### CS313H Logic, Sets, and Functions: Honors Fall 2012

Prof: Peter Stone TA: Jacob Schrum Proctor: Sudheesh Katkam

Department of Computer Science The University of Texas at Austin  An odd number of people stand on a football field. No two people are the same distance from each other as any other two people. When I shout "go", everyone throws a snowball at his/her nearest neighbor, hitting this person. Prove that at least one person is not hit by a snowball (a "survivor").



 An odd number of people stand on a football field. No two people are the same distance from each other as any other two people. When I shout "go", everyone throws a snowball at his/her nearest neighbor, hitting this person. Prove that at least one person is not hit by a snowball (a "survivor").



#### **Good Morning, Colleagues**



#### **Good Morning, Colleagues**

Are there any questions?



- Keeping up and posting on piazza is required
  - (If you didn't believe me last week, I hope you do now!)



- Keeping up and posting on piazza is **required** 
  - (If you didn't believe me last week, I hope you do now!)
  - In general, you should be able to **do** (not just follow) any proofs covered in the modules, class, discussion, or piazza.



- Keeping up and posting on piazza is **required** 
  - (If you didn't believe me last week, I hope you do now!)
  - In general, you should be able to **do** (not just follow) any proofs covered in the modules, class, discussion, or piazza.
  - Some of them are too hard for us to ask on a quiz or test without prior exposure – don't worry if you couldn't come up with them on your own. But **none** are too hard to ask after you've seen them.



- Keeping up and posting on piazza is **required** 
  - (If you didn't believe me last week, I hope you do now!)
  - In general, you should be able to **do** (not just follow) any proofs covered in the modules, class, discussion, or piazza.
  - Some of them are too hard for us to ask on a quiz or test without prior exposure – don't worry if you couldn't come up with them on your own. But **none** are too hard to ask after you've seen them.
  - (There will also be new problems on quizzes and tests, but they'll generally be easier).



- Keeping up and posting on piazza is **required** 
  - (If you didn't believe me last week, I hope you do now!)
  - In general, you should be able to **do** (not just follow) any proofs covered in the modules, class, discussion, or piazza.
  - Some of them are too hard for us to ask on a quiz or test without prior exposure – don't worry if you couldn't come up with them on your own. But **none** are too hard to ask after you've seen them.
  - (There will also be new problems on quizzes and tests, but they'll generally be easier).
- Quest's scoring algorithm



- Keeping up and posting on piazza is **required** 
  - (If you didn't believe me last week, I hope you do now!)
  - In general, you should be able to **do** (not just follow) any proofs covered in the modules, class, discussion, or piazza.
  - Some of them are too hard for us to ask on a quiz or test without prior exposure – don't worry if you couldn't come up with them on your own. But **none** are too hard to ask after you've seen them.
  - (There will also be new problems on quizzes and tests, but they'll generally be easier).
- Quest's scoring algorithm
- Third homework due at start of class

• Not all horses have the same color (see Piazza)



- Not all horses have the same color (see Piazza)
- Difference between weak and strong induction



 An odd number of people stand on a football field. No two people are the same distance from each other as any other two people. When I shout "go", everyone throws a snowball at his/her nearest neighbor, hitting this person. Prove that at least one person is not hit by a snowball (a "survivor").



- An odd number of people stand on a football field. No two people are the same distance from each other as any other two people. When I shout "go", everyone throws a snowball at his/her nearest neighbor, hitting this person. Prove that at least one person is not hit by a snowball (a "survivor").
- P(n): "There is a survivor whenever 2n+1 people stand in a yard at distinct mutual distances and each person throws a snowball at his nearest neighbor."



- An odd number of people stand on a football field. No two people are the same distance from each other as any other two people. When I shout "go", everyone throws a snowball at his/her nearest neighbor, hitting this person. Prove that at least one person is not hit by a snowball (a "survivor").
- P(n): "There is a survivor whenever 2n+1 people stand in a yard at distinct mutual distances and each person throws a snowball at his nearest neighbor."
- Base case: n=1 (3 people)



- P(n): "There is a survivor whenever 2n+1 people stand in a yard at distinct mutual distances and each person throws a snowball at his nearest neighbor."
- Inductive step: Assume P(k) for k ≥ 1 (that's the inductive hypothesis). To prove: P(k+1).



- P(n): "There is a survivor whenever 2n+1 people stand in a yard at distinct mutual distances and each person throws a snowball at his nearest neighbor."
- Inductive step: Assume P(k) for k ≥ 1 (that's the inductive hypothesis). To prove: P(k+1).
- Call the two closest people A and B



- P(n): "There is a survivor whenever 2n+1 people stand in a yard at distinct mutual distances and each person throws a snowball at his nearest neighbor."
- Inductive step: Assume P(k) for k ≥ 1 (that's the inductive hypothesis). To prove: P(k+1).
- Call the two closest people A and B
- Case 1: Someone else throws at A or B



- P(n): "There is a survivor whenever 2n+1 people stand in a yard at distinct mutual distances and each person throws a snowball at his nearest neighbor."
- Inductive step: Assume P(k) for k ≥ 1 (that's the inductive hypothesis). To prove: P(k+1).
- Call the two closest people A and B
- Case 1: Someone else throws at A or B (pigeonhole)



- P(n): "There is a survivor whenever 2n+1 people stand in a yard at distinct mutual distances and each person throws a snowball at his nearest neighbor."
- Inductive step: Assume P(k) for k ≥ 1 (that's the inductive hypothesis). To prove: P(k+1).
- Call the two closest people A and B
- Case 1: Someone else throws at A or B (pigeonhole)
- Case 2: Nobody else throws at A or B



- P(n): "There is a survivor whenever 2n+1 people stand in a yard at distinct mutual distances and each person throws a snowball at his nearest neighbor."
- Inductive step: Assume P(k) for k ≥ 1 (that's the inductive hypothesis). To prove: P(k+1).
- Call the two closest people A and B
- Case 1: Someone else throws at A or B (pigeonhole)
- Case 2: Nobody else throws at A or B (IH)



• Prove that when  $n \ge 1, a_i \in \mathbb{R}, a_i > 0$ , if  $a_1 \times a_2 \times \ldots \times a_n = 1$ , then

$$(1+a_1)(1+a_2)...(1+a_n) \ge 2^n$$



• (5.2.3) Any amount of postage more than 7 cents can be paid for with a combination of 3 and 5 cent stamps.



• (5.2.3) Any amount of postage more than 7 cents can be paid for with a combination of 3 and 5 cent stamps. P(n) = 3k + 5q for integer k and q.



(5.2.3) Any amount of postage more than 7 cents can be paid for with a combination of 3 and 5 cent stamps.
P(n) = 3k + 5q for integer k and q.
Base Case 0: 8 = 5 + 3
Base Case 1: 9 = 3 + 3 + 3
Base Case 2: 10 = 5 + 5



(5.2.3) Any amount of postage more than 7 cents can be paid for with a combination of 3 and 5 cent stamps. P(n) = 3k + 5q for integer k and q.
Base Case 0: 8 = 5 + 3
Base Case 1: 9 = 3 + 3 + 3
Base Case 2: 10 = 5 + 5
Inductive Case: Allowed to assume n ≥ 10, and P(k) for 8 ≤ k ≤ n



(5.2.3) Any amount of postage more than 7 cents can be paid for with a combination of 3 and 5 cent stamps. P(n) = 3k + 5q for integer k and q.
Base Case 0: 8 = 5 + 3
Base Case 1: 9 = 3 + 3 + 3
Base Case 2: 10 = 5 + 5
Inductive Case: Allowed to assume n ≥ 10, and P(k) for 8 ≤ k ≤ n
1. n + 1 = n - 2 + 3



 (5.2.3) Any amount of postage more than 7 cents can be paid for with a combination of 3 and 5 cent stamps. P(n) = 3k + 5q for integer k and q. Base Case 0: 8 = 5 + 3Base Case 1: 9 = 3 + 3 + 3Base Case 2: 10 = 5 + 5Inductive Case: Allowed to assume  $n \ge 10$ , and P(k) for  $8 \le k \le n$ 1. n + 1 = n - 2 + 32.  $n > 10 \Rightarrow n - 2 > 8$ 



 (5.2.3) Any amount of postage more than 7 cents can be paid for with a combination of 3 and 5 cent stamps. P(n) = 3k + 5q for integer k and q. Base Case 0: 8 = 5 + 3Base Case 1: 9 = 3 + 3 + 3Base Case 2: 10 = 5 + 5Inductive Case: Allowed to assume  $n \ge 10$ , and P(k) for  $8 \leq k \leq n$ 1. n + 1 = n - 2 + 32.  $n > 10 \Rightarrow n - 2 > 8$ 3. Since  $n \ge n-2 \ge 8$ , P(n-2) is true



 (5.2.3) Any amount of postage more than 7 cents can be paid for with a combination of 3 and 5 cent stamps. P(n) = 3k + 5q for integer k and q. Base Case 0: 8 = 5 + 3Base Case 1: 9 = 3 + 3 + 3Base Case 2: 10 = 5 + 5Inductive Case: Allowed to assume  $n \ge 10$ , and P(k) for  $8 \leq k \leq n$ 1. n + 1 = n - 2 + 32.  $n > 10 \Rightarrow n - 2 > 8$ 3. Since  $n \ge n-2 \ge 8$ , P(n-2) is true 4. So, n + 1 = (n - 2) + 3 = 3i + 5j + 3 = 3(i + 1) + 5j

 (5.2.3) Any amount of postage more than 7 cents can be paid for with a combination of 3 and 5 cent stamps. P(n) = 3k + 5q for integer k and q. Base Case 0: 8 = 5 + 3Base Case 1: 9 = 3 + 3 + 3Base Case 2: 10 = 5 + 5Inductive Case: Allowed to assume  $n \ge 10$ , and P(k) for  $8 \leq k \leq n$ 1. n + 1 = n - 2 + 32.  $n > 10 \Rightarrow n - 2 > 8$ 3. Since  $n \ge n-2 \ge 8$ , P(n-2) is true 4. So, n + 1 = (n - 2) + 3 = 3i + 5j + 3 = 3(i + 1) + 5j5. So, n+1 cents can be paid with 3 and 5 cent stamps.

• Let *n* be a positive integer. Show that every  $2^n \times 2^n$  checkerboard with one square removed can be tiled using right triominoes (pieces shaped like the letter "L") that cover three squares of the board.



- Let *n* be a positive integer. Show that every  $2^n \times 2^n$  checkerboard with one square removed can be tiled using right triominoes (pieces shaped like the letter "L") that cover three squares of the board.
- (see proof in the book)



 Which amounts of money can be formed using just \$2 and \$5 bills?



• Prove: When n > 1, Assume we have three kinds of tiles: 1 by 2 tiles, 2 by 1 tiles and 2 by 2 tiles. Prove given a n by 2 board, there are

$$\frac{2^{n+1} + (-1)^n}{3}$$

ways to fill it using these three kinds of tiles.



• Every positive integer can be written as a sum of distinct powers of 2



• Every positive integer can be written as a sum of distinct powers of 2

•  $(n^2 - 1)$  is divisible by 8 whenever n is an odd positive integer



- Third homework **due at start of class**
- Modules 15,16 with associated readings



- Third homework **due at start of class**
- Modules 15,16 with associated readings

