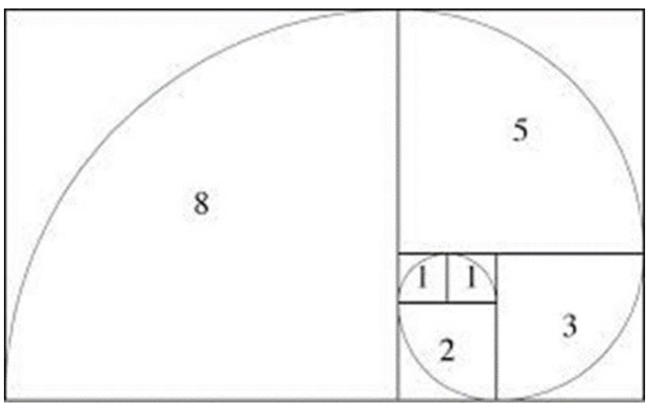
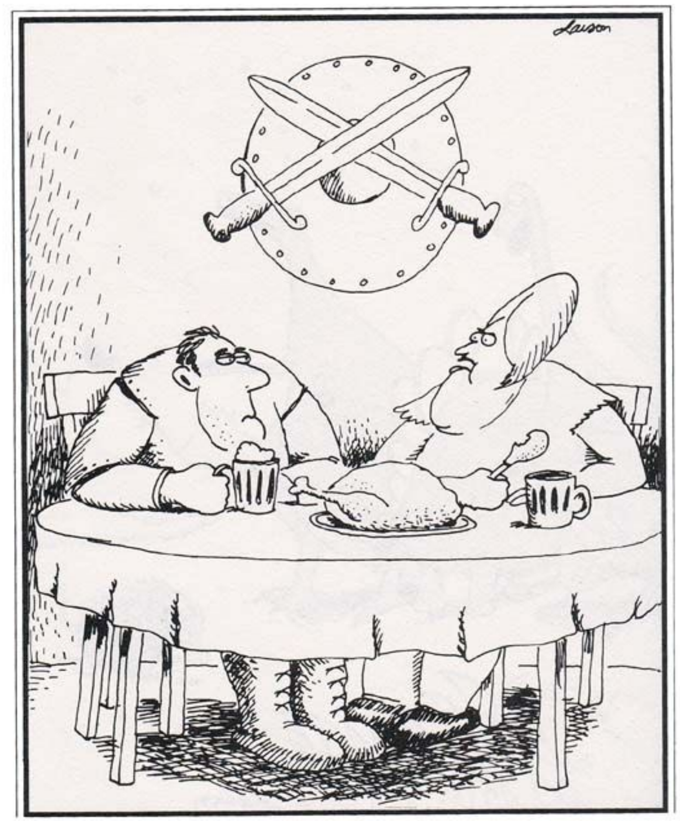
CSE 311: Foundations of Computing

Lecture 17: Recursion & Strong Induction
Applications: Fibonacci & Euclid





"And another thing . . . I want you to be more assertive! I'm tired of everyone calling you Alexander the Pretty-Good!"

Recall: Induction Rule of Inference

Domain: Natural Numbers

$$\begin{array}{c} P(0) \\ \forall k\ (P(k) \longrightarrow P(k+1)) \\ \hline \therefore \forall n\ \ P(n) \end{array}$$

How do the givens prove P(5)?

$$P(0) \xrightarrow{P(0)\to P(1)} P(1) \xrightarrow{P(1)\to P(2)} P(2) \xrightarrow{P(2)\to P(3)} P(3) \xrightarrow{P(3)\to P(4)} P(4) \xrightarrow{P(4)\to P(5)} P(5)$$

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Domain: Natural Numbers

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We made it harder than we needed to …

When we proved $P(2)$ **we knew BOTH** $P(0)$ **and** $P(1)$

When we proved $P(3)$ **we knew** $P(0)$ **and** $P(1)$ **and** $P(2)$

When we proved $P(4)$ **we knew** $P(0), P(1), P(2), P(3)$

etc.

That's the essence of the idea of Strong Induction.

Strong Induction

$$\frac{P(0) \qquad \forall k \left(\forall j \left(0 \leq j \leq k \rightarrow P(j) \right) \rightarrow P(k+1) \right)}{\therefore \forall n \, P(n)}$$

Strong Induction

$$\frac{P(0) \qquad \forall k\, \big(\forall j\, (0 \leq j \leq k \rightarrow P(j)) \rightarrow P(k+1)\big)}{\therefore\ \forall n\, P(n)}$$

Strong induction for P follows from ordinary induction for Q where

$$Q(k)\ ::=\ \forall j\, (0 \leq j \leq k \rightarrow P(j))$$

Note that $Q(0) = P(0)$ and $Q(k+1) \equiv Q(k)\ \wedge P(k+1)$ and $\forall n\, Q(n) \equiv \forall n\, P(n)$

Inductive Proofs In 5 Easy Steps

1. "Let $P(n)$ be… . We will show that $P(n)$ is true for all integers $n \geq b$ by induction."
2. "Base Case:" Prove $P(b)$
3. "Inductive Hypothesis:

   Assume that for some arbitrary integer $k \geq b$,

   $P(k)$ is true"
4. "Inductive Step:" Prove that $P(k+1)$ is true:

   Use the goal to figure out what you need.

   Make sure you are using I.H. and point out where you are using it. (Don't assume $P(k+1)$!!)

5. "Conclusion: $P(n)$ is true for all integers $n \geq b$"

Strong Inductive Proofs In 5 Easy Steps

1. "Let $P(n)$ be... . We will show that $P(n)$ is true for all integers $n \geq b$ by *strong* induction."
2. "Base Case:" Prove $P(b)$
3. "Inductive Hypothesis:

   Assume that for some arbitrary integer $k \geq b$,

   $P(j)$ is true for every integer j from b to k"
4. "Inductive Step:" Prove that $P(k+1)$ is true:

   Use the goal to figure out what you need.

   Make sure you are using I.H. (that $P(b), \ldots, P(k)$ are true) and point out where you are using it.
   (Don't assume $P(k+1)$!!)
5. "Conclusion: $P(n)$ is true for all integers $n \geq b$"

Recall: Fundamental Theorem of Arithmetic

Every integer > 1 has a unique prime factorization

$48 = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3$
$591 = 3 \cdot 197$
$45{,}523 = 45{,}523$
$321{,}950 = 2 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 47 \cdot 137$
$1{,}234{,}567{,}890 = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 3{,}607 \cdot 3{,}803$

We use strong induction to prove that a factorization into primes exists, but not that it is unique.

Every integer ≥ 2 is a product of (one or more) primes.

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   Goal: Show P(k+1); **i.e.** k+1 **is a product of primes**

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   <u>**Case:** k+1 **is prime**</u>**: Then by definition** k+1 **is a product of primes**
   <u>**Case:** k+1 **is composite:**</u> **Then** k+1=ab **for some integers** a **and** b **where** $2 \leq a, b \leq k$.

Every integer ≥ 2 is a product of (one or more) primes.

1. **Let** $P(n)$ **be** "n is a product of some list of primes". **We will show that** $P(n)$ **is true for all integers** $n \geq 2$ **by strong induction.**
2. **Base Case** $(n=2)$: 2 **is prime, so it is a product of (one) prime.**
   Therefore $P(2)$ **is true.**
3. **Inductive Hyp: Suppose that for some arbitrary integer** $k \geq 2$,
   $P(j)$ **is true for every integer** j **between** 2 **and** k
4. **Inductive Step:**

   Goal: Show $P(k+1)$; **i.e.** $k+1$ **is a product of primes**

   <u>Case: $k+1$ is prime</u>: Then by definition $k+1$ **is a product of primes**
   <u>Case: $k+1$ is composite:</u> Then $k+1=ab$ **for some integers** a **and** b
   where $2 \leq a, b \leq k$. **By our IH,** $P(a)$ **and** $P(b)$ **are true so we have**
   $a = p_1 p_2 \cdots p_r$ **and** $b = q_1 q_2 \cdots q_s$
   for some primes $p_1, p_2, \ldots, p_r, q_1, q_2, \ldots, q_s$.
   Thus, $k+1 = ab = p_1 p_2 \cdots p_r q_1 q_2 \cdots q_s$ **which is a product of primes.**
   Since $k \geq 2$, **one of these cases must happen and so** $P(k+1)$ **is true.**

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1. **Let** P(n) **be** "n is a product of some list of primes". **We will show that** P(n) i**s true for all integers** $n \geq 2$ **by strong induction.**
2. **Base Case** (n=2): 2 **is prime, so it is a product of (one) prime. Therefore** P(2) **is true.**
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   Goal: Show P(k+1); **i.e.** k+1 **is a product of primes**

   <u>Case:</u> <u>k+1</u> **<u>is prime</u>: Then by definition** k+1 **is a product of primes**

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   for some primes $p_1, p_2, \ldots, p_r, q_1, q_2, \ldots, q_s$.

   Thus, $k+1 = ab = p_1 p_2 \cdots p_r q_1 q_2 \cdots q_s$ **which is a product of primes.**

   Since $k \geq 2$, **one of these cases must happen and so** P(k+1) **is true.**
5. **Thus** P(n) **is true for all integers** $n \geq 2$, **by strong induction.**

Strong Induction is particularly useful when…

…we need to analyze methods that on input k make a recursive call for an input different from $k-1$.

e.g.: Recursive Modular Exponentiation:

- For exponent $k > 0$ it made a recursive call with exponent $\mathrm{j} = k/2$ when k was even or $\mathrm{j} = k-1$ when k was odd.

Fast Exponentiation

```
public static int FastModExp(int a, int k, int modulus) {

        if (k == 0) {
            return 1;

         } else if ((k % 2) == 0) {
            long temp = FastModExp(a,k/2,modulus);
            return (temp * temp) % modulus;

        } else {
            long temp = FastModExp(a,k-1,modulus);
            return (a * temp) % modulus;
        }

}
```

$$a^{2j} \bmod m = \left(a^j \bmod m\right)^2 \bmod m$$

$$a^{2j+1} \bmod m = \left((a \bmod m) \cdot (a^{2j} \bmod m)\right) \bmod m$$

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e.g.: Recursive Modular Exponentiation:

- For exponent $k > 0$ it made a recursive call with exponent $\mathrm{j} = k/2$ when k was even or $\mathrm{j} = k - 1$ when k was odd.

We won't analyze this particular method by strong induction, but we could.

However, we will use strong induction to analyze other functions with recursive definitions.

Recursive definitions of functions

- $0! = 1$; $(n+1)! = (n+1) \cdot n!$ **for all** $n \geq 0$**.**
- $F(0) = 0$; $F(n+1) = F(n) + 1$ **for all** $n \geq 0$**.**
- $G(0) = 1$; $G(n+1) = 2 \cdot G(n)$ **for all** $n \geq 0$**.**
- $H(0) = 1$; $H(n+1) = 2^{H(n)}$ **for all** $n \geq 0$**.**

Prove $n! \leq n^n$ for all $n \geq 1$

1. Let P(n) be "$n! \leq n^n$". We will show that P(n) is true for all integers $n \geq 1$ by induction.
2. Base Case (n=1): $1! = 1 \cdot 0! = 1 \cdot 1 = 1 = 1^1$ so P(1) is true.
3. Inductive Hypothesis: Suppose that P(k) is true for some arbitrary integer $k \geq 1$. I.e., suppose $k! \leq k^k$.

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3. **Inductive Hypothesis: Suppose that** P(k) **is true for some arbitrary integer** $k \geq 1$. **I.e., suppose** $k! \leq k^k$.
4. **Inductive Step:**

   $\boxed{\textbf{Goal: Show } P(k+1)\textbf{, i.e. show } (k+1)! \leq (k+1)^{k+1}}$

   $$\begin{aligned} (k+1)! &= (k+1) \cdot k! && \textbf{by definition of !} \\ &\leq (k+1) \cdot k^k && \textbf{by the IH} \\ &\leq (k+1) \cdot (k+1)^k && \textbf{since } k \geq 0 \\ &= (k+1)^{k+1} \end{aligned}$$

   Therefore P(k+1) **is true.**
5. **Thus** P(n) **is true for all** $n \geq 1$, **by induction.**

More Recursive Definitions

Suppose that $h: \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{R}$.

Then we have familiar summation notation:

$\sum_{i=0}^{0} h(i) = h(0)$

$\sum_{i=0}^{n+1} h(i) = h(n+1) + \sum_{i=0}^{n} h(i)$ **for** $n \geq 0$

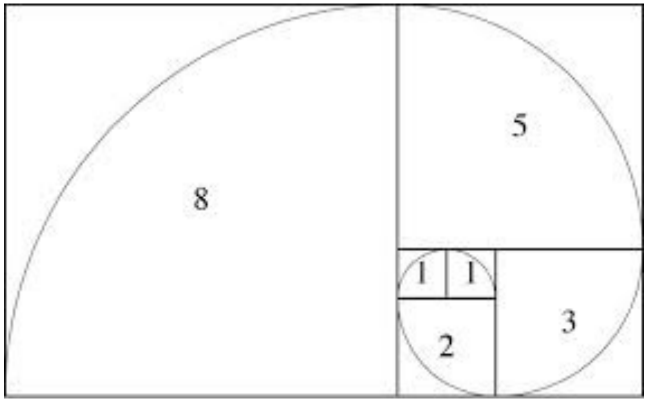
There is also product notation:

$\prod_{i=0}^{0} h(i) = h(0)$

$\prod_{i=0}^{n+1} h(i) = h(n+1) \cdot \prod_{i=0}^{n} h(i)$ **for** $n \geq 0$

Fibonacci Numbers

$$f_0 = 0$$
$$f_1 = 1$$
$$f_n = f_{n-1} + f_{n-2} \text{ for all } n \geq 2$$



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$$f_0 = 0$$
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A Mathematician's Way* of Converting Miles to Kilometers

$$\begin{array}{lcr} 3\ \mathrm{mi} & \approx & 5\ \mathrm{km} \\ 5\ \mathrm{mi} & \approx & 8\ \mathrm{km} \\ 8\ \mathrm{mi} & \approx & 13\ \mathrm{km} \end{array}$$

$$f_n\ \mathrm{mi} \approx f_{n+1}\ \mathrm{km}$$

Bounding Fibonacci I: $f_n < 2^n$ for all $n \geq 0$

1. Let P(n) be "$f_n < 2^n$". We prove that P(n) is true for all integers $n \geq 0$ by strong induction.

$$\boldsymbol{f_0 = 0 \qquad f_1 = 1}$$
$$\boldsymbol{f_n = f_{n-1} + f_{n-2}} \text{ for all } \boldsymbol{n \geq 2}$$

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1. **Let** P(n) **be "**$f_n < 2^n$**". We prove that** P(n) **is true for all integers** $n \geq 0$ **by strong induction.**
2. **Base Case:** $f_0=0 < 1= 2^0$ **so** P(0) **is true.**

$\boldsymbol{f_0 = 0} \quad \boldsymbol{f_1 = 1}$

$\boldsymbol{f_n = f_{n-1} + f_{n-2}}$ for all $\boldsymbol{n \geq 2}$

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3. Inductive Hypothesis: Assume that for some arbitrary integer $k \geq 0$, we have $f_j < 2^j$ for every integer j from 0 to k.

$$f_0 = 0 \quad f_1 = 1$$
$$f_n = f_{n-1} + f_{n-2} \text{ for all } n \geq 2$$

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4. Inductive Step: Goal: Show P(k+1); that is, $f_{k+1} < 2^{k+1}$

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   Case k+1 = 1:

   Case k+1 ≥ 2:

$f_0 = 0 \quad f_1 = 1$
$f_n = f_{n-1} + f_{n-2}$ for all $n \geq 2$

Bounding Fibonacci I: $f_n < 2^n$ for all $n \geq 0$

1. **Let** P(n) **be "**$f_n < 2^n$**". We prove that** P(n) **is true for all integers** $n \geq 0$ **by strong induction.**
2. **Base Case:** $f_0=0 < 1= 2^0$ **so** P(0) **is true.**
3. **Inductive Hypothesis: Assume that for some arbitrary integer** $k \geq 0$**, we have** $f_j < 2^j$ **for every integer j from** 0 **to** k.
4. **Inductive Step:** **Goal: Show** P(k+1)**; that is,** $f_{k+1} < 2^{k+1}$

   Case k+1 = 1: **Then** $f_1 = 1 < 2 = 2^1$ **so** P(k+1) **is true here.**

   Case k+1 ≥ 2:

$f_0 = 0 \quad f_1 = 1$
$f_n = f_{n-1} + f_{n-2}$ for all $n \geq 2$

Bounding Fibonacci I: $f_n < 2^n$ for all $n \geq 0$

1. **Let** P(n) **be "**$f_n < 2^n$**". We prove that** P(n) **is true for all integers** $n \geq 0$ **by strong induction.**
2. **Base Case:** $f_0=0 < 1= 2^0$ **so** P(0) **is true.**
3. **Inductive Hypothesis: Assume that for some arbitrary integer** $k \geq 0$, **we have** $f_j < 2^j$ **for every integer j from** 0 **to** k.
4. **Inductive Step:** $\boxed{\textbf{Goal: Show } P(k+1)\textbf{; that is, } f_{k+1} < 2^{k+1}}$

   <u>Case k+1 = 1</u>: **Then** $f_1 = 1 < 2 = 2^1$ **so** P(k+1) **is true here.**

   <u>Case k+1 ≥ 2</u>: **Then** $f_{k+1} = f_k + f_{k-1}$ **by definition**

   $< 2^k + 2^{k-1}$ **by the IH since** $k-1 \geq 0$

   $< 2^k + 2^k = 2 \cdot 2^k$

   $= 2^{k+1}$

   so P(k+1) **is true in this case.**

These are the only cases so P(k+1) **follows.**

$$\boldsymbol{f_0 = 0 \qquad f_1 = 1}$$
$$\boldsymbol{f_n = f_{n-1} + f_{n-2}} \text{ for all } \boldsymbol{n \geq 2}$$

Bounding Fibonacci I: $f_n < 2^n$ for all $n \geq 0$

1. Let $P(n)$ be "$f_n < 2^n$". We prove that $P(n)$ is true for all integers $n \geq 0$ by strong induction.
2. Base Case: $f_0=0 < 1= 2^0$ so $P(0)$ is true.
3. Inductive Hypothesis: Assume that for some arbitrary integer $k \geq 0$, we have $f_j < 2^j$ for every integer j from 0 to k.
4. Inductive Step: Goal: Show $P(k+1)$; that is, $f_{k+1} < 2^{k+1}$

   Case $k+1 = 1$: Then $f_1 = 1 < 2 = 2^1$ so $P(k+1)$ is true here.

   Case $k+1 \geq 2$: Then $f_{k+1} = f_k + f_{k-1}$ by definition

   $< 2^k + 2^{k-1}$ by the IH since $k-1 \geq 0$

   $< 2^k + 2^k = 2 \cdot 2^k = 2^{k+1}$

   so $P(k+1)$ is true in this case.

   These are the only cases so $P(k+1)$ follows.
5. Therefore by strong induction,

   $f_n < 2^n$ for all integers $n \geq 0$.

$\boldsymbol{f_0 = 0} \quad \boldsymbol{f_1 = 1}$

$\boldsymbol{f_n = f_{n-1} + f_{n-2}}$ for all $\boldsymbol{n \geq 2}$

Inductive Proofs with Multiple Base Cases

1. **"Let $P(n)$ be… . We will show that $P(n)$ is true for all integers $n \geq b$ by induction."**
2. **"Base Cases:" Prove** $\boxed{P(b), P(b+1), \ldots, P(c)}$
3. **"Inductive Hypothesis:**

   Assume $P(k)$ is true for an arbitrary integer $\boxed{k \geq c}$**"**
4. **"Inductive Step:" Prove that $P(k+1)$ is true:**

   Use the goal to figure out what you need.

   Make sure you are using I.H. and point out where you are using it. (Don't assume $P(k+1)$!!)
5. **"Conclusion: $P(n)$ is true for all integers $n \geq b$"**