

Sidste gang : mængder

$$\{1, 2, 3\} = \{3, 1, 2\} = \{2, 1, 1, 3, 2\} = M$$

$$|M| = 3$$

$$\{0, 2, 4, 6, \dots\} = \{2n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

$$\mathbb{Q} = \left\{ \frac{p}{q} \mid p, q \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge q \neq 0 \right\}$$

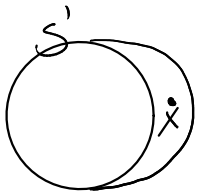
$$\{\} = \emptyset$$

$$\subseteq, \subset$$

$$\cup, \cap, -, \bar{}, \times$$

$$\mathcal{P}(S) = \{A \mid A \subseteq S\}$$

$$|\mathcal{P}(S)| = 2^{|S|} :$$



$$|S'| = n-1$$

$$S = S' \cup \{x\}$$

$$|\mathcal{P}(S')| = 2^{n-1} \Rightarrow |\mathcal{P}(S)| = 2^{n-1} + 2^{n-1} = 2^n$$

delmængder uden x # delmængder med x

Tabel 2.2.1 s. 132 ~ Tabel 1.3.6 s. 25

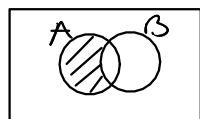
$$\cup \sim \vee$$

$$\cap \sim \wedge$$

Eks : De Morgans Love, Distributive Love

Venn-diagram

Eks :



$$A - B$$

Stærk induktion (Afsnit 5.2) :

Eks: Alle heltal $n \geq 4$ kan skrives som
en sum af 2-taller og 5-taller
D.v.s.

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 4 : \underbrace{\exists a, b \in \mathbb{N} : n = 2a + 5b}_{P(n)}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} n=4 & = & 2 \cdot \textcircled{2} + 5 \cdot 0 \\ n=5 & = & 2 \cdot \textcircled{0} + 5 \cdot 1 \\ n=6 & = & 2 \cdot \textcircled{3} + 5 \cdot 0 \\ n=7 & = & 2 \cdot \textcircled{1} + 5 \cdot 1 \\ n=8 & = & 2 \cdot \textcircled{4} + 5 \cdot 0 \\ & & \vdots \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{c} \textcircled{2} \xrightarrow{+1} \textcircled{3} \xrightarrow{+1} \textcircled{4} \\ \textcircled{0} \xrightarrow{+1} \textcircled{1} \end{array} \right\} \text{Basis}$$

$$P(4) \Rightarrow P(6) \Rightarrow P(8) \Rightarrow \dots$$

$$P(5) \Rightarrow P(7) \Rightarrow \dots$$

Brug en mere general formulering af induktions-
princippet:

Stærk induktion:

Basis $P(n)$, $n \geq k$

- Basis $P(k), P(k+1), \dots, P(l)$, $l \geq k$ (Basis)
- Basis $\underbrace{(P(k) \wedge \dots \wedge P(n-1))}_{\text{Induktionsantagelse}} \Rightarrow P(n)$, $n \geq l+1$ (Induktions-
skridt)

(eller basis $(P(k) \wedge \dots \wedge P(n)) \Rightarrow P(n+1)$, $n \geq l$)

Eks overfor: $k=4$, $l=5$

Simple induction

$$P(k)$$

$$P(k) \Rightarrow P(k+1)$$

$$P(k+1) \Rightarrow P(k+2)$$

$$P(k+2) \Rightarrow P(k+3)$$

$\vdots$

Strong induction (med $k=l$)

$$P(k)$$

$$P(k) \Rightarrow P(k+1)$$

$$P(k) \wedge P(k+1) \Rightarrow P(k+2)$$

$$P(k) \wedge P(k+1) \wedge P(k+2) \Rightarrow P(k+3)$$

$\vdots$

Ind. ant:

$$\forall k \in \{4, 5, \dots, n-1\} : \exists a, b \in \mathbb{N} : k = 2a + 5b$$

D.v.s.

$$\exists a, b \in \mathbb{N} : \underline{n-2} = 2a + 5b, \text{ hvis } n \geq 6$$

Ind. skridt: $n \geq 6$

$$n = \underbrace{(n-2)}_{\geq 4} + 2$$

$$= (2a + 5b) + 2, \text{ hvor } a, b \in \mathbb{N} \quad (\text{ifølge ind. ant.})$$

$$= \underbrace{2(a+1)}_{\in \mathbb{N}} + \underbrace{5b}_{\in \mathbb{N}}$$

□

Bemærk, at vi har brug for både $n=4$ og $n=5$ i basis.
Hvis vi kun har $n=4$, beviser vi kun udsgnet for n lige.

Vi har vist:

- $P(4)$

- $P(5)$

- $P(4) \wedge P(5) \Rightarrow P(6)$

- $P(4) \wedge P(5) \wedge P(6) \Rightarrow P(7)$

- $P(4) \wedge P(5) \wedge P(6) \wedge P(7) \Rightarrow P(8)$

$\vdots$

Rekursive definitioner (Afsnit 5.3)

Eks: Fibonacci-tallene

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f_0 = 0 \\ f_1 = 1 \end{array} \right\} \text{Basis-skridt}$$
$$f_n = f_{n-1} + f_{n-2}, \quad n \geq 2 \quad \left. \right\} \text{Rekursivt skridt}$$

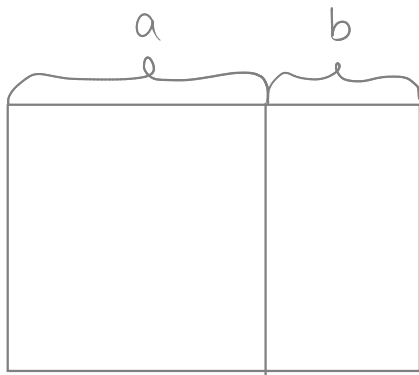
0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, 144, ...

Voks eksponentielt:

Eks 4: $f_n > \varphi^{n-2}$, $n \geq 3$, hvor

$$\varphi = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \approx 1,618 \quad (\text{Golden ratio})$$

Gyldne snit:



$$\frac{a+b}{a} = \frac{a}{b} \Leftrightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \varphi$$

φ har mange interessante egenskaber.

En af dem skal vi bruge om lidt:

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi^2 &= \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{1+5+2\sqrt{5}}{4} = \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2} = 1 + \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \\ &= 1 + \varphi \quad (*) \end{aligned}$$

Basis

$$\bullet f_3 = 2$$

$$\varphi^{3-2} = \varphi \approx 1,618 < f_3 \quad - \text{OK!}$$

$$\bullet f_4 = 3$$

$$\varphi^{4-2} = \varphi^2 = 1 + \varphi \approx 2,618 < f_4 \quad - \text{OK!}$$

$$\bullet f_5 = f_4 + f_3$$

$$> \varphi^2 + \varphi \quad (\text{beist overfor})$$

$$= \varphi(\varphi + 1)$$

$$= \varphi \cdot \varphi^2, \quad \text{iflg. (*)}$$

$$= \varphi^3$$

Induktionsantagelse:

$$f_k > \varphi^{k-2}, \quad 3 \leq k \leq n-1$$

D.v.s.

$$f_{n-1} > \varphi^{n-3} \text{ og } f_{n-2} > \varphi^{n-4}, \quad \text{hvis } n \geq 5$$

Induktionsskridt: $n \geq 5$

$$f_n = f_{n-1} + f_{n-2}$$

$$> \varphi^{n-3} + \varphi^{n-4}, \quad \text{iflg. ind. ant.}$$

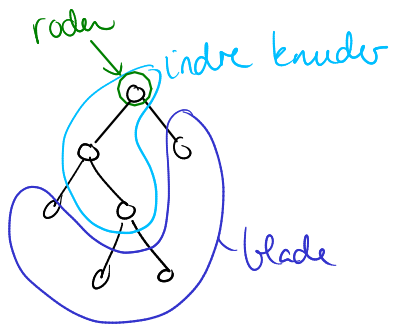
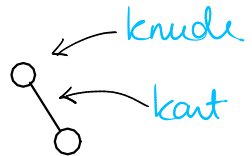
$$= \varphi^{n-4}(\varphi + 1)$$

$$= \varphi^{n-4} \cdot \varphi^2, \quad \text{iflg. (*)}$$

$$= \varphi^{n-2}$$

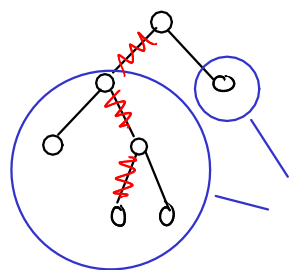
□

Eks: Fulde binære træer



indre knuder har to børn hver
blade har ingen børn

højde: 3 {



højde: #kanter i længste sti fra
roden til et blad

rodens undertræer

Def. 5.35: Fulde binäre träcer

Basis-schritt: $S_0 = \{\bullet\}$

Rek. schritt: $S_n = S_{n-1} \cup \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{rod} \\ \bullet \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ T_1 \quad T_2 \\ \nwarrow \quad \nearrow \\ \text{Untertr cer} \end{array} \mid T_1, T_2 \in S_{n-1} \right\}, n \geq 1$

D.h.s.

$$S_1 = \{\bullet, \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \bullet \quad \bullet \end{array}\}$$

$$S_2 = \{\bullet, \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \bullet \quad \bullet \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \bullet \quad \bullet \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \bullet \quad \bullet \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \bullet \quad \bullet \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \bullet \quad \bullet \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \bullet \quad \bullet \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \bullet \quad \bullet \end{array}\}$$

$$S_3 = \left\{ \text{---} \mid \text{---} , \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \bullet \quad \bullet \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \bullet \quad \bullet \end{array}, \dots \right\}$$

$$(|S_3| = 26)$$

Struktural induction

Basis $P(S_n)$, $n \geq 0$:

- Basis $P(S_0)$
- Basis, at $P(S_{n-1}) \Rightarrow P(S_n)$ for all $n \geq 1$.

Påstand: For ethvert fuldt binært træ T gælder

$$b(T) = i(T) + 1, \quad \text{hvor}$$

$$b(T) = \# \text{blade i } T$$

$$i(T) = \# \text{indre knuder i } T$$

Basis: Ved struktural induktion

Basis: $\{ \bullet \}$

$$i(T) = 0$$

$$b(T) = 1 = i(T) + 1 \quad \checkmark$$

Ind. ant.: $b(T) = i(T) + 1$ for alle $T \in S_{n-1}$

Ind. skridt: S_n

$$\begin{array}{c} \circ \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ T_1 \quad T_2 \end{array} \in S_n \Rightarrow T_1, T_2 \in S_{n-1}$$

$\Rightarrow$ roden er en indre knude

D.v.s.

$$i(T) = i(T_1) + i(T_2) + 1 \quad \text{og}$$

$$b(T) = b(T_1) + b(T_2)$$

$$= (i(T_1) + 1) + (i(T_2) + 1), \quad \text{iflg. ind. ant.}$$

$$= (i(T_1) + i(T_2) + 1) + 1$$

$$= i(T) + 1$$

□