

$$[P(1) \wedge \forall k \underline{P(k)} \rightarrow P(k+1)] \rightarrow \forall n P(n)$$

$$1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n$$

$$P(n) \left[\sum_{i=1}^n i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right]$$

Basis $P(1) \equiv 1 = \frac{1(1+1)}{2} = 1 \checkmark$

$$1 + 2 + \dots + n + n + 1$$

$$= \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \quad \text{by ind hypothesis}$$

$$\frac{n(n+1)}{2} + (n+1) = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + \frac{2(n+1)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2}$$

$P(n+1)$

by ind. $\forall n P(n)$

$$H_k = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{k}$$

"kth harmonic number"

$$\boxed{H_{2^n} \geq 1 + \frac{n}{2}} \quad P(n)$$

Base

$$H_{2^0} = 1 = 1 \geq 1 + \frac{0}{2}$$

$P(0)$ holds

Ind. Step

$$H_{2^{k+1}} = \underbrace{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^k}}_{H_{2^k}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2^{k+1}} + \frac{1}{2^{k+2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{2^{k+1}}}}_{\geq 2^k \cdot \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} = \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\geq 1 + \frac{k}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1 + \frac{k+1}{2}$$

So $P(k+1)$ holds if $P(k)$ does

\therefore by principle of induction $\forall n \geq 0, P(n)$

Every integer $n \geq 2$ is a product of primes

Base
 $P(2)$

$\overbrace{\hspace{10em}}^{P(n)}$

$2 = 2$, 2 is prime

Induction

$n \geq 2$

if n is prime, finished

if n is composite, say $n = a \cdot b$

$n > a, b$ into ≥ 2

want

a is product of primes $p_1 \cdot p_2 \cdot \dots \cdot p_k$

$b \cdot \dots \cdot \dots = q_1 \cdot \dots \cdot q_l$

then $n = p_1 \cdot \dots \cdot p_k \cdot q_1 \cdot \dots \cdot q_l$

Strong induction

$[P(1) \wedge (\forall k \leq n P(k)) \rightarrow P(n+1)] \rightarrow \forall n P(n)$

Game



players take any # > 0 of stones from one pile

last move wins.

$P(n)$: 2nd wins game starting with 2 piles of n .

Basis: $n=1$

Player 1 picks a stone
" 2 ... remaining 1 wins

Ind.

assume play 2 has winning strategy in any game starting with $< n$ stones per pile

if P1 takes all, P2 does some & wins
... .. P2 n , 2 by

Ind. wins