

1 Examples of proof by induction

1.1 The simplest case

Consider the following definition:

$$\left[f(n) \doteq n = 0 \begin{cases} 1 \\ 3 - f(n-1) \end{cases} \right]$$

The function has one variable [n] and that variable is suited to induction in its simplest form because [n] is compared to zero and, if non-zero, [f]^o is applied recursively to [n - 1].

[**Mac lemma A** : $n \in \mathbf{N} \rightarrow f(n) \in \mathbf{Z}$]

[**Mac proof of A:**

L01 : Definition ▷	$f(n) \equiv \text{if}(n = 0, 1, 3 - f(n - 1))$;
L02 : Block ▷	Begin	;
L03 : Hypothesis ▷	$n \in \mathbf{N}$;
L04 : Hypothesis ▷	$(n = 0) \in \mathbf{T}$;
L05 : IfT ▷ L4 ▷	$\text{if}(n = 0, 1, 3 - f(n - 1)) \equiv 1$;
L06 : Transitivity ▷ L1 ▷ L5 ▷	$f(n) \equiv 1$;
L07 : TypeNumeralInZ ▷	$1 \in \mathbf{Z}$;
L08 : Reverse' ▷ L6 ▷ L7 ▷	$f(n) \in \mathbf{Z}$;
L09 : Block ▷	End	;
L10 : Block ▷	Begin	;
L11 : Hypothesis ▷	$n \in \mathbf{N}$;
L12 : Hypothesis ▷	$(n = 0) \in \mathbf{F}$;
L13 : Hypothesis ▷	$f(n - 1) \in \mathbf{Z}$;
L14 : IfF ▷ L12 ▷	$\text{if}(n = 0, 1, 3 - f(n - 1)) \equiv 3 - f(n - 1)$;
L15 : Transitivity ▷ L1 ▷ L14 ▷	$f(n) \equiv 3 - f(n - 1)$;
L16 : TypeNumeralInZ ▷	$3 \in \mathbf{Z}$;
L17 : TypeZ-Z ▷ L16 ▷ L13 ▷	$3 - f(n - 1) \in \mathbf{Z}$;
L18 : Reverse' ▷ L15 ▷ L17 ▷	$f(n) \in \mathbf{Z}$;
L19 : Block ▷	End	;
L20 : Induction ▷ L08 ▷ L18 ▷	$n \in \mathbf{Z} \rightarrow f(n) \in \mathbf{Z}$]

In the proof above, note the following:

- It is very often convenient to list definitions at the beginning of the proof. In the present proof, there is one definition of interest, and that definition is stated in Line 1.
- Line 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 19 plus the conclusion of Line 8 and 18 can be written down almost automatically once it is decided to prove Line 20 by induction.

[A] rule A

- Line 5 and 6 form an “IfT Transitivity” ideom which simplifies the definition in the given context. Similarly, Line 14 and 15 form an IfF Transitivity ideom.

1.2 The fixed y case

Consider the following definition:

$$\left[f(x, y) \doteq x = 0 \begin{cases} y \\ f(x - 1, y) + 1 \end{cases} \right]$$

The function has two variables, $[x]$ and $[y]$. $[x]$ is suited to induction because $[x]$ is compared to zero and, if non-zero, $[f]$ is applied recursively to $[x - 1]$. $[y]$ is suited for fixation in an outer block because $[f]$ is applied recursively to an unmodified $[y]$.

[**Mac lemma B** : $y \in \mathbf{N} \rightarrow x \in \mathbf{N} \rightarrow f(x, y) \in \mathbf{N}$]

[**Mac proof of B:**

L01 : Definition ▷	$f(x, y) \equiv \text{if}(x = 0, y, f(x - 1, y) + 1)$;
L02 : Block ▷	Begin	;
L03 : Hypothesis ▷	$y \in \mathbf{N}$;
L04 : Block ▷	Begin	;
L05 : Hypothesis ▷	$x \in \mathbf{N}$;
L06 : Hypothesis ▷	$(x = 0) \in \mathbf{T}$;
L07 : IfT ▷ L6 ▷	$\text{if}(x = 0, y, f(x - 1, y) + 1) \equiv y$;
L08 : Transitivity ▷ L1 ▷ L7 ▷	$f(x, y) \equiv y$;
L09 : Reverse' ▷ L8 ▷ L3 ▷	$f(x, y) \in \mathbf{N}$;
L10 : Block ▷	End	;
L11 : Block ▷	Begin	;
L12 : Hypothesis ▷	$x \in \mathbf{N}$;
L13 : Hypothesis ▷	$(x = 0) \in \mathbf{F}$;
L14 : Hypothesis ▷	$f(x - 1, y) \in \mathbf{N}$;
L15 : IfF ▷ L13 ▷	$\text{if}(x = 0, y, f(x - 1, y) + 1) \equiv f(x - 1, y) + 1$;
L16 : Transitivity ▷ L1 ▷ L15 ▷	$f(x, y) \equiv f(x - 1, y) + 1$;
L17 : TypeNumeralInZ ▷	$1 \in \mathbf{N}$;
L18 : TypeN+N ▷ L14 ▷ L17 ▷	$f(x - 1, y) + 1 \in \mathbf{N}$;
L19 : Reverse' ▷ L16 ▷ L18 ▷	$f(x, y) \in \mathbf{N}$;
L20 : Block ▷	End	;
L21 : Induction ▷ L09 ▷ L19 ▷	$x \in \mathbf{N} \rightarrow f(x, y) \in \mathbf{N}$;
L22 : Block ▷	End]

[B] rule B

1.3 The variable y case

Consider the following definition:

$$\left[f(x, y) \doteq x = 0 \begin{cases} y \\ f(x - 1, y + 1) \end{cases} \right]$$

The function has two variables, $[x]$ and $[y]$. $[x]$ is suited to induction because $[x]$ is compared to zero and, if non-zero, $[f]^\circ$ is recursively applied to $[x - 1]$. $[y]$ is unsuited for fixation in an outer block $[y]$ changes during the computation of $[f(x, y)]$.

[**Mac lemma C** : $x \in \mathbf{N} \rightarrow \forall y \in \mathbf{N}: f(x, y) \in \mathbf{N}$]

[**Mac proof of C:**

L01 : Definition ▷	$f(x, y) \equiv \text{if}(x = 0, y, f(x - 1, y + 1))$;
L02 : SetN ▷	$\mathbf{N} \in \mathbf{Set}$;
L03 : Block ▷	Begin	;
L04 : Hypothesis ▷	$x \in \mathbf{N}$;
L05 : Hypothesis ▷	$(x = 0) \in \mathbf{T}$;
L06 : IfT ▷ L5 ▷	$\text{if}(x = 0, y, f(x - 1, y + 1)) \equiv y$;
L07 : Transitivity ▷ L1 ▷ L6 ▷	$f(x, y) \equiv y$;
L08 : Block ▷	Begin	;
L09 : Hypothesis ▷	$y \in \mathbf{N}$;
L10 : Reverse' ▷ L7 ▷ L9 ▷	$f(x, y) \in \mathbf{N}$;
L11 : Block ▷	End	;
L12 : Gen ▷ L2 ▷ L10 ▷	$\forall y \in \mathbf{N}: f(x, y) \in \mathbf{N}$;
L13 : Block ▷	End	;
L14 : Block ▷	Begin	;
L15 : Hypothesis ▷	$x \in \mathbf{N}$;
L16 : Hypothesis ▷	$(x = 0) \in \mathbf{F}$;
L17 : Hypothesis ▷	$\forall y \in \mathbf{N}: f(x - 1, y) \in \mathbf{N}$;
L18 : IfF ▷ L16 ▷	$\text{if}(x = 0, y, f(x - 1, y + 1)) \equiv f(x - 1, y + 1)$;
L19 : Transitivity ▷ L1 ▷ L18 ▷	$f(x, y) \equiv f(x - 1, y + 1)$;
L20 : Block ▷	Begin	;
L21 : Hypothesis ▷	$y \in \mathbf{N}$;
L22 : TypeNumeralInZ ▷	$1 \in \mathbf{N}$;
L23 : TypeN+N ▷ L21 ▷ L22 ▷	$y + 1 \in \mathbf{N}$;
L24 : ElimAll ▷ L2 ▷ L17 ▷ L23 ▷	$f(x - 1, y + 1) \in \mathbf{N}$;
L25 : Reverse' ▷ L19 ▷ L24 ▷	$f(x, y) \in \mathbf{N}$;
L26 : Block ▷	End	;
L27 : Gen ▷ L2 ▷ L25 ▷	$\forall y \in \mathbf{N}: f(x, y) \in \mathbf{N}$;
L28 : Block ▷	End	;
L29 : Induction ▷ L12 ▷ L27 ▷	$x \in \mathbf{N} \rightarrow \forall y \in \mathbf{N}: f(x, y) \in \mathbf{N}$]

[C] rule C