

Rekursive definitioner (Afsnit 5.3)

Eks: Fibonacci-tallene

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

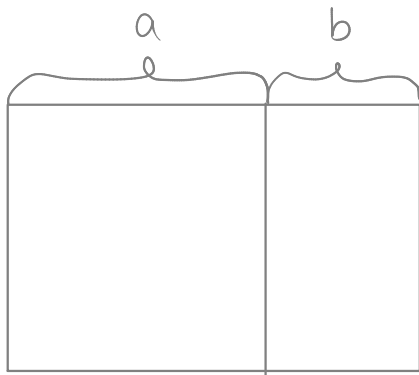
0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, 144, ...

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.

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

Induktionsskridt: $n \geq 5$

$$\begin{aligned} f_n &= f_{n-1} + f_{n-2} \\ &> \varphi^{n-3} + \varphi^{n-4}, \quad \text{iflg. ind. ant.} \\ &= \varphi^{n-4}(\varphi + 1) \\ &= \varphi^{n-4} \cdot \varphi^2, \quad \text{iflg. (*)} \\ &= \varphi^{n-2} \end{aligned}$$

□

Hvis vi lader $P(n)$ være udsagnet $f_n > \varphi^{n-2}$, så er beviset overfor til at bevise:

$P(3)$

$P(4)$

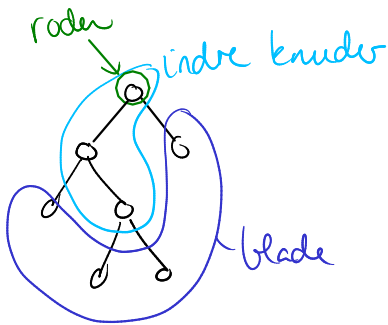
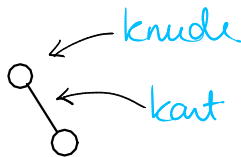
$P(3) \wedge P(4) \Rightarrow P(5)$

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

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

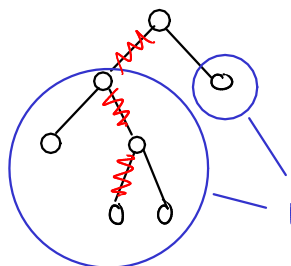
$\vdots$

Eks: Fulde binære træer



indre knuder har to børn hver
blade har ingen børn

højde: 3



højde: #kante 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 induktion

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

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

Øøtning 2:

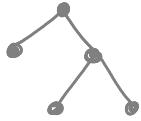
Før ethvert fuldt knørt træ T med $n(T)$ knuder og højde $h(T)$ gølder $n(T) \leq 2^{h(T)+1} - 1$

Eks:



$$n=3$$

$$h=1 \Rightarrow 2^{h+1} - 1 = 3$$



$$n=5$$

$$h=2 \Rightarrow 2^{h+1} - 1 = 7$$

Bevis: Ved struktural induktion

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

$$n(T) = 1$$

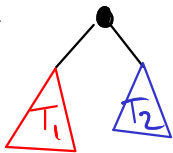
$$h(T) = 0 \Rightarrow 2^{h(T)+1} - 1 = 2 - 1 = 1$$

Ind. ant.:

$$n(T) \leq 2^{h(T)+1} - 1, \text{ for alle } T \in S_{n-1}$$

Ind. skridt:

$T:$



$$T \in S_n \Rightarrow T_1, T_2 \in S_{n-1}$$

Antag, at

$$h(T_1) \geq h(T_2) \quad (*)$$

(D.v.s. hvis det ene undertre er høgere end det andet, kalder vi det højestre undertre T_1)

Da gælder

$$h(T) = h(T_1) + 1 \quad (**)$$

$$\begin{aligned} n(T) &= n(T_1) + n(T_2) + 1 \\ &\leq 2^{h(T_1)+1} - 1 + 2^{h(T_2)+1} - 1 + 1, \text{ ifølge ind. ant.} \\ &= 2^{h(T_1)+1} + 2^{h(T_2)+1} - 1 \\ &\leq 2^{h(T_1)+1} + 2^{h(T_1)+1} - 1, \text{ ifølge (*)} \\ &= 2 \cdot 2^{h(T_1)+1} - 1 \\ &= 2 \cdot 2^{h(T)} - 1, \text{ ifølge (**)} \\ &= 2^{h(T)+1} - 1 \end{aligned}$$

