take turns removing any positive number of matches they want from one of two piles of matches. The player who removes the last match wins the game. Show that if the two piles contain the same number of matches initially then the second player can guarantee a win
- If n ≥ 3 then f<sub>n</sub> > α<sup>n-2</sup> (where f<sub>n</sub> is the nth term of the Fibonacci series and α = (1 + √5)/2)

イベト イモト イモト

- If *n* > 1 is an integer, then *n* can be written as a product of primes
- Game of matches. Two players take turns removing any positive number of matches they want from one of two piles of matches. The player who removes the last match wins the game. Show that if the two piles contain the same number of matches initially then the second player can guarantee a win
- If n ≥ 3 then f<sub>n</sub> > α<sup>n-2</sup> (where f<sub>n</sub> is the nth term of the Fibonacci series and α = (1 + √5)/2)
- Prove that every amount of postage of 12p or more can be formed using just 4p and 5p stamps

イロト 不得 トイヨト イヨト