CS 220: Discrete Structures and their Applications

Recursive algorithms and induction
6.8 in zybooks
Induction and Recursion

Several of the inductive proofs we looked at lead to recursive algorithms:

- The triomino tiling problem
- Making postage using 3 and 5 cent stamps
- Generating all subsets of a set recursively

Induction is useful for designing and proving the correctness of recursive algorithms.
Consider the following recursive algorithm for reversing a string:

```python
reverse_string(s)
    if s is the empty string:
        return s
    let c be the first character in s
    remove c from s
    s' = reverse_string(s)
    return the string s' with c added to the end
```
String reversal

Proof of correctness of reverse_string

reverse_string(s)

    if s is the empty string:
        return s

    let c be the first character in s
    remove c from s
    s' = reverse_string(s)
    return the string s' with c added to the end

By induction on the length of the string

Base case: If s has length 0 the algorithm returns s which is its own reverse.
Proof of correctness of reverse_string

reverse_string(s)
    if s is the empty string:
        return s
    let c be the first character in s
    remove c from s
    s' = reverse_string(s)
    return the string s' with c added to the end

Inductive step: assume that reverse_string works correctly for strings of length k and show that for k+1

Let s be a string of length k + 1. s = c_1c_2...c_kc_{k+1}.

reverse_string makes a recursive call whose input is c_2...c_kc_{k+1}.

By the induction hypothesis it returns the inverse: c_{k+1}c_k...c_2

It then adds c_1 at the end, returning c_{k+1}c_k...c_2c_1, which is the reverse of s
def pow(x, n):
    #precondition: x and n are positive integers
    if (n == 0):
        return 1
    else :
        return x * pow(x, n-1)
}
def pow(x, n):
    # precondition: x and n are positive integers
    if (n == 0):
        return 1
    else:
        return x * pow(x, n-1)

Claim: the algorithm correctly computes $x^n$.

Proof: By induction on n

Basis step: $n = 0$: it correctly returns 1

Inductive step: assume that for $n$ the algorithm correctly returns $x^n$.

Then for $n+1$ it returns $x \cdot x^n = x^{n+1}$. 
In PA2 you are implementing an iterative exponentiation algorithm, based on the following recursive definition:

```python
def pow(x, n):
    # precondition: x and n are positive integers
    if n == 0:
        return 1
    else if not (n/2 == n//2):
        return x * pow(x**2, n//2)
    else:
        return pow(x**2, n//2)
```

Does our induction technique discussed so far work (linear induction) for this algorithm? Why (not)?
def powerset(s):
    if len(s) == 0:
        return {frozenset()}
    else:
        element = s.pop()
        pwrset = powerset(s)
        return pwrset.union({x.union({element}) for x in pwrset})