Mathematics for Computer Science

MIT 6.042J/18.062J

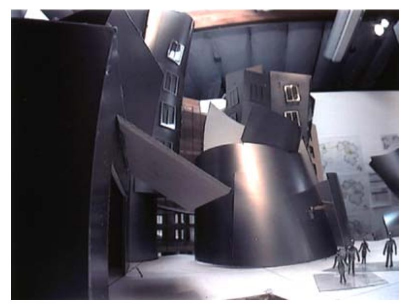
Induction II

The MIT Stata Center

http://web.mit.edu/buildings/statacenter

The Stata Center Today

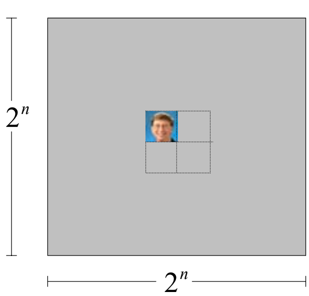
The Stata Center Plaza



The Gehry/Gates Plaza

Goal: tile the squares, except one in the middle for Bill.

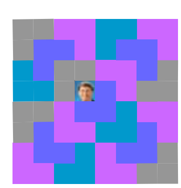
(Picture source: http://www.microsoft.com/presspass/exec/billg/default.asp)



The Gehry/Gates Plaza

Gehry specifies L-shaped tiles covering three squares: 

For example, for 8 x 8 plaza might tile for Bill this way:



The Gehry/Gates Plaza

Theorem: For any $2^n \times 2^n$ plaza, we can make Bill happy.

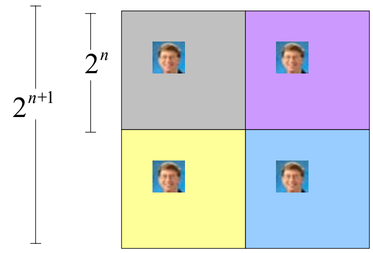
Proof: (by induction on n)
$P(n)$ ::= can tile $2^n \times 2^n$ with Bill in middle.

Base case: (n=0)

 (no tiles needed)

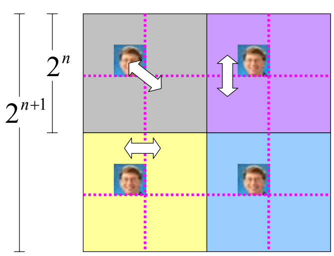
The Gehry/Gates Plaza

Induction step: assume can tile $2^n \times 2^n$, prove can handle $2^{n+1} \times 2^{n+1}$.



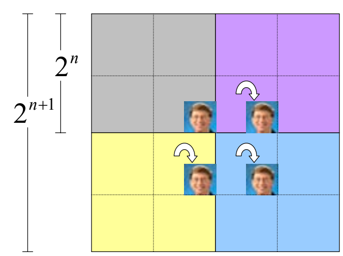
The Gehry/Gates Plaza

Method: Divide into subsquares
Relocate the subsquares as indicated.



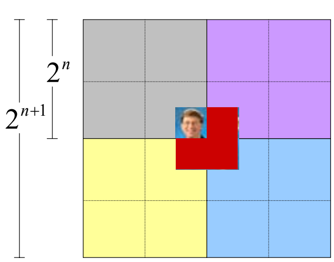
The Gehry/Gates Plaza

Method: after relocation have:
Now rotate the squares as indicated.



The Gehry/Gates Plaza

Method: after rotation have:
Now put tile in center



Done!

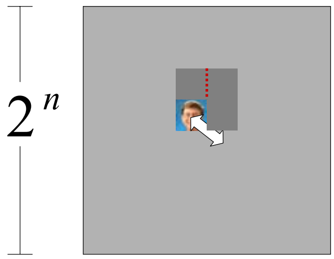
The Gehry/Gates Plaza

Did I fool you?

The Gehry/Gates Plaza

Bug:

Division into subsquares may



cut a tile!

 September 11, 2002

The Gehry/Gates Plaza

The fix:

Prove that we can always find a tiling with Bill in the corner.

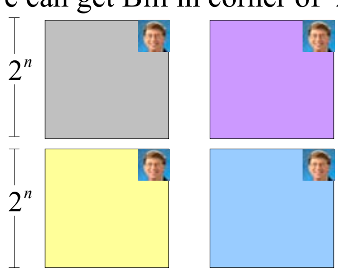
 September 11, 2002

The Gehry/Gates Plaza

Induction step:

Assume we can get Bill in corner of $2^n \times 2^n$.

Prove we can get Bill in corner of $2^{n+1} \times 2^{n+1}$.



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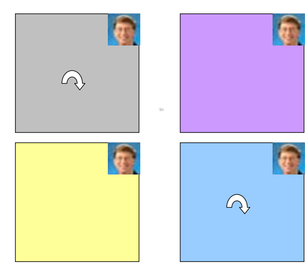
The Gehry/Gates Plaza

Method: Rotate the squares as indicated.



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The Gehry/Gates Plaza

Method: Rotate the squares as indicated. after rotation have:

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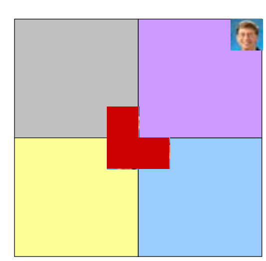
The Gehry/Gates Plaza

Method: Now group the squares together, and fill the center with a tile.



Done!
For real!

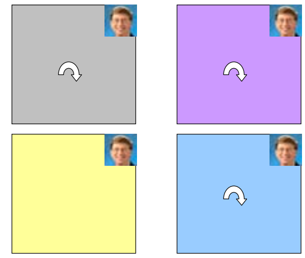
 September 11, 2002

The Gehry/Gates Plaza

Note: Once have Bill in corner,
can get Bill in middle:

The Gehry/Gates Plaza

Method:
Rotate the squares as indicated.

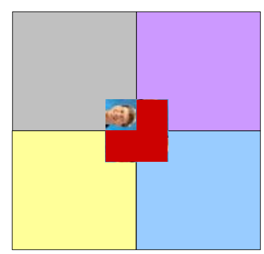


The Gehry/Gates Plaza

Method: after rotation have:

The Gehry/Gates Plaza

Method: Now group the 4 squares together,
and insert a tile.



Done!
Bill in middle

Ingenious Induction Hypotheses

Note 1: To prove "Bill in middle," we proved *something else:* "Bill in corner."

Inductive (Recursive) Procedures

Note 2: The induction proof of "Bill in corner" implicitly defines a recursive procedure for constructing a $2^{n+1} \times 2^{n+1}$ corner tiling from a $2^n \times 2^n$ tiling.

Ingenious Induction Hypotheses

Note 3: Other times it helps to choose a *stronger hypothesis* than the desired result. Result at $n+1$ becomes harder to prove -- but we have a stronger hypothesis at n to prove it with!

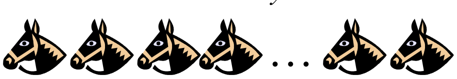
Problems

Class Problem 1

A False Proof

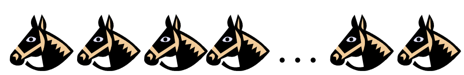
Theorem: All horses are the same color.

Proof: (by induction on n)
Induction hypothesis:
$P(n)$ ::= any set of n horses have the same color
Base case (n=0):
No horses so *vacuously* true!



A False Proof

(Inductive case)
Assume any n horses have the same color.
Prove that any $n+1$ horses have the same color.



$n+1$

A False Proof

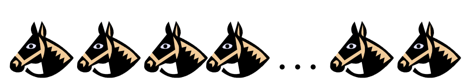
(Inductive case)
Assume any n horses have the same color.
Prove that any $n+1$ horses have the same color.

Second set of n horses have the same color

First set of n horses have the same color

A False Proof

(Inductive case)
Assume any n horses have the same color.
Prove that any $n+1$ horses have the same color.

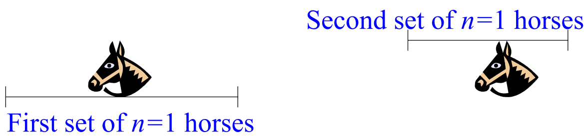


Therefore the set of $n+1$ have the same color!

A False Proof

What is wrong? $n = 1$

Proof that $P(n) \to P(n+1)$ is false if $n = 1$, because the two horse groups *do not overlap*.



A False Proof

Proof that $P(n) \to P(n+1)$ is false if $n = 1$, because the two horse groups *do not overlap*.

(But proof works for all $n \neq 1$)

Problems

Class Problems 2 & 3