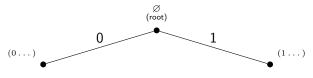
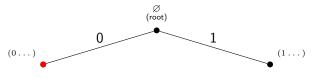
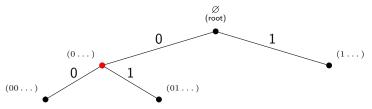
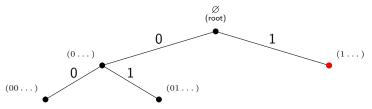
Tree diagrams: A decision tree consists of a "root", a number of "branches" leaving the root, and possible additional branches leaving the endpoints of other branches (usually drawn upside-down). We use a branch to represent each possible choice. We represent the possible outcomes by "leaves", the endpoints of branches not having other branches starting at them. (See §6.1)

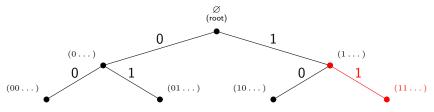
Ø (root)

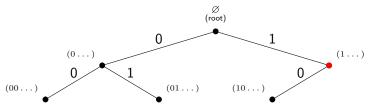


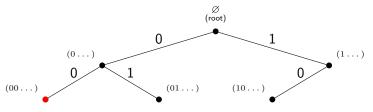


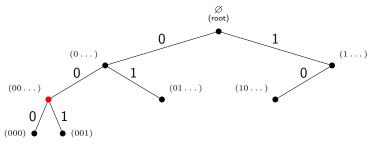


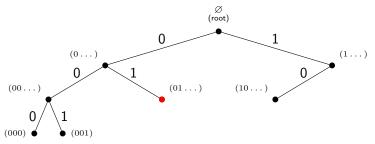


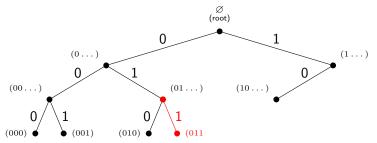


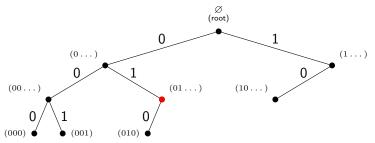


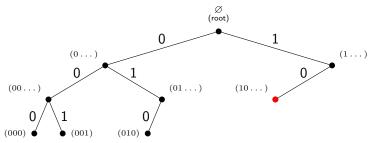


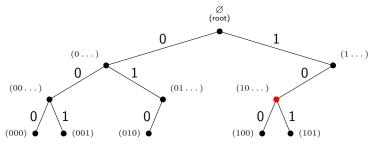


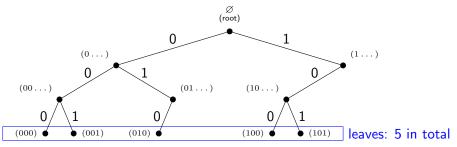


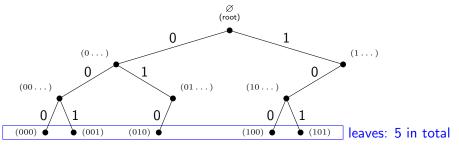




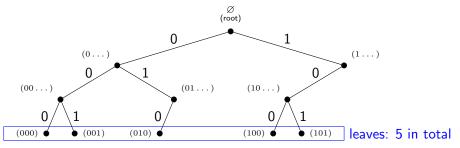








See also Examples 21-23 in section 6.1. Note: the book labels the nodes by the choice; we label the edges by the choice and the nodes by the outcomes.



See also Examples 21-23 in section 6.1. Note: the book labels the nodes by the choice; we label the edges by the choice and the nodes by the outcomes. You try: Exercise 29

Recall that a recursive definition for a sequence is an expression of a_n using the previous terms:

For example: $a_n = 3a_{n-1}$ -

$$\underbrace{a_n = 3a_{n-1} + a_{n-3} + 1}_{}$$

recurrence relation

 $\underbrace{a_0 = 1, \ a_1 = 15, \ a_2 = 0}_{\text{initial conditions}}$

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Example (Fibonacci's Rabbits)

Put two rabbits on an island. A pair of rabbits won't breed until they're 2 months old. Each mature pair of rabbits will produce a new pair of rabbits the following month. How many pairs of rabbits are there after n months? (assume balanced sexes)

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 $\begin{array}{rl} {\sf Number of pairs} \\ {\sf at month } n \end{array} =$

already around + from month n-1

The number of eligible parenting pairs

at month n(rabbits around since month n = 2)

since month n-2)

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+

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 $a_n = a_{n-1} +$

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Initial conditions: Start with 1 pair. Still have 1 pair in the 1st month. Then the 1 pair starts to breed.

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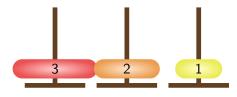
Initial conditions: Start with 1 pair. Still have 1 pair in the 1st month. Then the 1 pair starts to breed.

 $a_0 = 1, \qquad a_1 = 1$

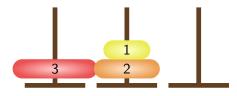




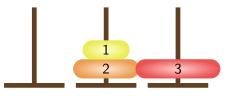
Moved disc from pole 1 to pole 3.



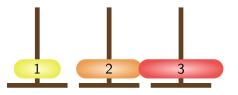
Moved disc from pole 1 to pole 2.



Moved disc from pole 3 to pole 2.



Moved disc from pole 1 to pole 3.



Moved disc from pole 2 to pole 1.



Moved disc from pole 2 to pole 3.



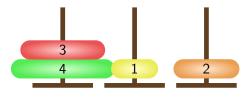
Moved disc from pole 1 to pole 3.







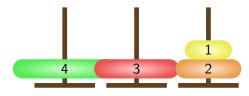
Moved disc from pole 1 to pole 2.



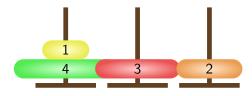
Moved disc from pole 1 to pole 3.



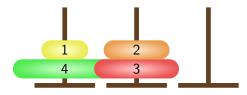
Moved disc from pole 2 to pole 3.



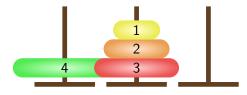
Moved disc from pole 1 to pole 2.



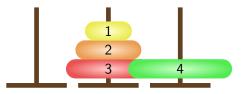
Moved disc from pole 3 to pole 1.



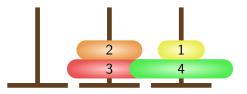
Moved disc from pole 3 to pole 2.



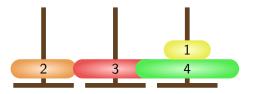
Moved disc from pole 1 to pole 2.



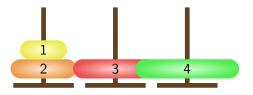
Moved disc from pole 1 to pole 3.



Moved disc from pole 2 to pole 3.



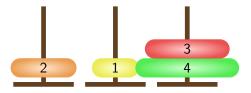
Moved disc from pole 2 to pole 1.



Moved disc from pole 3 to pole 1.



Moved disc from pole 2 to pole 3.



Moved disc from pole 1 to pole 2.



Moved disc from pole 1 to pole 3.



Moved disc from pole 2 to pole 3.





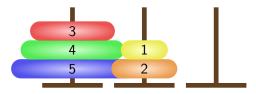




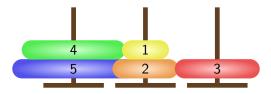
Moved disc from pole 1 to pole 3.



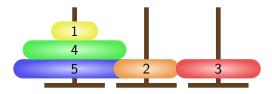
Moved disc from pole 1 to pole 2.



Moved disc from pole 3 to pole 2.



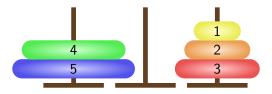
Moved disc from pole 1 to pole 3.



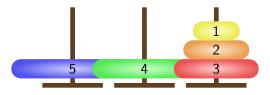
Moved disc from pole 2 to pole 1.



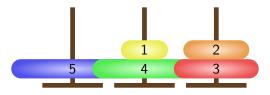
Moved disc from pole 2 to pole 3.



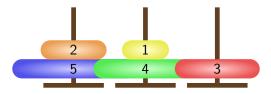
Moved disc from pole 1 to pole 3.



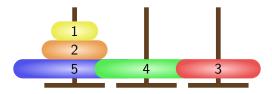
Moved disc from pole 1 to pole 2.



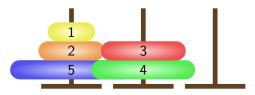
Moved disc from pole 3 to pole 2.



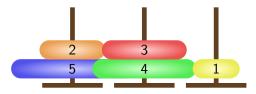
Moved disc from pole 3 to pole 1.



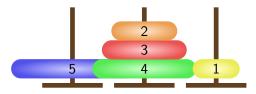
Moved disc from pole 2 to pole 1.



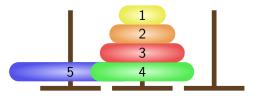
Moved disc from pole 3 to pole 2.



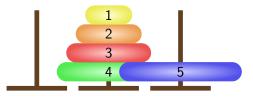
Moved disc from pole 1 to pole 3.



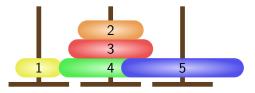
Moved disc from pole 1 to pole 2.



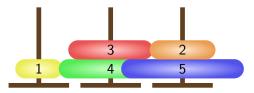
Moved disc from pole 3 to pole 2.



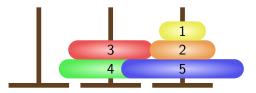
Moved disc from pole 1 to pole 3.



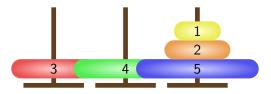
Moved disc from pole 2 to pole 1.



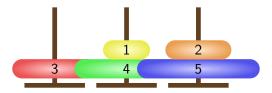
Moved disc from pole 2 to pole 3.



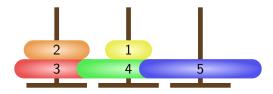
Moved disc from pole 1 to pole 3.



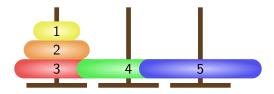
Moved disc from pole 2 to pole 1.



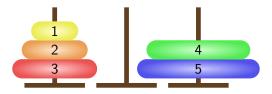
Moved disc from pole 3 to pole 2.



Moved disc from pole 3 to pole 1.



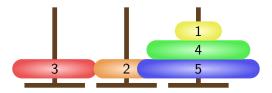
Moved disc from pole 2 to pole 1.



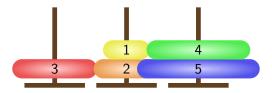
Moved disc from pole 2 to pole 3.



Moved disc from pole 1 to pole 3.



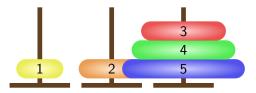
Moved disc from pole 1 to pole 2.



Moved disc from pole 3 to pole 2.



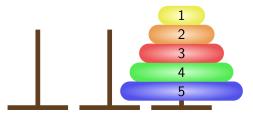
Moved disc from pole 1 to pole 3.



Moved disc from pole 2 to pole 1.



Moved disc from pole 2 to pole 3.



Moved disc from pole 1 to pole 3.





Solution: We solved these by first piling the all but one of the discs onto pole 2 (which takes the same number of moves are piling all but one onto pole 3); then we moved the biggest disc; then we moved the n - 1 discs on top.

Let H_n be the be the number of moves needed to solve the puzzle.



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Find a recurrence relation and give initial conditions for the number of bit strings of length n that do not have two consecutive 0s. How many such bit strings are there of length five?

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Examples:

$$\begin{array}{l} n=1: \ \{0,1\} \\ n=2: \ \{01,10,11\} \\ n=3: \ \{010,011,101,110,111\} \end{array}$$

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Strings that end in a 1: you can take any admissible n-1 string, add a 1 to the end, and get an admissible n string.

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 $\begin{array}{l} n=1: \ \{0,1\}\\ n=2: \ \{01,10,11\}\\ n=3: \ \{010,011,101,110,111\} = \{011,101,111\} \sqcup \ \{010,110\}\\ \textbf{Solution:} \ \text{For} \ n \geqslant 3, \ \text{break into cases, whether an admissible}\\ \text{string ends in a 1 or a 0.} \end{array}$

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 a_{n-1} of these

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 a_{n-1} of these

Strings that end in a 0: if an admissible string ends in a 0, then the second-to-last bit has to be a 1. So this falls into the first case, but for admissible strings of length n - 1.

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 a_{n-1} of these

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 $a_{n-1-1} = a_{n-2}$ of these

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Strings that end in a 1: you can take any admissible n-1 string, add a 1 to the end, and get an admissible n string.

 a_{n-1} of these

Strings that end in a 0: if an admissible string ends in a 0, then the second-to-last bit has to be a 1. So this falls into the first case, but for admissible strings of length n - 1.

$$a_{n-1-1} = a_{n-2}$$
 of these

Rec. rel.: $a_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n-2}$

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$$a_{n-1-1} = a_{n-2}$$
 of these

Rec. rel.: $a_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n-2}$, **Init. conds.:** $a_1 = 2$, $a_2 = 3$.

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You try: Exercise 30