Great Theoretical Ideas In Computer Science		
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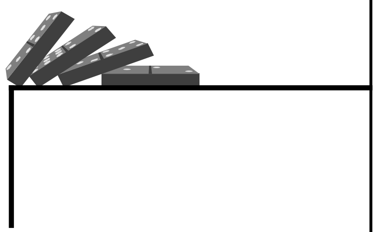
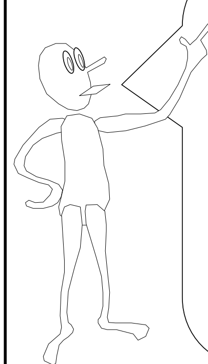
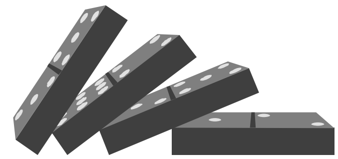
Lecture 2	Sept 01, 2005	Carnegie Mellon University

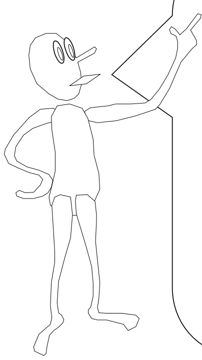
Induction: One Step At A Time





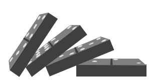
Today we will talk about INDUCTION





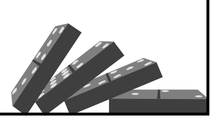
Induction is the primary way we:

1. Prove theorems
2. Construct and define objects



Let's start with dominoes

Domino Principle: Line up any number of dominos in a row; knock the first one over and they will all fall.



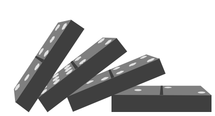
n dominoes numbered 1 to n

$F_k \equiv$ The k^{th} domino falls

If we set them all up in a row then we know that each one is set up to knock over the next one:

For all $1 \leq k < n$:

$$F_k \Rightarrow F_{k+1}$$



n dominoes numbered 1 to n

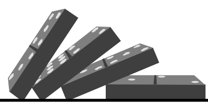
$F_k \equiv$ The k^{th} domino falls

For all $1 \leq k < n$:

$$F_k \Rightarrow F_{k+1}$$

$F_1 \Rightarrow F_2 \Rightarrow F_3 \Rightarrow \ldots$

$F_1 \Rightarrow$ All Dominoes Fall



n dominoes numbered 0 to n-1

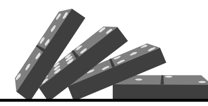
$F_k \equiv$ The k^{th} domino falls

For all $0 \leq k < n-1$:

$$F_k \Rightarrow F_{k+1}$$

$F_0 \Rightarrow F_1 \Rightarrow F_2 \Rightarrow \ldots$

$F_0 \Rightarrow$ All Dominoes Fall



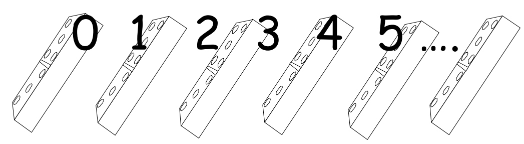
The Natural Numbers

$\mathbb{N} = \{ 0, 1, 2, 3, \ldots \}$

The Natural Numbers

$\mathbb{N} = \{ 0, 1, 2, 3, \ldots \}$

One domino for each natural number:



Standard Notation/Abbreviation
"for all" is written "$\forall$"

Example:

For all $k>0$, $P(k)$

is equivalent to

$\forall\, k>0$, $P(k)$

n dominoes numbered 0 to n-1

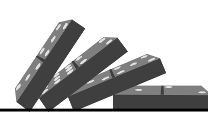
$F_k \equiv$ The k^{th} domino falls

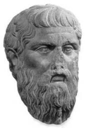
$\forall\, k$, $0 \leq k < n-1$:

$$F_k \Rightarrow F_{k+1}$$

$F_0 \Rightarrow F_1 \Rightarrow F_2 \Rightarrow \ldots$

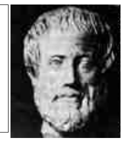
$F_0 \Rightarrow$ All Dominoes Fall

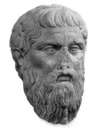




Plato: The Domino Principle works for an infinite row of dominoes

Aristotle: Never seen an infinite number of anything, much less dominoes.

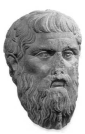




Plato's Dominoes
One for each natural number

An infinite row, 0, 1, 2, … of dominoes,
one domino for each natural number.
Knock the first domino over and they all will fall.

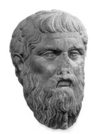
Proof:



Plato's Dominoes
One for each natural number

An infinite row, 0, 1, 2, … of dominoes,
one domino for each natural number.
Knock the first domino over and they all will fall.

Proof:
Suppose they don't all fall. Let $k > 0$ be the lowest numbered domino that remains standing. Domino $k-1 \geq 0$ did fall, but $k-1$ will knock over domino k. Thus, domino k must fall and remain standing. Contradiction.



The Infinite Domino Principle

$F_k \equiv$ The k^{th} domino will fall

Assume we know that
for every natural number k,
$F_k \Rightarrow F_{k+1}$

$F_0 \Rightarrow F_1 \Rightarrow F_2 \Rightarrow \ldots$
$F_0 \Rightarrow$ All Dominoes Fall

Mathematical Induction: statements proved instead of dominoes fallen

Infinite sequence of dominoes.	Infinite sequence of statements: $S_0, S_1, \ldots$
$F_k \equiv$ "domino k fell"	$F_k \equiv$ "S_k proved"

Establish 1) F_0
2) For all k, $F_k \Rightarrow F_{k+1}$

Conclude that F_k is true for all k

Inductive Proof / Reasoning
To Prove $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}, S_k$

Establish "Base Case": S_0

Establish that $\forall k, S_k \Rightarrow S_{k+1}$

$\forall k, S_k \Rightarrow S_{k+1}$:
- Assume hypothetically that S_k for *any* particular k;
- Conclude that S_{k+1}

Inductive Proof / Reasoning
To Prove $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}, S_k$

Establish "Base Case": S_0

Establish that $\forall k, S_k \Rightarrow S_{k+1}$

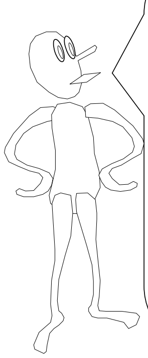
$\forall k, S_k \Rightarrow S_{k+1}$
- "Induction Hypothesis" S_k
- "Induction Step" Use I.H. to show S_{k+1}

Inductive Proof / Reasoning
To Prove $\forall k \geq b, S_k$

Establish "Base Case": S_b

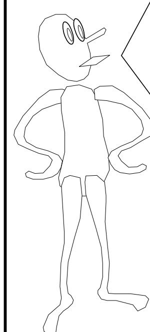
Establish that $\forall k \geq b, S_k \Rightarrow S_{k+1}$

Assume $k \geq b$
"Inductive Hypothesis": Assume S_k
"Inductive Step:" Prove that S_{k+1} follows



Theorem?

The sum of the first n odd numbers is n^2.

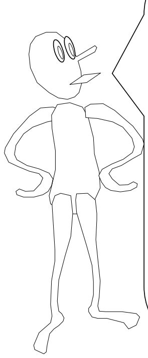


Theorem:?

The sum of the first n odd numbers is n^2.

Check on small values:

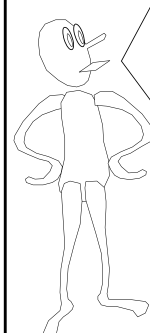
1	= 1
1+3	= 4
1+3+5	= 9
1+3+5+7	= 16



Theorem:?

The sum of the first n odd numbers is n^2.

The k^{th} odd number is expressed by the formula $(2k – 1)$, when $k>0$.



$S_n \equiv$ "The sum of the first n odd numbers is n^2."

Equivalently,

S_n is the statement that:
"$1 + 3 + 5 + (2k-1) + . . +(2n-1) = n^2$"

$S_n \equiv$ "The sum of the first n odd numbers is n^2."
"1 + 3 + 5 + (2k-1) + . . +(2n-1) = n^2"

Trying to establish that: $\forall n \geq 1\ S_n$

Base Case: S_1

$1 = 1^2$ ✓

$\forall k\ S_k \Rightarrow S_{k+1}$

Induction Hypothesis: S_k

$1+3+5+ \cdots +(2k-1) = k^2$

$S_n \equiv$ "The sum of the first n odd numbers is n^2."
"1 + 3 + 5 + (2k-1) + . . +(2n-1) = n^2"

Trying to establish that: $\forall n \geq 1\ S_n$

I.H. S_k is true : $1+3+5+ \cdots +(2k-1) = k^2$

Want to prove S_{k+1} is true

$\underbrace{1+3+5 \cdots\cdots + (2k-1)} + (2k+1)$

$= \quad k^2 \quad + (2k+1)$ [by I.H.]

$= (k+1)^2$ [algebra]

Hence S_{k+1} is true! ☺

$S_n \equiv$ "The sum of the first n odd numbers is n^2."
"1 + 3 + 5 + (2k-1) + . . +(2n-1) = n^2"

Trying to establish that: $\forall n \geq 1\ S_n$

Assume "Induction Hypothesis": S_k
(for any particular $k \geq 1$)

1+3+5+…+ (2k-1)	$= k^2$
Add (2k+1) to both sides.	
1+3+5+…+ (2k-1)+(2k+1)	$= k^2 + (2k+1)$
Sum of first k+1 odd numbers	$= (k+1)^2$

CONCLUDE: S_{k+1}

$S_n \equiv$ "The sum of the first n odd numbers is n^2."
"1 + 3 + 5 + (2k-1) + . . +(2n-1) = n^2"

Trying to establish that: $\forall n \geq 1\ S_n$

In summary:

1) Establish base case: S_1

2) Establish domino property: $\forall k \geq$ ~~0~~ 1 $S_k \Rightarrow S_{k+1}$

By induction on n, we conclude that: $\forall k \geq$ ~~0~~ 1 S_k

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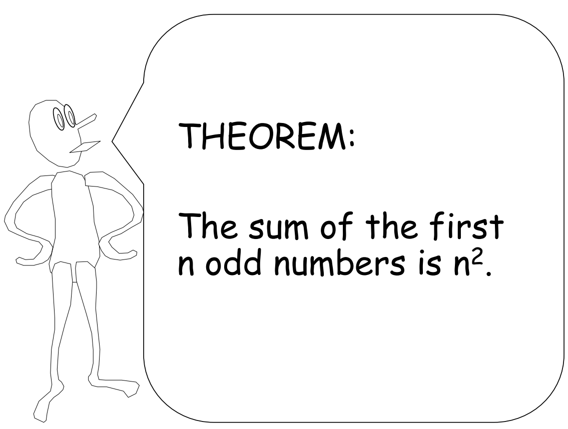
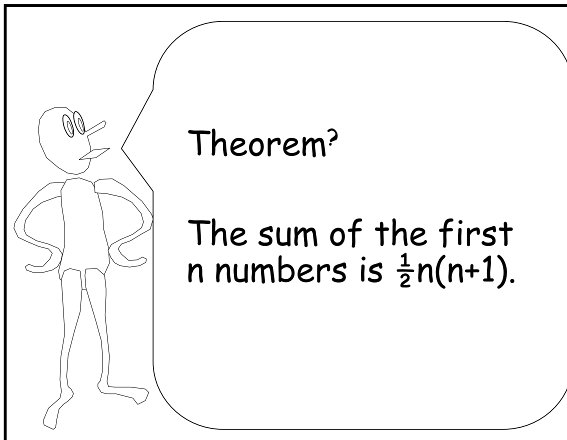
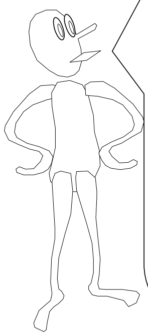


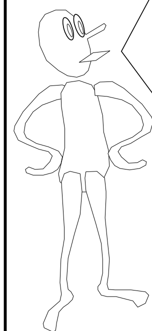




Theorem? The sum of the first n numbers is $\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)$.

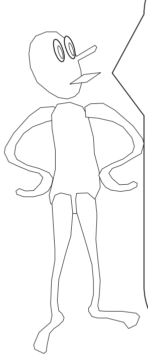
Try it out on small numbers!

1	= 1	$=\frac{1}{2}1(1+1)$.
1+2	= 3	$=\frac{1}{2}2(2+1)$.
1+2+3	= 6	$=\frac{1}{2}3(3+1)$.
1+2+3+4	= 10	$=\frac{1}{2}4(4+1)$.



Theorem? The sum of the first n numbers is $\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)$.

	= 0	$=\frac{1}{2}0(0+1)$.
1	= 1	$=\frac{1}{2}1(1+1)$.
1+2	= 3	$=\frac{1}{2}2(2+1)$.
1+2+3	= 6	$=\frac{1}{2}3(3+1)$.
1+2+3+4	= 10	$=\frac{1}{2}4(4+1)$.

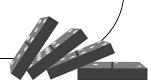


Notation:

$\Delta_0 = 0$

$\Delta_n = 1 + 2 + 3 + \ldots + n\text{-}1 + n$

Let S_n be the statement "$\Delta_n = n(n+1)/2$"



$S_n \equiv$ "$\Delta_n = n(n+1)/2$"

Use induction to prove $\forall k \geq 0, S_k$

Base Case: k=0

S_0 = "$\Delta_0 = 0(0+1)/2$". ✓

Inductive Hypothesis: S_k is true

$\Delta_k = \frac{k(k+1)}{2}$ (*)

Want to prove S_{k+1} is true

$\Delta_{k+1} = 1 + 2 + \ldots + k + k+1 = \Delta_k + k+1$

$= \frac{k(k+1)}{2} + k+1 = k+1\left(\frac{k+2}{2}\right)$ ✓

$S_n \equiv$ "$\Delta_n = n(n+1)/2$"

Use induction to prove $\forall k \geq 0, S_k$

$S_n \equiv$ "$\Delta_n = n(n+1)/2$"

Use induction to prove $\forall k \geq 0, S_k$

Establish "Base Case": S_0.

Δ_0=The sum of the first 0 numbers = 0.

Setting n=0, the formula gives 0(0+1)/2 = 0.

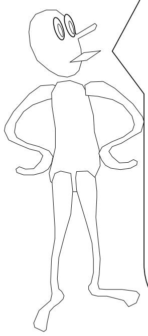
Establish that $\forall k \geq 0, S_k \Rightarrow S_{k+1}$

"Inductive Hypothesis" S_k: $\Delta_k = k(k+1)/2$

$\Delta_{k+1} = \Delta_k + (k+1)$

$= k(k+1)/2 + (k+1)$ [Using I.H.]

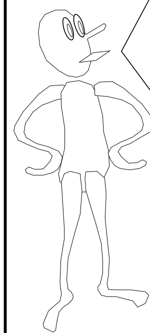
$= (k+1)(k+2)/2$ [which proves S_{k+1}]



Theorem:

The sum of the first n numbers is $\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)$.

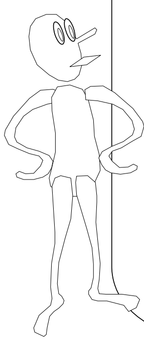
$\triangle_n$



Primes:

A natural number $n>1$ is called prime if it has no divisors besides 1 and itself.

n.b. 1 is not considered prime.



Theorem:?

Every natural number>1 can be factored into primes.

$S_n \equiv$ "n can be factored into primes"

$\forall n \geq 2, S_n$

Base case:

2 is prime $\Rightarrow S_2$ is true.

Trying to prove $S_{k-1} \Rightarrow S_k$

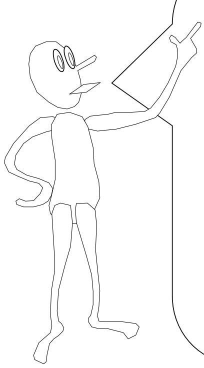
How do we use the fact

$S_{k-1} \equiv$ "k-1 can be factored into primes"

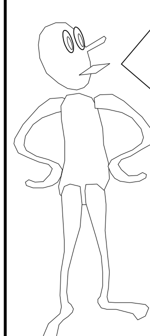
to prove that

$S_k \equiv$ "k can be factored into primes"

Hmm!?



This illustrates a technical point about using and defining mathematical induction.



Theorem:?

Every natural number>1 can be factored into primes.

A different approach:

Assume 2,3,…,k-1 all can be factored into primes.

Then show that k can be factored into primes.

$S_n \equiv$ "n can be factored into primes"
Use induction to prove $\forall k > 1, S_k$

Induction Hypothesis: $\forall j<k, S_j$

"all numbers less than k can be written as products of primes"

Induction Step:

if k is prime, we are done!

if not, $k = ab$ (where $a, b < k$)

$= (p_1 p_2 \cdots p_t)(q_1 \cdots q_s)$

$\Rightarrow S_k$ is true

$S_n \equiv$ "n can be factored into primes"
Use induction to prove $\forall k > 1, S_k$

<u>All Previous</u> Induction To Prove $\forall k, S_k$

Establish Base Case: S_0

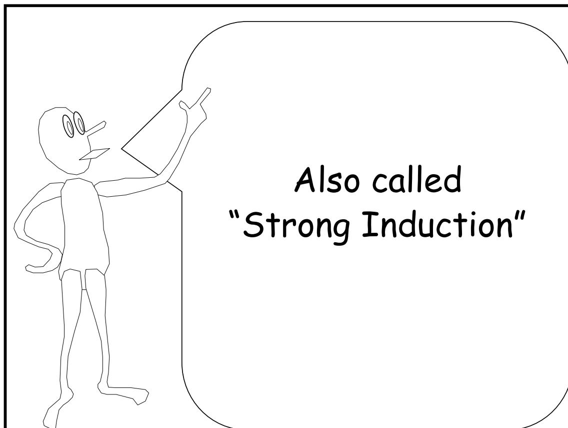
Establish that $\forall k, S_k \Rightarrow S_{k+1}$

Let k be any natural number.

Induction Hypothesis:

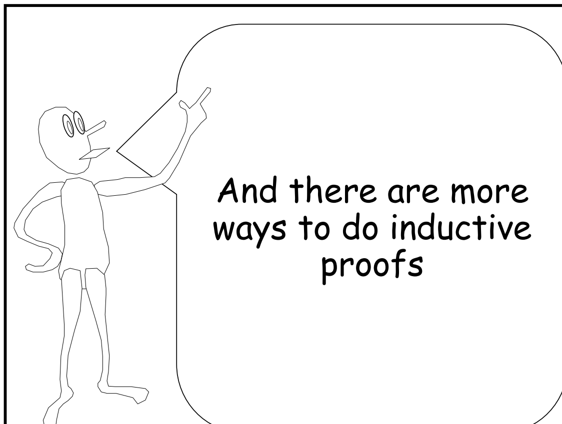
Assume $\forall j<k, S_j$

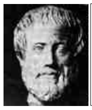
Use that to derive S_k



"All Previous" Induction Can Be Repackaged As Standard Induction

	Define $T_i = \forall j \le i, S_j$
Establish "Base Case": S_0	Establish "Base Case": T_0
Establish that $\forall k, S_k \Rightarrow S_{k+1}$ Let k be any number. Assume $\forall j<k, S_j$ Prove S_k	Establish that $\forall k, T_k \Rightarrow T_{k+1}$ Let k be any number. Assume T_{k-1} Prove T_k





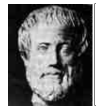
Aristotle's Contrapositive

Let S be a sentence of the form "A ⇒ B".

The <u>Contrapositive</u> of S is the sentence "¬B ⇒ ¬A".

A ⇒ B: When A is true, B is true.

¬B ⇒ ¬A: When B is false, A is false.



Aristotle's Contrapositive

Logically equivalent:

A	B	"A⇒B"	"¬B ⇒ ¬A".
False	False	True	True
False	True	True	True
True	False	False	False
True	True	True	True

Contrapositive or Least Counter-Example Induction to Prove $\forall k, S_k$

Establish "Base Case": S_0

Establish that $\forall k, S_k \Rightarrow S_{k+1}$

Let k>0 be the least number such that S_k is false.

Prove that $\neg S_k \Rightarrow \neg S_{k-1}$

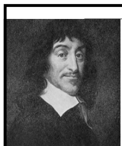
Contradiction of k being the least counter-example!

Least Counter-Example Induction to Prove $\forall k, S_k$

Establish "Base Case": S_0

Establish that $\forall k, S_k \Rightarrow S_{k+1}$

- Assume that S_k is the least counter-example.
- Derive the existence of a smaller counter-example S_j (for j < k)



Rene Descartes [1596-1650] "Method Of Infinite Decent"

Show that for any counter-example you find a smaller one. If a counter-example exists there would be an infinite sequence of smaller and smaller counter examples.

Each number > 1 has a prime factorization.

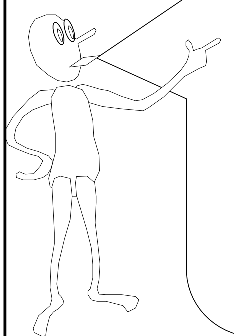
Let n be the least counter-example.

Hence n is not prime

⇒ so n = ab.

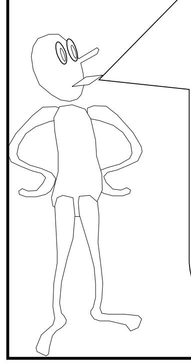
If both a and b had prime factorizations, then n would too.

Thus a or b is a smaller counter-example.



Inductive reasoning is the high level idea:

"Standard" Induction
"All Previous" Induction
"Least Counter-example"
all just
different packaging.



Euclid's theorem on the <u>unique</u> factorization of a number into primes.

Assume there is a least counter-example. Derive a contradiction, or the existence of a smaller counter-example.

$24 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$

Theorem: Each natural has a unique factorization into primes written in non-decreasing order.

Let n be the least counterexample

$n = p_1 p_2 \cdots p_k$ $\quad (p_1 \le p_2 \le \cdots \le p_k)$

$\;\;= q_1 q_2 \cdots q_s$ $\quad (q_1 \le q_2 \le \cdots \le q_s)$

<u>1st Claim</u> $p_i \ne q_j$ $\quad \forall\, 1 \le i \le k,\ 1 \le j \le s$

[If $p_i = q_j$ then $p_1 \cdots p_{i-1} \cdot p_{i+1} \cdots p_k = q_1 \cdots q_{j-1} \cdot q_{j+1} \cdots q_s$ but n was least counterexample]

Theorem: Each natural has a unique factorization into primes written in non-decreasing order.

Let's assume $p_1 > q_1$

$n = p_1 \cdots p_k = q_1 \cdots q_s$

$n \ge p_1 p_2 \ge p_1 p_1 \ge p_1(q_1+1)$

$\ge p_1 q_1 + 2$

$m = n - p_1 q_1 \ge 2$ $\quad$ [⇒ m has a unique factorization]

$= p_1 \cdots p_k - p_1 q_1$

$= p_1(p_2 \cdots p_k - q_1)$ $\quad \Rightarrow p_1 \mid m$

$m = q_1(q_2 \cdots q_s - p_1)$ $\quad \Rightarrow q_1 \mid m$

Theorem: Each natural has a unique factorization into primes written in non-decreasing order.

$\Rightarrow p_1 q_1 \mid m$ $\quad \Longleftarrow$ [m has a unique fact]

$\Rightarrow m = p_1 q_1 \cdot X$

$\Rightarrow n = m + p_1 q_1 = p_1 q_1 X + p_1 q_1$

$= p_1 q_1 (X+1)$

$= p_1 p_2 \cdots p_k$ (by def)

$\Rightarrow q_1(X+1) = p_2 \cdots p_k$ $\quad q_1 < p_1 \le p_i$ ☺

$\Rightarrow q_1$ = one of the p_i's contradiction!!

Theorem: Each natural has a unique factorization into primes written in non-decreasing order.

Let n be the least counter-example. n has at least two ways of being written as a product of primes:

$n = p_1 p_2 \ldots p_k = q_1 q_2 \ldots q_t$

The p's must be totally different primes than the q's or else we could divide both sides by one of a common prime and get a smaller counter-example. Without loss of generality, assume $p_1 > q_1$.

Theorem: Each natural has a unique factorization into primes written in non-decreasing order.

Let n be the least counter-example.

$n = p_1\, p_2 \,..\, p_k = q_1\, q_2 \,...\, q_t$ [$p_1 > q_1$]

$n \geq p_1 p_1 > p_1\, q_1 + 1$ [Since $p_1 > q_1$]

.

Theorem: Each natural has a unique factorization into primes written in non-decreasing order.

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$n \geq p_1 p_1 > p_1\, q_1 + 1$ [Since $p_1 > q_1$]

$m = n - p_1 q_1$ [Thus $1 < m < n$]

Notice: $m = p_1(p_2 \,..\, p_k - q_1) = q_1(q_2 \,...\, q_t - p_1)$

Thus, $p_1 | m$ and $q_1 | m$

By unique factorization of m, $p_1 q_1 | m$, thus $m = p_1 q_1 z$

Theorem: Each natural has a unique factorization into primes written in non-decreasing order.

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$n \geq p_1 p_1 > p_1\, q_1 + 1$ [Since $p_1 > q_1$]

$m = n - p_1 q_1$ [Thus $1 < m < n$]

Notice: $m = p_1(p_2 \,..\, p_k - q_1) = q_1(q_2 \,...\, q_t - p_1)$

Thus, $p_1 | m$ and $q_1 | m$

By unique factorization of m, $p_1 q_1 | m$, thus $m = p_1 q_1 z$

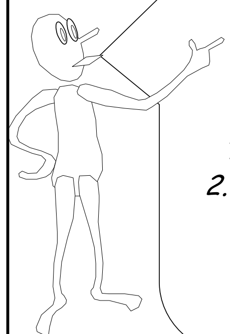
We have: $m = n - p_1 q_1 = p_1(p_2 \,..\, p_k - q_1) = p_1 q_1 z$

Dividing by p_1 we obtain: $(p_2 \,..\, p_k - q_1) = q_1 z$

$p_2 \,..\, p_k = q_1 z + q_1 = q_1(z+1)$ so $q_1 | p_2 \ldots p_k$

And hence, by unique factorization of $p_2 \ldots p_k$,

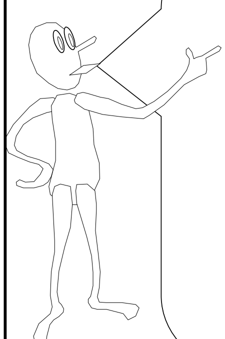
q_1 must be one of the primes $p_2, \ldots, p_k$. Contradiction of $q_1 < p_1$.



Yet another way of packaging inductive reasoning is to define "invariants".

Invariant:

1. Not varying; constant.
2. *Mathematics.* Unaffected by a designated operation, as a transformation of coordinates.



Yet another way of packaging inductive reasoning is to define "invariants".

Invariant:

3. programming A rule, such as the ordering an ordered list or heap, that applies throughout the life of a data structure or procedure. Each change to the data structure must maintain the correctness of the invariant.

Invariant Induction

Suppose we have a time varying world state: W_0, W_1, W_2, …

Each state change is assumed to come from a list of permissible operations. We seek to prove that statement S is true of all future worlds.

Argue that S is true of the initial world.

Show that if S is true of some world – then S remains true after one permissible operation is performed.

Invariant Induction

Suppose we have a time varying world state: W_0, W_1, W_2, …
Each state change is assumed to come from a list of permissible operations.

Let S be a statement true of W_0.

Let W be any possible future world state.

Assume S is true of W.

Show that S is true of any world W' obtained by applying a permissible operation to W.

Odd/Even Handshaking Theorem:
At any party at any point in time define a person's parity as ODD/EVEN according to the number of hands they have shaken.

Statement: The number of people of odd parity must be even.

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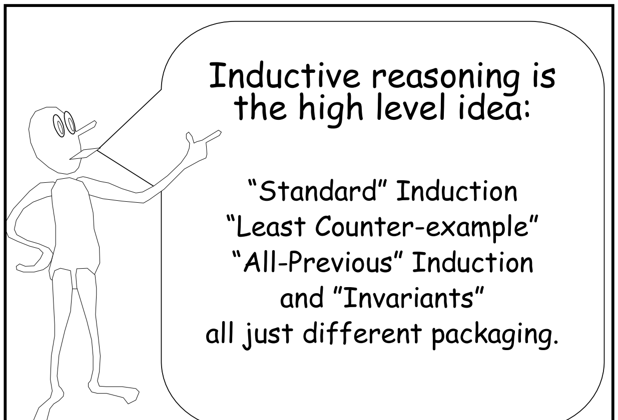
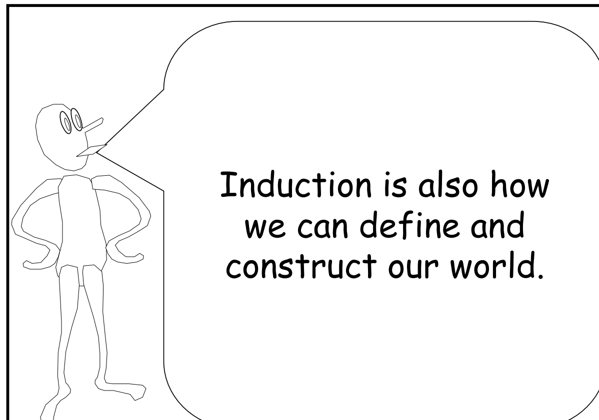
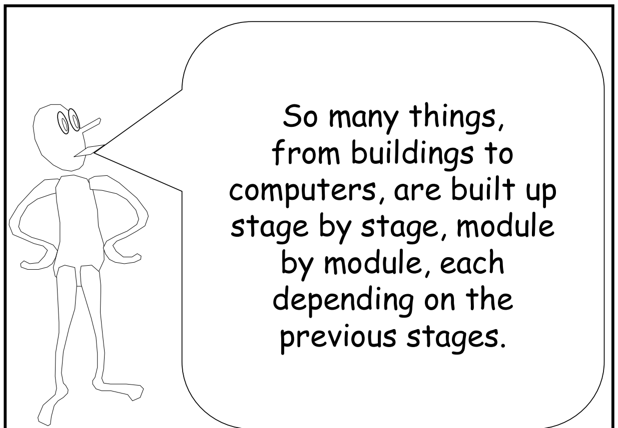
Statement: The number of people of odd parity must be even.

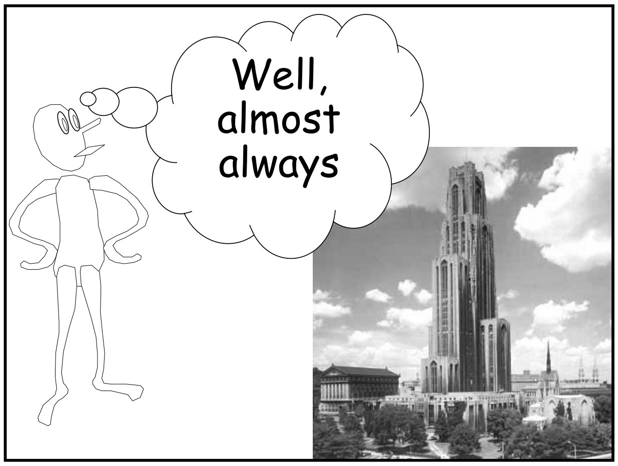
Initial case: Zero hands have been shaken at the start of a party, so zero people have odd parity.

If 2 people of different parities shake, then they both swap parities and the odd parity count is unchanged. If 2 people of the same parity shake, they both change and hence the odd parity count changes by 2 – and remains even.









Inductive Definition Of Functions

Stage 0, Initial Condition, or Base Case:
Declare the value of the function on some subset of the domain.

Inductive Rules
Define new values of the function in terms of previously defined values of the function

F(x) is defined if and only if it is implied by finite iteration of the rules.

Inductive Definition Recurrence Relation for F(X)

Initial Condition, or Base Case:
F(0) = 1

Inductive Rule
For n>0, F(n) = F(n-1) + F(n-1)

n	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
F(n)	1							

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F(n)	1	2						

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n	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
F(n)	1	2	4					

Inductive Definition
Recurrence Relation for F(X)

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For n>0, F(n) = F(n-1) + F(n-1)

n	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
F(n)	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128

Inductive Definition
Recurrence Relation for F(X) = 2^X

Initial Condition, or Base Case:
F(0) = 1

Inductive Rule
For n>0, F(n) = F(n-1) + F(n-1)

n	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
F(n)	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128

Inductive Definition
Recurrence Relation

Initial Condition, or Base Case:
F(1) = 1

Inductive Rule
For n>1, F(n) = F(n/2) + F(n/2)

n	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
F(n)		1						

Inductive Definition
Recurrence Relation

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F(n)		1	2					

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For n>1, F(n) = F(n/2) + F(n/2)

n	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
F(n)	%	1	2	%	4	%	%	%

Inductive Definition
Recurrence Relation
F(X) = X for X a whole power of 2.

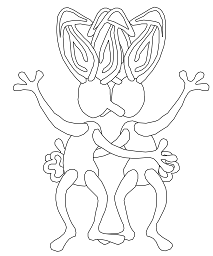
Initial Condition, or Base Case:
F(1) = 1

Inductive Rule
For n>1, F(n) = F(n/2) + F(n/2)

n	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
F(n)	%	1	2	%	4	%	%	%

Leonardo Fibonacci

In 1202, Fibonacci proposed a problem about the growth of rabbit populations.



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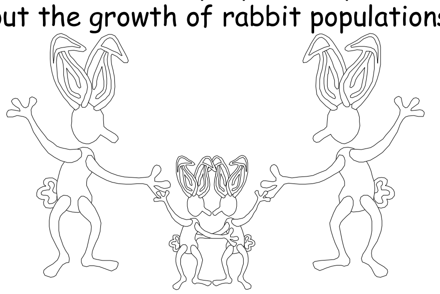

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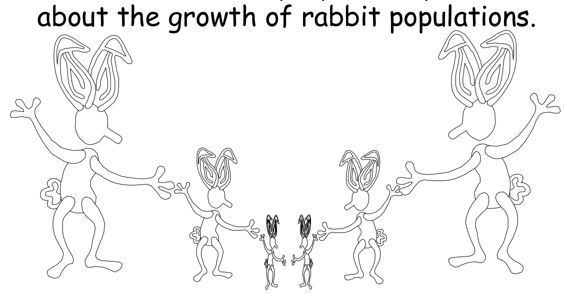

The rabbit reproduction model

- A rabbit lives forever
- The population starts as a single newborn pair
- Every month, each productive pair begets a new pair which will become productive after 2 months old

F_n= # of rabbit pairs at the beginning of the n^{th} month

month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
rabbits							

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month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
rabbits	1	1	2	3	5	8	13

Inductive Definition or Recurrence Relation for the Fibonacci Numbers

Stage 0, Initial Condition, or Base Case:
Fib(1) = 1; Fib (2) = 1

Inductive Rule
For n>3, Fib(n) = Fib(n-1) + Fib(n-2)

n	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fib(n)	%	1	1	2	3	5	8	13

Inductive Definition or Recurrence Relation for the Fibonacci Numbers

Stage 0, Initial Condition, or Base Case:
Fib(0) = 0; Fib (1) = 1

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Fib(n)	0	1	1	2	3	5	8	13

Programs to compute Fib(n)?

Stage 0, Initial Condition, or Base Case:
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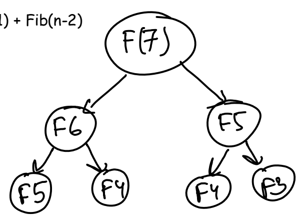

Inductive Definition:
Fib(0)=0, Fib(1)=1, k>1, Fib(k)=Fib(k-1)+Fib(k-2)

Bottom-Up, Iterative Program:

```
Fib(0) = 0; Fib(1) =1;
Input x;
  For k= 2 to x do Fib(k)=Fib(k-1)+Fib(k-2);
Return Fib(x);
```

Top-Down, Recursive Program:

```
Return Fib(x);
Procedure Fib(k)
        If k=0 return 0
                If k=1 return 1
        Otherwise return Fib(k-1)+Fib(k-2);
```

What is a closed form formula for Fib(n) ????

Stage 0, Initial Condition, or Base Case:
Fib(0) = 0; Fib (1) = 1

Inductive Rule
For n>1, Fib(n) = Fib(n-1) + Fib(n-2)

n	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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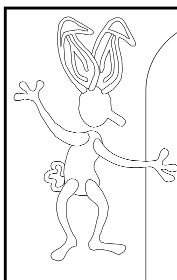
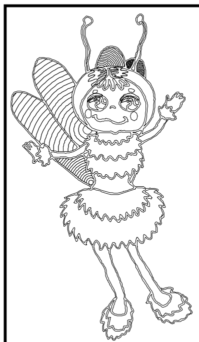


Leonhard Euler (1765)
J. P. M. Binet (1843)
August de Moivre (1730)

$$Fib(n) = \frac{\left[\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}\right)^{n}\right] - \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}\right)^{-n}}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}$ is the golden ratio



Study Bee

Logic

Inductive Proof
- Standard Form
- All Previous Form
- Least-Counter Example Form
- Invariant Form

Inductive Definition
- Bottom-Up Programming
- Top-Down Programming
- Recurrence Relations
- Fibonacci Numbers

Logic
- Contrapositive Form of S