# 那些年的数学归纳法

张子谦



## 两个范例

## 数学儿

- 用数学归纳法证明用4分和5分就可以组成12分及以上的每种邮资:
- 其合理
- 自然数[
  - 0(或礻
  - 如果k
  - 自然
- 一般来ì

- 奠基: 3个4分硬币组成12分
- 假设: k分邮资可以由4分和5分硬币组成
- 归纳:
  - 如果k分邮资组合中含有4分硬币,用5分硬币替换;
  - 如果k分邮资组合中不含有4分硬币,???

### Well-o

Every r

• 所有的马都是白马

• 令p(n):任意n匹马都是同一种颜色

• 奠基: p(1)成立

• 假设: p(k)成立

- 归纳: (p(k)->p(k+1))
  - 将k+1匹马分为两群: 前k匹马同色(不失一般性,为白马),后k匹马同色,这两群马均同色,为白马
  - K+1匹马均为白色,同色
- 结论为真,证明结束





递归: 自己调用自己的过程

• 例题: 从一个很长的数列中,怎样找到最大的数?

问题: 为什么这个问题能够用递归的方法去做?

观察:

递归调用自身时,输入的参数相比前一次调用时使用的参数,在值上通常会有什么特点?

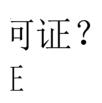
思考: 递归方法和数学归纳法有关联关系吗?

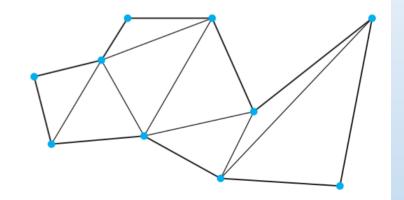


4.1-16 An alternate version of the Ear Lemma states that a triangulated polygon is either a triangle with three ears or has at least two ears. (This version does not specify that the ears are nonadjacent.) What happens if we try proving this by induction, using the same decomposition that we used in proving the Ear Lemma?

We must now recursively decompose the triangulated polygon into one or more smaller triangulated polygons. One way to do this would be to  $\Box$ remove an ear and the two edges adjacent to it. However, this approach has a problem: how do we know that such an ear exists? Therefore we choose a different decomposition.

If the triangulated polygon is larger than a triangle it has at least one diagonal. We split the triangulated polygon into two smaller triangulated polygons along some diagonal (see Figure 4.2). For each subproblem the diagonal becomes an edge in the smaller polygon. These triangulated polygons are smaller than the original one, so by our inductive hypothesis each is either a triangle with three ears or a larger polygon with two nonadjacent ears. We consider what happens to these ears when we rejoin the two polygons into the larger polygon by joining them along the diagonal. If a polygon is a triangle the new diagonal will eliminate two of the ears, leaving one ear in the triangle. If it is a larger polygon the diagonal can be incident to at most one of the two nonadjacent ears, because endpoints of the diagonal are adjacent in the subproblem. Thus there must be at least one remaining ear in this subproblem. At least one ear remaining in each subproblem after joining means that there must be at least two ears in the original triangulated polygon. They cannot be adjacent because they are separated by the endpoints of the diagonal. Thus by the principal of mathematical induction we have proved the Ear Lemma.





# Tec11

#### 6.3-3

Show that there are at most  $\lceil n/2^{h+1} \rceil$  nodes of height h in any n-element heap.

- 数学归纳:
  - h=0时,显然成立
  - 假设h=k成立,即k层上至多 $[n/2^{k+1}]$ 个节点
  - h=k+1时,k+1层上的节点数至多为k层的一半(k+1层所有节点均有孩子), 此时k+1层上的节点数至多为  $\left[ \left[ n/2^{k+1} \right] / 2 \right] = \left[ n/2^{k+2} \right]$
  - 由数学归纳,原命题成立

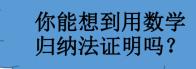
## Jale C11

- 若图G中任一顶点均为偶度点,则G中所有的边包含在若干边不相交的简单回路中。
  - · 证明:对G的边数m施归纳法。
    - 当m=1, G是环,结论成立。假设m≤k(k≥1)时结论成立。
    - 考虑m=k+1的情况:注意 $\delta_{G}\geq 2$ , G中必含简单回路,记为C,令 G'=G-E<sub>C</sub>,设G'中含s个连通分支,显然,每个连通分支内各点均为 偶数(包括0),且边数不大于k。则根据归纳假设,每个非平凡的连 通分支中所有边含于没有公共边的简单回路中,注意各连通分支以及C两两均无公共边,于是,结论成立。

# Liec12

**Theorem 8.3** Let G be a bipartite graph with partite sets U and W such that  $r = |U| \le |W|$ . Then G contains a matching of cardinality r if and only if G satisfies Hall's condition.

- 充分性
- 奠基: |U|=1,显然
- 假设: |U<sub>1</sub>| ≤ |W<sub>1</sub>| and 1 ≤ |U<sub>1</sub>| < k, 结论成立
- 归纳证明要点:



Let G be a

bipartite graph with partite sets U and W, where  $k = |U| \le |W|$ , such that Hall's condition is satisfied. We show that U can be matched to a subset of W.

- 从U任取一个u,从N(u)中任取一个w,构造H:G-{u,w}: H满足Hall条件吗?
  - 如果对U的任意子集S, |N(S)|>|S|,是成立的。否则,很难看出

## 

1. 第一数学归纳法

设P(n)是一个与正整数有关的命题,如果

- ①  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} n = n_0 (n_0 \in N)$  时, P(n) 成立;
- ② 假设 $n = k(k \ge n_0, k \in N)$ 成立,由此推得n = k + 1时, P(n)也成立;

那么根据①②可得到结论:对一切正整数  $n \ge n_0$ ,命题 P(n) 成立。

2. 第二数学归纳法(串值归纳法)

设P(n)是一个与正整数有关的命题,如果

- ①  $\stackrel{\cdot}{\exists} n = n_0 (n_0 \in N)$  时, P(n) 成立;
- ② 假设 $n \le k(k \ge n_0, k \in N)$ 成立,由此推得n = k + 1时, P(n)也成立;

那么根据①②可得到结论:对一切正整数  $n \ge n_0$ ,命题 P(n) 成立。

# 美美海海港岛青

3. 跳跃数学归纳法

设P(n)是一个与正整数有关的命题,如果

- ② 假设 $n = k(k \ge n_0, k \in N)$ 成立,由此推得n = k + l时, P(n)也成立;

那么根据①②可得到结论:对一切正整数  $n \ge 1$ ,命题 P(n) 成立。

4. 反向数学归纳法

设P(n)是一个与正整数有关的命题,如果

- ① P(n)对无限多个正整数 n 成立;
- ② 从命题 P(n) 成立可以推出命题 P(n-1) 也成立;

那么根据①②可得到结论:对一切正整数n,命题P(n)成立。

