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We use the induction form for all computation on numbers.

For example, to decide whether a number is zero, we compute with  $\text{ind}(x; *, u, i. \_)$  where  $\_$  is any computation form that "aborts" like  $\text{ap}(0; 0)$ .

We can use  $\text{ind}$  to prove statements such as

1.  $\forall x. (Z(x) \vee \sim Z(x))$
2.  $\forall x, y. (E_q(x, y) \vee \sim E_q(x, y))$
3.  $\forall x (\sim Z(x) \Rightarrow \exists y. \text{Suc}(y, x))$

We can use induction to prove

4.  $\forall x, y. \exists z. \text{Add}(x, y, z)$
5.  $\forall x, y. \exists z. \text{Mult}(x, y, z)$

We will prove 4 below. You should try 1, 2, 3, 5 as exercises. Also try 6 below.

6. Define  $x < y$  iff  $\exists z. (x + z = y \wedge z \neq 0)$ . Show:
  - (a)  $x < \text{S}(x)$
  - (b)  $(x < y \wedge y < z) \Rightarrow x < z$
  - (c)  $\sim(x < x)$