Strong Induction (also called complete induction, our book calls this $2^{\text {nd }} P M I$ )
Fix $n_{0} \in \mathbb{Z}$.
If
BASE STEP: $\quad P\left(n_{0}\right)$ is true
INDUCTIVE STEP: for each $n \in \mathbb{Z}^{\geq n_{0}}: \underbrace{\left[P(j) \text { is true for } j \in\left\{n_{0}, 1+n_{0}, \ldots, n\right\}\right]}_{\text {inductive hypothesis }} \Rightarrow \underbrace{[P(n+1) \text { is true }]}_{\text {inductive conclusion }}$ then $P(n)$ is true for each $n \in \mathbb{Z}^{\geq n_{0}}$.

Ex. Theorem. Let $\left\{a_{n}\right\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$ be the recursively defined sequence of integers

$$
a_{0}=2 \quad, \quad a_{1}=4 \quad, \quad a_{2}=6
$$

and

$$
\begin{equation*}
a_{n}=5 a_{n-3} \quad \text { when } \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \text { and } n \geq 3 \tag{RD}
\end{equation*}
$$

Then $a_{n}$ is even for each $n \in \mathbb{Z} \geq 0 \stackrel{\text { i.e. }}{=}\{0,1,2,3,4, \ldots\} . \quad$ RD $=$ Recursive Def. $\uparrow$

- Symbolically:
$\square$
Thinking Land
Let's make a chart to help us understand better what is going on.

| $n$ | $a_{n}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 2 | (given) |
| 1 | 4 | (given) |
| 2 | 6 | (given) |
|  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |
| 4 |  |  |
| 5 |  |  |
| 6 |  |  |
| 7 |  |  |
| 8 |  | now the recursive definition kicks in |

o. For the Base Step, which n's do we need to check?
-. Since in the Base Step we verified the Thm. holds up to (and including) $n=$ $\qquad$ , where should we start the Induction Step? At $n=$ $\qquad$ -.

So the first line in your induction step should look something line:
For the inductive step, fix $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $n \geq \ldots$. Assume the inductive hypothesis, which is

We will show the inductive conclusion, which is

Strong Induction (also called complete induction, our book calls this $2^{\text {nd }}$ PMI)
Fix $n_{0} \in \mathbb{Z}$.
If
BASE STEP: $\quad P\left(n_{0}\right)$ is true
INDUCTIVE STEP: for each $n \in \mathbb{Z} \geq n_{0}: \underbrace{\left[P(j) \text { is true for } j \in\left\{n_{0}, 1+n_{0}, \ldots, n\right\}\right]}_{\text {inductive hypothesis }} \Rightarrow \underbrace{[P(n+1) \text { is true }]}_{\text {inductive conclusion }}$
then $P(n)$ is true for each $n \in \mathbb{Z} \geq n_{0}$.
Theorem. Each natural number $n$ has a factorization as

$$
n=2^{k} m
$$

for some $k$ is some nonnegative integer and some odd natural number $m$.

- Written symbolically:


## Thinking Land

Let's make a chart to help us understand better what is going on.

| $n$ | $n=2^{k} m$ where $k \in\{0,1,2,3,4,5, \ldots\}$ and $m \in\{1,3,5,7,9,11, \ldots\}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 | $1=$ |
| 2 | $2=$ |
| 3 | $3=$ |
| 4 | $4=$ |
| 5 | $5=$ |
| 6 | $6=$ |
| 7 | $7=$ |
| So if $n$ is $\quad, \quad$ then $n=\ldots$ so $k:=\ldots \in \mathbb{Z}^{\geq 0}$ and $m:=\ldots$ with $m$ an odd natural number. |  |
| 8 | $8=$ |
| 10 | $10=$ |
| 12 | $12=$ |

o. For the Base Step, which $n$ 's do we need to check?
o. Since in the Base Step we verified the Thm. holds up to (and including) $n=$ $\qquad$ , where should we start the Induction Step? At $n=$ $\qquad$ .

So the first line in your induction step should look something line:
For the inductive step, fix $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $n \geq$ $\qquad$ . Assume the inductive hypothesis, which is

We will show the inductive conclusion, which is

To show the (IC), we will need to consider 〈the only possible〉 two cases for $n$ : $\qquad$ and $\qquad$ .

