Induction, Episode VI: Return of the I.H. Part a: Recursive Definition

Ian Ludden

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• Understand how to read a recursive definition, e.g., compute selected values or objects produced by that definition.

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- Define the Fibonacci numbers.

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• Recursion: divide problem into smaller problem(s)

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- Coding (mergesort and other "divide-and-conquer" algorithms)

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- Art (esp. fractal art)



Sierpinski triangle



Droste effect

- Recursion: divide problem into smaller problem(s)
- Coding (mergesort and other "divide-and-conquer" algorithms)
- Art (esp. fractal art)
- Closely related to induction



Sierpinski triangle



Droste effect

Some Classic Examples

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Some Classic Examples

Example 1: Factorial

Define $f : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$ by f(0) = 1 and $f(n) = n \cdot f(n-1)$ for n > 0.

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Some Classic Examples

Example 1: Factorial

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Example 2: Fibonacci

Define $F : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$ by F(0) = 0, F(1) = 1, and F(n) = F(n-1) + F(n-2) for n > 1.

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Preview: Connection to Induction

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Preview: Connection to Induction

Example 3: Implicit Summation

Define $g: \mathbb{Z}^+ \to \mathbb{Z}^+$ by

$$g(n) = \begin{cases} 2 & \text{if } n = 1\\ n(n+1) + g(n-1) & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

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