

## How do we know recursion works?

```
//Assume i is a nonnegative integer
//returns 2^i.
public int CalculatesTwoToTheI(int i){
    if(i == 0)
        return 1;
    else
        return 2*CaclulatesTwoToTheI(i-1);
}
```

Why does `CalculatesTwoToTheI(4)` calculate  $2^4$ ?  
Convince the people around you!

## Making Induction Proofs Pretty

Let  $P(n)$  be the predicate " $\dots$ ".  
We prove  $P(n)$  holds for all natural numbers  $n$  by induction on  $n$ .

**Base Case** ( $n = 0$ )

**Inductive Hypothesis:**

**Inductive Step:**

Therefore

by the principle of induction.

## Making Induction Proofs Pretty

All of our induction proofs will come in 5 easy(?) steps!

1. Define  $P(n)$ . State that your proof is by induction on  $n$ .
2. Show  $P(0)$  i.e. show the base case
3. Suppose  $P(k)$  for an arbitrary  $k$ .
4. Show  $P(k + 1)$  (i.e. get  $P(k) \rightarrow P(k + 1)$ )
5. Conclude by saying  $P(n)$  is true for all  $n$  by induction.

## More Induction

Induction doesn't **only** work for code!

Show that  $\sum_{i=0}^n 2^i = 1 + 2 + 4 + \dots + 2^n = 2^{n+1} - 1$ .

Let  $P(n) = \sum_{i=0}^n 2^i = 2^{n+1} - 1$ .

We show  $P(n)$  holds for all natural numbers  $n$  by induction on  $n$ .

Base Case ( )

Inductive Hypothesis:

Inductive Step:

$P(n)$  holds for all  $n \geq 0$  by the principle of induction.