Discrete Structures (2IT50) Feedback on Homework

Tom Verhoeff

September 2016

Here are some of the things that I encountered.

Readability of handwriting

- Major difficulties in reading text and or formulae
- Some words or symbols are not readable
 E.g.: R⁺ looks like R^T

Level of Rigor

- Does not look like a proof [0 points]
- Handwaving and storytelling [usually 0 points]
- Use of '...' [usually leads to a deduction in points]
- Natural deduction with flags and/or calculations [no deduction, but in the longer run, textual proofs are more efficient]

Preferred: Textual proof with formulae and/or calculations

Notation

• Abusing \Rightarrow for 'the next formula follows from the preceding'

Accompanying Natural Language Text

- Missing
- Misleading

Clearly distinguish

- Predicate whose validity follows immediately from a definition, theorem, or lemma ('According to Theorem Xyz, we have P.')
- Predicate whose validity is given in the problem statement ('Given is P.')
- Predicate whose validity is assumed (to prove an implication) ('We now assume *P*.')

- Predicate whose validity is to be proven (proof goal) ('To prove: P')
- Formula that is part of a calculation

Each free variable must be introduced ('Let $n \in V$ '), usually together with its type and relevant constraint on its values.

Calculation Format Use the vertical format, where lines alternate between

- a single formula (first and last), and
- a relationship $\binom{\text{val}}{=}, \models, =, \subseteq, \dots$ and a motivation between braces $(\{\dots\})$

Do not condense it. Every step needs a motivation.

Motivation for Deductive or Calculational Step

- Missing
- Incomplete
- Irrelevant

Inductive Proof Missing one or more of

- 1. Statement that proof is by induction, and on what one inducts: 'We prove by induction on n'; it should also be clear what one intends to prove.
- 2. Base and Step
- 3. (in Step) Introduction of induction variable and how it is constrained
- 4. (in Step) Statement of the Induction Hypothesis (involving the induction variable)
- 5. (in Step) Application of the Induction Hypothesis

All 5 items are required.

Miscellaneous

- In calculations, some parts of a formula do not change over many steps (consider splitting the formula; focus on what is essential; abstract from what is irrelevant).
- Reasoning in terms of 'low-level' definitions (rather, use relevant properties, lemmata, theorems).

Special case: Reasoning in terms of specific elements of a set. (rather, reason about the set as a whole; known as 'pointfree' reasoning). Note that relations and functions are also sets.