Mathematical Induction Problems With

This thesis investigates the status of Mathematical Induction (MI) in an axiomatic system. It first reviews and analyses the status of MI in the works of Gotlob Frege and Richard Dedekind, the pioneers of logicism who, in providing foundations for arithmetic, attempted to reduce MI to what they considered logic to be. These analyses reveal that their accounts of MI have the same structure and produce the same result. This is true even though the two thinkers used different components as fundamental logical elements and went through different routes to eventually prove (on the basis of more fundamental logical axioms and rules of inference and definitions) what they considered MI to be. Based on these analyses, we infer a formulation, i.e., U-MI, that presents both Frege's and Dedekind's formulations of MI. We then evaluate the possible proof- and model-theoretic problems that such a formulation of MI faces. These problems, among others, include certain difficulties with U-MI as a representation of mathematical induction, the problem of impredicativity, and the unattainability of the infinitary nature of MI in a finitary logic. We then introduce and defend our own account of the status of MI in an axiomatic system, in which MI is axiomatizable/derivable in an infinitary many-sorted logic. The final part of the study investigates concerns with the metatheoretical use of MI -- in particular the circularity problem in such a use. Within this last part, we also explicate and elaborate on one of the advantages of our account of the status of MI in an axiomatic system in comparison to the rival accounts.

Mathematics is a fine art, like painting, sculpture, or music. This book teaches the art of solving challenging mathematics problems. Part I presents a general process for solving problems. Part II contains 35 difficult and challenging mathematics problems with complete solutions. The goal is to teach the reader how to proceed from an initial state of "panic and fear" to finding a beautiful and elegant solution to a problem.

In China, lots of excellent maths students takes an active part in various maths contests and the best six senior high school students will be selected to form the IMO National Team to compete in the International Mathematical Olympiad. In the past ten years, China's IMO Team has achieved outstanding results — they have won the first place almost every year.The author is one of the senior coaches of China's IMO National Team, he is the headmaster of Shanghai senior high school which is one of the best high schools of China. In the past decade, the students of this school have won the IMO gold medals almost every year.The author attempts to use some common characteristics of sequence and mathematical induction to fundamentally connect Math Olympiad problems to particular branches of mathematics. In doing so, the author hopes to reveal the beauty and joy involved with math exploration and at the same time, attempts to arouse readers' interest of learning math and invigorate their courage to challenge themselves with difficult problems.

Handbook of Mathematical Induction: Theory and Applications shows how to find and write proofs via mathematical induction. This comprehensive book covers the theory, the structure of the written proof, all standard exercises, and hundreds of application examples from nearly every area of mathematics.In the first part of the book, the author discuss Induction in Geometry discusses the application of the method of mathematical induction to the solution of geometric problems, some of which are quite intricate. The book contains 37 examples with detailed solutions and 40 for which only brief hints are provided. Most of the material requires only a background in high school algebra and plane geometry; chapter six assumes some knowledge of solid geometry, and the text occasionally employs formulas from trigonometry. Chapters are self-contained, so readers may omit those for which they are unprepared. To provide additional background, this volume incorporates the concise text, The Method of Mathematical Induction. This approach introduces this technique of mathematical proof via many examples from algebra, geometry, and trigonometry, and in greater detail than standard texts. A background in high school algebra will largely suffice; later problems require some knowledge of trigonometry. The combination of solved problems within the text and those left for readers to work on, with solutions provided at the end, makes this volume especially practical for independent study.

It has been shown how the common structure that defines a family of proofs can be expressed as a proof plan [5]. This common structure can be exploited in the search for particular proofs. A proof plan has two complementary components: a proof method and a proof tactic. By prescribing the structure of a proof at the level of primitive inferences, a tactic [11] provides the guarantee part of the proof. In contrast, a method provides a more declarative explanation of the proof by means of preconditions. Each method has associated effects. The execution of the effects simulates the application of the corresponding tactic. Theorem proving in the proof planning framework is a two-phase process: 1. Tactic construction is by a process of method composition: Given a goal, an applicable method is selected. The applicability of a method is determined by evaluating the method's preconditions. The method effects are then used to calculate subgoals. This process is applied recursively until no more subgoals remain. Because of the one-to-one correspondence between methods and tactics, the output from this process is a composite tactic tailored to the given goal. 2. Tactic execution generates a proof in the object-level logic. Note that no search is involved in the execution of the tactic. All the search is taken care of during the planning process. The real benefits of having separate planning and execution phases become appar ent when a proof attempt fails.

This abridged text of the most famous work ever written on the foundations of mathematics contains material that is most relevant to an introductory study of logic and the philosophy of mathematics.

The Nuts and Bolts of Proofs instructs students on the primary basic logic of mathematical proofs, showing how proofs of mathematical statements work. The text provides basic core techniques of how to read and write proofs through examples. The basic mechanics of proofs are provided for a methodical approach in gaining an understanding of the fundamentals to help students reach different results. A variety of fundamental proofs demonstrate the basic steps in the construction of a proof and numerous examples illustrate the method and detail necessary to prove various kinds of theorems. New chapter on proof by contradiction New updated proofs A full range of accessible proofs Symbols indicating level of difficulty help students understand whether a problem is based on calculus or linear algebra Basic terminology list with definitions at the beginning of the text

Every mathematician and student of mathematics needs a familiarity with mathematical induction. This volume provides advanced undergraduates and graduate students with an introduction and a thorough exposure to these proof techniques. 2017 edition.

Handbook of Mathematical Induction: Theory and Applications shows how to find and write proofs via mathematical induction. This comprehensive book covers the theory, the structure of the written proof, all standard exercises, and hundreds of application examples from nearly every area of mathematics. In the first part of the book, the author discusses different inductive techniques, including well-ordered sets, basic mathematical induction, strong induction, double induction, infinite descent, downward induction, and several variants. He then introduces ordinals and cardinals, transfinite induction, the axiom of choice, Zorn's lemma, empirical induction, and fallacies and induction. He also explains how to write inductive proofs. The next part contains more than 750 exercises that highlight the levels of difficulty of an inductive proof, the variety of inductive techniques available, and the scope of results provable by mathematical induction. Each self-contained chapter in this section includes the necessary definitions, theory, and notation and covers a range of theorems and problems, from fundamental to very specialized. The final part presents either solutions or hints to the exercises. Slightly longer than what is found in most texts, these solutions provide complete details for every step of the problem-solving process.

Note: This is the 3rd edition. If you need the 2nd edition for a course you are taking, it can be found as a "other format" on amazon, or by searching its isbn: 1534970746 This gentle introduction to discrete mathematics is written for first and second year math majors, especially those who intend to teach. The text began as a set of lecture notes for the discrete mathematics course at the University of Northern Colorado. This course serves both as an introduction to topics in discrete math and as the "introduction to proof" course for math majors. The course is usually taught with a large amount of student inquiry, and this text is written to help facilitate this. Four main topics are covered: counting, sequences, logic, and graph theory. Along the way proofs are introduced, including proofs by contradiction, proofs by induction, and combinatorial proofs. The book contains over 470 exercises, including 275 with solutions and over 100 with hints. There are also Investigate! activities throughout the text to support active, inquiry based learning. While there are many fine discrete math textbooks available, this text has the following advantages: It is written to be used in an inquiry rich course. It is written to be used in a course for future math teachers. It is open source, with low cost print editions and free electronic editions. This third edition brings improved exposition, a new section on trees, and a bunch of new and improved exercises. For a complete list of changes, and to view the free electronic version of the text, visit the book's website at discrete.openmathbooks.org

Volume II of a two-part series, this book features 74 problems from various branches of mathematics. Topics include points and lines, topology, convex polygons, theory of primes, and other subjects. Complete solutions.

This book is an introduction to the language and standard proof methods of mathematics. It is a bridge from the computational courses (such as calculus or differential equations) that students typically encounter in their first year of college to a more abstract outlook. It lays a foundation for more theoretical courses such as topology, analysis and abstract algebra. Although it may be more meaningful to the student who has had some calculus, there is really no prerequisite other than a measure of mathematical maturity.

In China, lots of excellent maths students takes an active part in various maths contests and the best six senior high school students will be selected to form the IMO National Team to compete in the International Mathematical Olympiad. In the past ten years, China's IMO Team has achieved outstanding results -- they have won the first place almost every year.The author is one of the senior coaches of China's IMO National Team, he is the headmaster of Shanghai senior high school which is one of the best high schools of China. In the past decade, the students of this school have won the IMO gold medals almost every year.The author attempts to use some common characteristics of sequence and mathematical induction to fundamentally connect Math Olympiad problems to particular branches of mathematics. In doing so, the author hopes to reveal the beauty and joy involved with math exploration and at the same time, attempts to arouse readers' interest of learning math and invigorate their courage to challenge themselves with difficult problems.

Journey into Discrete Mathematics is designed for use in a first course in mathematical abstraction for early-career undergraduate mathematics majors. The important ideas of discrete mathematics are included—logic, sets, proof writing, relations, counting, number theory, and graph theory—in a manner that promotes development of a mathematical mindset and prepares students for further study. While the treatment is designed to prepare the student reader for the mathematics major, the book remains attractive and appealing to students of computer science and other problem-solving disciplines. The exposition is exquisite and engaging and features detailed descriptions of the thought processes that one might follow to attack the problems of mathematics. The problems are appealing and vary widely in depth and difficulty. Careful design of the book helps the student reader learn to think like a mathematician through the exposition and the problems provided. Several of the core topics, including counting, number theory, and graph theory, are visited twice: once in an introductory manner and then again in a later chapter with more advanced concepts and with a deeper perspective. Owen D. Byer and Deirdre L. Smeltzer are both Professors of Mathematics at Eastern Mennonite University. Kenneth L. Wantz is Professor of Mathematics at Regent University. Collectively the authors have specialized expertise and research publications ranging widely over discrete mathematics and have over fifty semesters of combined experience in teaching this subject.

Volume I of a two-part series, this book features a broad spectrum of 100 challenging problems related to probability theory and combinatorial analysis. The problems, most of which can be solved with elementary mathematics, range from relatively simple to extremely difficult. Suitable for students, teachers, and any lover of mathematics. Complete solutions.

College students struggle with the switch from thinking of mathematics as a calculation based subject to a problem solving based subject. This book describes how the introduction to proofs course can be taught in a way that gently introduces students to this new way of thinking. This introduction utilizes recent research in neuroscience regarding how the brain learns best. Rather than jumping right into proofs, students are first taught how to change their mindset about learning, how to persevere through difficult problems, how to work successfully in a group, and how to reflect on their learning. With these tools in place, students then learn logic and problem solving as a further foundation.Next various proof techniques such as direct proofs, proof by contraposition, proof by contradiction, and mathematical induction are introduced. These proof techniques are introduced using the context of number theory. The last chapter uses Calculus as a way for students to apply the proof techniques they have learned.

Here the author of How to Solve It explains how to become a "good guesser." Marked by G. Polya's simple, energetic prose and use of clever examples from a wide range of human activities, this two-volume work explores techniques of guessing, inductive reasoning, and reasoning by analogy, and the role they play in the most rigorous of deductive disciplines.

This fundamental and straightforward text addresses a weakness observed among present-day students, namely a lack of familiarity with formal proof. Beginning with the idea of mathematical proof and the need for it, associated technical and logical skills are developed with care and then brought to bear on the core material of analysis in such a lucid presentation that the development reads naturally and in a straightforward progression. Retaining the core text, the second edition has additional worked examples which users have indicated a need for, in addition to more emphasis on how analysis can be used to tell the accuracy of the approximations to the quantities of interest which arise in analytical limits. Addresses a lack of familiarity with formal proof, a weakness observed among present-day mathematics students Examines the idea of mathematical proof, the need for it and the technical and logical skills required

A Spiral Workbook for Discrete Mathematics covers the standard topics in a sophomore-level course in discrete mathematics: logic, sets, proof techniques, basic number theory, functions,relations, and elementary combinatorics, with an emphasis on motivation. The text explains and claries the unwritten conventions in mathematics, and guides the students through a detailed discussion on how a proof is revised from its draft to a nal polished form. Hands-on exercises help students understand a concept soon after learning it. The text adopts a spiral approach: many topics are revisited multiple times, sometimes from a dierent perspective or at a higher level of complexity, in order to slowly develop the student's problem-solving and writing skills.

Have you ever faced a mathematical problem and had no idea how to approach it? Or perhaps you had an idea but got stuck halfway through? This book guides you in developing your creativity, as it takes you on a voyage of discovery into mathematics. Readers will not only learn strategies for solving problems and logical reasoning, but they will also learn about the importance of proofs and various proof techniques. Other topics covered include recursion, mathematical induction, graphs, counting, elementary number theory, and the pigeonhole, extremal and invariance principles. Designed to help students make the transition from secondary school to university level, this book provides readers with a refreshing look at mathematics and deep insights into universal principles that are valuable far beyond the scope of this book. Aimed especially at undergraduate and secondary school students as well as teachers, this book will appeal to anyone interested in mathematics. Only basic secondary school mathematics is required, including an understanding of numbers and elementary geometry, but no calculus. Including numerous exercises, with hints provided, this textbook is suitable for self-study and use alongside lecture courses.

Mathematical Reasoning: Writing and Proof is a text for the ?rst college mathematics course that introduces students to the processes of constructing and writing proofs and focuses on the formal development of mathematics. The primary goals of the text are to help students: Develop logical thinking skills and to develop the ability to think more abstractly in a proof oriented setting; develop the ability to construct and write mathematical proofs using standard methods of mathematical proof including direct proofs, proof by contradiction, mathematical induction, case analysis, and counterexamples; develop the ability to read and understand written mathematical proofs; develop talents for creative thinking and problem solving; improve their quality of communication in mathematics. This includes improving writing techniques, reading comprehension, and oral communication in mathematics; better understand the nature of mathematics and its language. Another important goal of this text is to provide students with material that will be needed for their further study of mathematics. Important features of the book include: Emphasis on writing in mathematics; instruction in the process of constructing proofs; emphasis on active learning.There are no changes in content between Version 2.0 and previous versions of the book. The only change is that the appendix with answers and hints for selected exercises now contains solutions and hints for more exercises.

Handbook of Mathematical Induction: Theory and Applications shows how to find and write proofs via mathematical induction. This comprehensive book covers the theory, the structure of the written proof, all standard exercises, and hundreds of application examples from nearly every area of mathematics. In the first part of the book, the author discusses different inductive techniques, including well-ordered sets, basic mathematical induction, strong induction, double induction, infinite descent, downward induction, and several variants. He then introduces ordinals and cardinals, transfinite induction, the axiom of choice, Zorn’s lemma, empirical induction, and fallacies and induction. He also explains how to write inductive proofs. The next part contains more than 750 exercises that highlight the levels of difficulty of an inductive proof, the variety of inductive techniques available, and the scope of results provable by mathematical induction. Each self-contained chapter in this section includes the necessary definitions, theory, and notation and covers a range of theorems and problems, from fundamental to very specialized. The final part presents either solutions or hints to the exercises. Slightly longer than what is found in most texts, these solutions provide complete details for every step of the problem-solving process.

This treatment covers the mechanics of writing proofs, the area and circumference of circles, and complex numbers and their application to real numbers. 1998 edition.

Helps students transition from problem solving to proving theorems, with a new chapter on number theory and over 150 new exercises.

According to the great mathematician Paul Erdös, God maintains perfect mathematical proofs in The Book. This book presents the authors candidates for such "perfect proofs," those which contain brilliant ideas, clever connections, and wonderful observations, bringing new insight and surprising perspectives to problems from number theory, geometry, analysis, combinatorics, and graph theory. As a result, this book will be fun reading for anyone with an interest in mathematics.

Mathematical Induction70+ worked out examples on global standards. They are long but easily understood.A worked example is worth thousand theories. You can use this book as encyclopaedia for this chapter. There is index in the beginning and from it you choose the problem that bothers you

This textbook offers an extensive list of completely solved problems in mathematical analysis. This first of three volumes covers sets, functions, limits, derivatives, integrals, sequences and series, to name a few. The series contains the material corresponding to the first three or four semesters of a course in Mathematical Analysis. Based on the author’s years of teaching experience, this work stands out by providing detailed solutions (often several pages long) to the problems. The basic premise of the book is that no topic should be left unexplained, and no question that could realistically arise while studying the solutions should remain unanswered. The style and format are straightforward and accessible. In addition, each chapter includes exercises for students to work on independently. Answers are provided to all problems, allowing students to check their work. Though chiefly intended for early undergraduate students of

Mathematics, Physics and Engineering, the book will also appeal to students from other areas with an interest in Mathematical Analysis, either as supplementary reading or for independent study.

This book focuses on combinatorial problems in mathematical competitions. It provides basic knowledge on how to solve combinatorial problems in mathematical competitions, and also introduces important solutions to combinatorial problems and some typical problems with often-used solutions. Some enlightening and novel examples and exercises are well chosen in this book.With this book, readers can explore, analyze and summarize the ideas and methods of solving combinatorial problems. Their mathematical culture and ability will be improved remarkably after reading this book.

Colin Howson offers a solution to one of the central, unsolved problems of Western philosophy, the problem of induction. In the mid-eighteenth century David Hume argued that successful prediction tells us nothing about the truth or probable truth of the predicting theory. Howson claims that Hume's argument is correct, and examines what follows about the relation between science and its empirical base.

This book serves as a very good resource and teaching material for anyone who wants to discover the beauty of Induction and its applications, from novice mathematicians to Olympiad-driven students and professors teaching undergraduate courses. The authors explore 10 different areas of mathematics, including topics that are not usually discussed in an Olympiad-oriented book on the subject. Induction is one of the most important techniques used in competitions and its applications permeate almost every area of mathematics.

Handbook of Mathematical InductionTheory and ApplicationsChapman & Hall/CRC

This comprehensive study guide covers the complete HSC Maths Extensio n 1 course and has been specifically created to maximise exam success. T his guide has been designed to meet all study needs, providing up-to-dat e information in an easy-to-use format. Excel HSC Maths Extensi on 1 includes: free HSC study cards for revision on th e go or at home comprehensive topic-by-topic summaries of the c ourse preliminary course topics covered in detail illu strated examples of each type of question self-testing question s to reinforce what you have just learned fully worked solution s for every problem chapter summaries for pre-exam revision icons and boxes to highlight key ideas and words four com plete trial HSC exam papers with worked solutions extra questio ns with answers

Imagine that you’ve finally found a parking space after a long and harrowing search, but are now encountering some difficulty in trying to enter this space. Wouldn’t it be great if you knew a formula that allowed you to enter the space without difficulty? Are you annoyed because your soda can doesn’t remain upright during a picnic? Would you like to know why a mirror swaps right and left, but not top and bottom? Are you looking for a mathematical speech to toast your mother-in-law’s 85th birthday? Or do you want to give your heart away mathematically? Dr. Norbert Herrmann provides amusing and entertaining solutions to these and many other problems that we encounter in everyday situations. “A book for teachers, students of mathematics, and anybody who likes unusual and amusing calculations.”

This excellent book, written by the established author David Acheson, makes mathematics accessible to everyone. Providing an entertaining and witty overview of the subject, the text includes several fascinating puzzles, and is accompanied by numerous illustrations and sketches by world famouscartoonists. This unusual book is one of the most readable explanations of mathematics available.

Susanna Epp's DISCRETE MATHEMATICS: AN INTRODUCTION TO MATHEMATICAL REASONING, provides the same clear introduction to discrete mathematics and mathematical reasoning as her highly acclaimed DISCRETE MATHEMATICS WITH APPLICATIONS, but in a compact form that focuses on core topics and omits certain applications usually taught in other courses. The book is appropriate for use in a discrete mathematics course that emphasizes essential topics or in a mathematics major or minor course that serves as a transition to abstract mathematical thinking. The ideas of discrete mathematics underlie and are essential to the science and technology of the computer age. This book offers a synergistic union of the major themes of discrete mathematics together with the reasoning that underlies mathematical thought. Renowned for her lucid, accessible prose, Epp explains complex, abstract concepts with clarity and precision, helping students develop the ability to think abstractly as they study each topic. In doing so, the book provides students with a strong foundation both for computer science and for other upper-level mathematics courses. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version.