

## Chapter 12 Exercise List

1. Let  $P$  be an expression of type Boolean. Suppose  $n$  dnof in  $P$ . Let

$$x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n, x_{n+1}, \dots$$

be an infinite sequence of variables that do not occur freely in  $P$ .

Define boolean expressions  $E.j$  inductively (recursively) by defining

$E.0$  to be  $P$ , and

$E(n+1)$  to be  $(\forall x_{n+1} | : E.n)$ .

(Examples:  $E.2$  could be  $(\forall x | : (\forall y | : P))$ ;

$E.3$  could be  $(\forall z | : (\forall x | : (\forall y | : P)))$ , etc.)

(a) Prove by Mathematical Induction that  $\vdash (\forall n : \mathbb{N} | : P \Rightarrow E.n)$ .

(b) Give a complete, careful, syntactic proof that  $\vdash P \Rightarrow E.143$ .

(You may assume that 143 is a constant of type  $\mathbb{N}$ .)

2. For sets  $S_i, i \in \mathbb{N}$ , define  $\bigcap_{i=0}^n S_i$  recursively by

$$\bigcap_{i=0}^0 S_i = S_0 \quad \text{and} \quad \bigcap_{i=0}^{n+1} S_i = \left( \bigcap_{i=0}^n S_i \right) \cap S_{n+1}.$$

Prove by Mathematical Induction that

$$\left( \forall n | : \bigcap_{i=0}^n (T_i \cap V) = \left( \bigcap_{i=0}^n T_i \right) \cap V \right).$$

3. This exercise is from Rosen, **Discrete Mathematics and Its Applications**. Its solution is nontrivial.

$$\text{Prove,} \quad \sum_{\emptyset \subset \{a_1, \dots, a_k\} \subseteq \{1, 2, \dots, n\}} \frac{1}{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_k} = n.$$

Take  $x, y, z$  to be fresh variables. For  $y \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\}$  and  $y \neq \emptyset$ , define

$$\text{frac}.y = \frac{1}{\left( \prod x \mid x \in y : x \right)}.$$

Use Mathematical Induction to prove

$$\vdash (\forall n \mid n \geq 1 : (+y \mid y \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\} \wedge y \neq \emptyset : \text{frac}.y) = n).$$

**Hint:** Look at how one proceeds from Case  $n = 2$  to Case  $n = 3$ . The nonempty subsets of  $\{1, 2, 3\}$  are  $\{1\}, \{2\}, \{1, 2\}$  which are the nonempty subsets of  $\{1, 2\}$ , as well as  $\{3\}$ , and  $\{1, 3\}, \{2, 3\}, \{1, 2, 3\}$  which are those subsets of  $\{1, 2, 3\}$  which are the union of nonempty subsets of  $\{1, 2\}$  with  $\{3\}$ . If we know  $\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} = 2$ , then

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{3} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{3} \\ &= 2 + \frac{1}{3} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} = 2 + 1 = 3. \end{aligned}$$

The central step in the general case uses this change of dummy Lemma,

$$\begin{aligned} \vdash (+y | y \subseteq \{1, \dots, n+1\} \wedge n+1 \in y \wedge y \neq \{n+1\} : \text{frac}.y) \\ = (+z | z \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\} \wedge z \neq \emptyset : \frac{1}{n+1} \text{frac}.z) . \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 8, Section 1.2.1 of Donald Knuth's *The Art of Programming, Volume 1* reads

(a) Prove the following theorem of Nicomachus (C.E. c.100) by induction:

$$1^3 = 1, 2^3 = 3 + 5, 3^3 = 7 + 9 + 11, 4^3 = 13 + 15 + 17 + 19, \text{ etc.}$$

(b) Use this result to prove the remarkable formula

$$1^3 + 2^3 + \dots + n^3 = (1 + 2 + \dots + n)^2 .$$

Recall from Homework 2,

$$\vdash (+k | 1 \leq k \leq n : 2k - 1) = n^2 .$$

The following exercises provide a proof of (b) based on Knuth's approach. As in the previous problem, a change of dummy result lies at the core of the proof part (c).

4. (a) Use Mathematical Induction to prove that provided  $k$  d.n.o.f. in  $P$ ,

$$\vdash (+k | 1 \leq k \leq n : P) = n \cdot P .$$

(b) Prove

$$\vdash (+j | 1 \leq j \leq n : j^3) = (+j | 1 \leq j \leq n : (+k | 1 \leq k \leq j : j^2 - j + (2k - 1))) .$$

(c) Prove

$$\vdash (n+1)^2 - (n+1) = 2 \cdot (+k | 1 \leq k \leq n : k)$$

and use Mathematical Induction to prove

$$\vdash (+j | 1 \leq j \leq n : (+k | 1 \leq k \leq j : j^2 - j + (2k - 1))) = (+k | 1 \leq k \leq (+j | 1 \leq j \leq n : j) : 2k - 1)$$

(d) Prove

$$\vdash (+j | 1 \leq j \leq n : j^3) = (+j | 1 \leq j \leq n : j)^2 .$$

There are additional exercises requiring Mathematical Induction on the Chapter 14 Exercise List.