

Math 135 - Induction

Note Title

9/9/2010

Announcements

- HW2 due ~~Monday~~ ~~Wednesday~~

- Next HW out Monday or Tuesday
(due ~1 week after)

- First midterm in ~2 weeks (?)
or 3

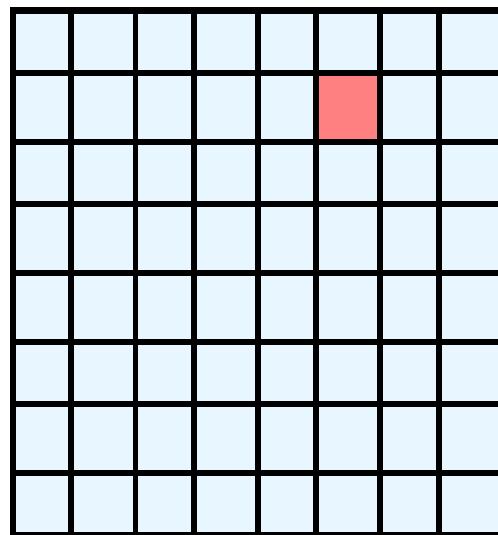
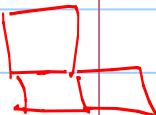
Recap: Induction

① Base Case

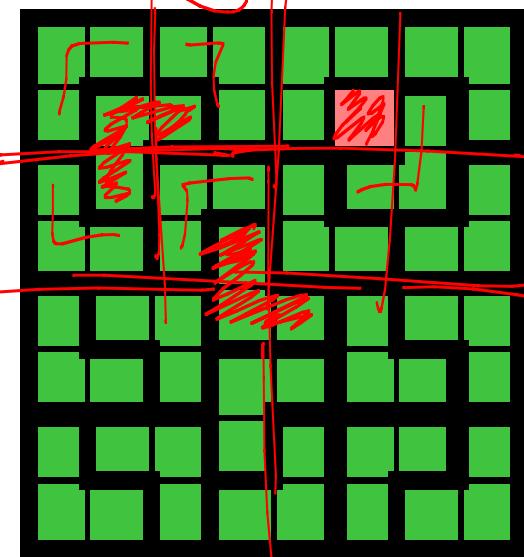
② IH

③ IS

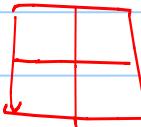
Let n be a positive integer. Show that any $2^n \times 2^n$ chess board with one square removed can be tiled with L shaped pieces.



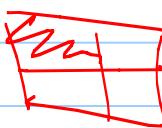
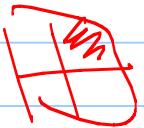
Show using induction on n .



Base Case: $n=1$, so



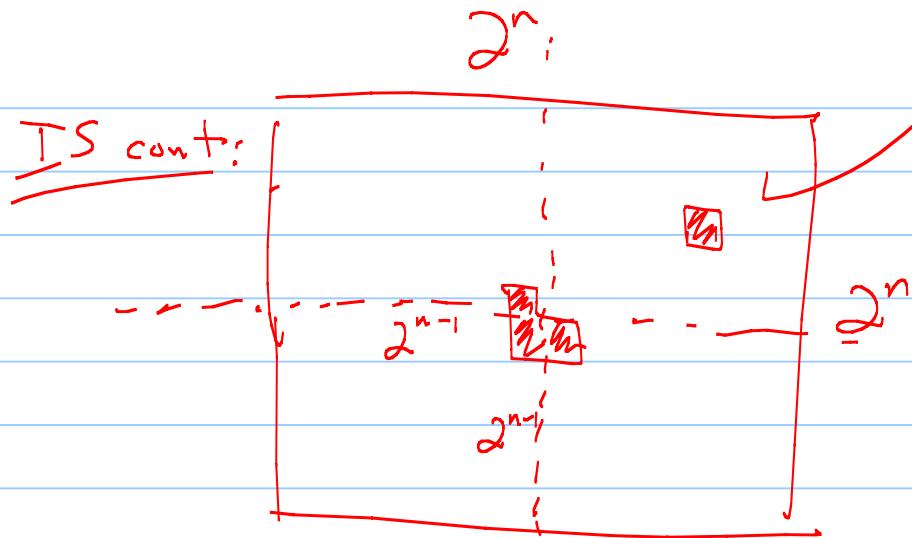
4 possible squares to remove



each is covered by one L-piece.

IH: Any 2^{n-1} by 2^{n-1} chessboard with 1 piece removed can be tiled by L-shaped pieces.

IS: Consider $2^n \times 2^n$ board with 1 piece removed.



Divide into 4 quadrants.
The one with a square removed can be filled by IH.

For other 3, remove corners which can be covered by L-shaped piece & file by IH.

So to file $2^n \times 2^n$ board, use strategy from IH + add L-block in corners.

Strong induction

We've been showing: $\forall n P(n)$

- ① $P(1)$
- ② $P(k-1) \rightarrow P(k)$

Strong induction is similar:

- ① $P(1)$
- ② $\underbrace{[P(1) \wedge P(2) \wedge \dots \wedge P(k-1)]}_{\text{---}} \rightarrow P(k)$

We just use more information in our inductive step.

Ex: Show that any integer $n \geq 1$ can be written as a product of prime numbers.

proof: Induction on n

Base: $n = 2$ ✓

I^h: Assume any number $\leq n-1$ can be written as product of primes

IS: Consider n .

Case 1: If n is prime, done. -

Case 2: Suppose n is not prime.

Then there exist $1 < a, b \leq n-1$ such that $n = a \cdot b$.

By IH, a & b can be written as
a product of primes:
 $a = p_1 p_2 \dots p_e$, $b = q_1 \dots q_m$

So

$$n = a \cdot b = p_1 \dots p_e q_1 \dots q_m$$

So n can also be written as
a product of primes.

Why strong induction?
Here, it doesn't help us.



Ex: Prove that every amount of postage of 12 cents or more can be formed using 4 + 5 cent stamps.

Proof:

Base case: $n=12$

use 4, 4, 4

$n=13$: 4, 4, 5

$n=14$: 4, 5, 5

$n=15$: 5, 5, 5

IH: Any postage between $16 + n - 1$ can be formed using 4 + 5 cent stamps.

IS: Make postage for n .

Make postage for $n-4$, & $n-4 \geq 12$
so by IH can make postage w/ these stamps.