What did our brains evolve to do?

What were our brains designed to do?

Our brains probably did not evolve to do math!

Over the last 30,000 years, our brains have essentially stayed the same!

The human mind was designed by evolution to deal with foraging in small bands on the African Savannah . . . faulting our minds for succumbing to games of chance is like complaining that our wrists are poorly designed for getting out of handcuffs

Steven Pinker
“How the Mind Works”
Our brains can perform simple, concrete tasks very well. And that’s how math is best approached!

Substitute concrete values for the variables: x=0, x=100, ...

Draw simple pictures

Try out small examples of the problem: What happens for n=1? n=2?

“I don’t have any magical ability...I look at the problem, and it looks like one I’ve already done. When nothing’s working out, then I think of a small trick that makes it a little better. I play with the problem, and after a while, I figure out what’s going on.”

Terry Tao (Fields Medalist, considered to be the best problem solver in the world)

Use a lot of paper, or a board!!!

The better the problem solver, the less brain activity is evident. The real masters show almost no brain activity!

Quick Test...

Count the green squares (you will have three seconds)
How many were there?

Alice starts: …

| A - B | = 1 and A, B > 0

I don’t know what my number is

(round 1)

Alice starts: …

| A - B | = 1 and A, B > 0

I don’t know what my number is

(round 2)
Hats with Consecutive Numbers

| A - B | = 1 and A, B > 0

Alice starts: ...

I don't know what my number is
(round 3)

Alice

Bob

I don't know what my number is
(round 4)

Alice

Bob

| A - B | = 1 and A, B > 0

Alice starts: ...

I know what my number is!!!!!!!!
(round 251)

Alice

Bob

| A - B | = 1 and A, B > 0

Alice starts: ...

Question: What are Alice and Bob’s numbers?
Imagine Alice Knew Right Away

| A - B | = 1 and A, B > 0
Then A = 2 and B = 1

Alice

Bob

Inductive Claim

Claim: After 2k NOs, Alice knows that her number is at least 2k+1.
After 2k+1 NOs, Bob knows that his number is at least 2k+2.

Hence, after 250 NOs, Alice knows her number is at least 251. If she says YES, her number is at most 252.

If Bob’s number is 250, her number must be 251. If his number is 251, her number must be 252.

Exemplification:

Try out a problem or solution on small examples. Look for the patterns.

Relax

I am just going to ask you a Microsoft interview question

A volunteer, please
Four guys want to cross a bridge that can only hold two people at one time. It is pitch dark and they only have one flashlight, so people must cross either alone or in pairs (bringing the flashlight). Their walking speeds allow them to cross in 1, 2, 5, and 10 minutes, respectively. Is it possible for them to all cross in 17 minutes?

Get The Problem Right!

Given any context you should double check that you read/heard it correctly!

You should be able to repeat the problem back to the source and have them agree that you understand the issue.

Intuitive, But False

“10 + 1 + 5 + 1 + 2 = 19, so the four guys just can’t cross in 17 minutes”

“Even if the fastest guy is the one to shuttle the others back and forth – you use at least 10 + 1 + 5 + 1 + 2 > 17 minutes”
Vocabulary Self-Proofing

As you talk to yourself, make sure to tag assertions with phrases that denote degrees of conviction.

Keep track of what you actually know – remember what you merely suspect.

“10 + 1 + 5 + 1 + 2 = 19, so it would be weird if the four guys could cross in 17 minutes.”

“even if we use the fastest guy to shuttle the others, they take too long.”

If it is possible, there must be more than one guy doing the return trips: it must be that someone gets deposited on one side and comes back for the return trip later!

Suppose we leave 1 for a return trip later.

We start with 1 and X and then X returns.

Total time: 2X

Thus, we start with 1, 2 go over and 2 comes back….
Words To The Wise

• Keep It Simple

• Don’t Fool Yourself

5 and 10

“Load Balancing”:

Handle our hardest work loads in parallel!
Work backwards by assuming 5 and 10 walk together
That really was a Microsoft question

Why do you think that they ask such questions, as opposed to asking for a piece of code to do binary search?

The future belongs to the computer scientist who has

- Content: An up to date grasp of fundamental problems and solutions
- Method: Principles and techniques to solve the vast array of unfamiliar problems that arise in a rapidly changing field

Representation:
Understand the relationship between different representations of the same information or idea

Abstraction:
Abstract away the inessential features of a problem

Toolkit:
Name abstract objects and ideas, and put them in your toolkit. Know their advantages and limitations.

Exemplification:
Try out a problem or solution on small examples. Look for the patterns.
Induction has many guises. Master their interrelationship.

- Formal Arguments
- Invariants
- Recursion
- Recurrences

Modularity:
Decompose a complex problem into simpler sub-problems

Improvement:
The best solution comes from a process of repeatedly refining and improving solutions and proofs.

Bracketing:
What are the best lower and upper bounds that I can prove?

Think of Yourself as a (Logical) Lawyer

In this course you will have to write a lot of proofs!

Your arguments should have no holes, because the opposing lawyer will expose them
Writing Proofs is A Lot Like Writing Programs

You have to write the correct sequence of statements to satisfy the verifier.

Errors that can occur with a program and with a proof:
- Syntax error
- Undefined term
- Infinite Loop
- Output is not quite what was needed

Good code is well-commented and written in a way that is easy for other humans (and yourself) to understand.

Similarly, good proofs should be easy to understand. Although the formal proof does not require certain explanatory sentences (e.g., “the idea of this proof is basically X”), good proofs usually do.

Writing Proofs is Even Harder than Writing Programs

The proof verifier will not accept a proof unless every step is justified!

It’s as if a compiler required your programs to have every line commented (using a special syntax) as to why you wrote that line.

A successful mathematician plays both roles in their head when writing a proof.
Gratuitous Induction Proof

$S_n = \text{"sum of first } n \text{ integers} = n(n+1)/2$ 
Want to prove: $S_n$ is true for all $n > 0$

Base case: $S_1 = 1(1+1)/2$

I.H. Suppose $S_k$ is true for some $k > 0$

Induction step:

$1+2+\ldots+k+(k+1) = k(k+1)/2 + (k+1) \text{ (by I.H.)}$

$= (k+1)(k+2)/2$

Thus $S_{k+1}$

---

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10 Proof by Throwing in the Kitchen Sink

The author writes down every theorem or result known to mankind and then adds a few more just for good measure.

When questioned later, the author correctly observes that the proof contains all the key facts needed to actually prove the result.

Very popular strategy on 251 exams.

Believed to result in partial credit with sufficient whining.

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9 Proof by Example

The author gives only the case $n = 2$ and suggests that it contains most of the ideas of the general proof.

Like writing a program that only works for a few inputs.

---

Like writing a program with functions that do most everything you’d ever want to do (e.g. sorting integers, calculating derivatives), which in the end simply prints “hello world”
8 Proof by Cumbersome Notation
Best done with access to at least four alphabets and special symbols.
Helps to speak several foreign languages.
Like writing a program that’s really hard to read because the variable names are screwy

7 Proof by Lengthiness
An issue or two of a journal devoted to your proof is useful. Works well in combination with Proof strategy #10 (throwing in the kitchen sink) and Proof strategy #8 (cumbersome notation).
Like writing 10,000 lines of code to simply print “hello world”

6 Proof by Switcharoo
Concluding that \( p \) is true when both \( p \Rightarrow q \) and \( q \) are true
Makes as much sense as:
If (PRINT “X is prime”) {
PRIME(X);
}

Switcharoo Example
\( S_n = \text{“sum of first n integers = n(n+1)/2”} \)
Want to prove: \( S_n \) is true for all \( n > 0 \)
Base case: \( S_1 = “1 = 1(1+1)/2” \)
I.H. Suppose \( S_k \) is true for some \( k > 0 \)
Induction step: by \( S_{k+1} \)
\[ 1 + 2 + … + k + (k+1) = (k + 1)(k+2)/2 \]
Hence blah blah, \( S_k \) is true

(Partial) Switcharoo Example
\( S_n = \text{“sum of first n integers = n(n+1)/2”} \)
Want to prove: \( S_n \) is true for all \( n > 0 \)
Base case: \( S_1 = “1 = 1(1+1)/2” \)
I.H. Suppose \( S_k \) is true for some \( k > 0 \)
Induction step:
\[ 1 + 2 + …. + k + (k+1) = (k + 1)(k+2)/2 \]
By I.H., \( 1 + 2 + …. + k = k(k+1)/2 \)
Subtracting, we get \( k+1 = k+1 \)
Hence \( S_{k+1} \) is true

5 Proof by “It is Clear That…”
“It is clear that that the worst case is this:”
Like a program that calls a function that you never wrote
1 Proof by OMGWTFBBQ

By definition, \{ a^n b^n \mid n > 0 \} is not a regular language

Like a program that assumes a procedure does something other than what it actually does

2 Incorrectly Using “By Definition”

“By definition, \{ a^n b^n \mid n > 0 \} is not a regular language”

Like a program that assumes a procedure does something other than what it actually does

3 Not Covering All Cases

Usual mistake in inductive proofs: A proof is given for \( N = 1 \) (base case), and another proof is given that, for any \( N > 2 \), if it is true for \( N \), then it is true for \( N+1 \)

Like a program with this function:

```plaintext
RECURSIVE(X) {
    if (X > 2) { return 2*RECURSIVE(X-1); } 
    if (X = 1) { return 1; }
}
```

4 Proof by Assuming The Result

Assume X is true

Therefore, X is true!

Like a program with this code:

```plaintext
RECURSIVE(X) {
    : : return RECURSIVE(X);
}
```

“Assuming the Result” Example

\( S_n = \text{“sum of first } n \text{ integers } = n(n+1)/2” \)

Want to prove: \( S_n \) is true for all \( n > 0 \)

Base case: \( S_1 = “1 = 1(1+1)/2” \)

I.H. Suppose \( S_k \) is true for all \( k > 0 \)

Induction step:

\[
1 + 2 + \ldots + k + (k+1) = k(k+1)/2 + (k+1) \text{ (by I.H.)} = (k+1)(k+2)/2
\]

Thus \( S_{k+1} \)

“Not Covering All Cases” Example

\( S_n = \text{“sum of first } n \text{ integers } = n(n+1)/2” \)

Want to prove: \( S_n \) is true for all \( n > 0 \)

Base case: \( S_0 = “0 = 0(0+1)/2” \)

I.H. Suppose \( S_k \) is true for some \( k > 0 \)

Induction step:

\[
1 + 2 + \ldots + k + (k+1) = k(k+1)/2 + (k+1) \text{ (by I.H.)} = (k+1)(k+2)/2
\]

Thus \( S_{k+1} \)
Here’s What You Need to Know...

Solving Problems
- Always try small examples!
- Use enough paper

Writing Proofs
- Writing proofs is sort of like writing programs, except every step in a proof has to be justified
- Be careful; search for your own errors