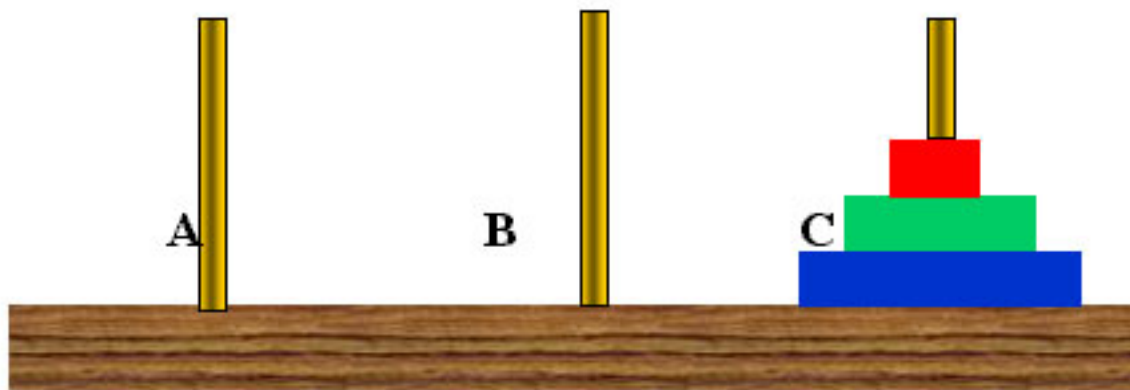
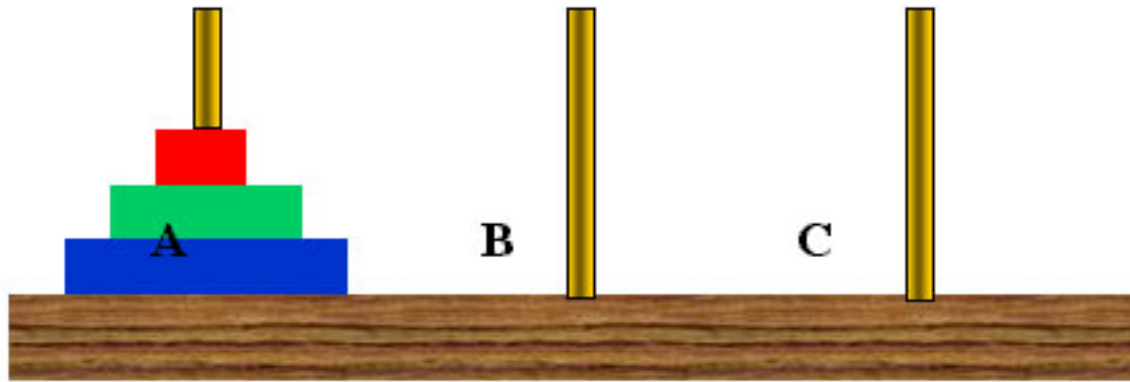


cse547

Chapter 1, problem 2

Chapter No 1, Problem No 2

- Question :
Find the shortest sequence of moves that transfers a tower of n disks from the left peg A to the right peg B, if direct moves between A and B are disallowed. (Each move must be to or from the middle peg. As usual, a larger disk must never appear above a smaller one.)



The objective is to transfer the entire tower from A to C(in the diagram), if direct moves between A and C are disallowed. This problem is a variant of Tower of Hanoi problem.

GENERALIZE :

Lets assume that the tower has “n” disks.

Let T_n be the minimum number of moves that will transfer “n” disks from one peg (i.e. A to another (i.e. C).

Clearly $T_0 = 0$, because no moves at all are needed to transfer a tower of $n = 0$ disks.

$T_1 = 2$ (Since the peg has to be transferred from A to B and then to C.)

Similarly ,

$$T_2 = 8$$

$$T_3 = 26$$

Winning Strategy :

(for $n = 3$)

1. Transfer top 2 disks from A to C
(requiring T_2 disk moves).
2. Move the largest disk from A to center
peg "B".
3. Move again the 2 disks from C back to
A(requiring T_2 disk moves).

4. Move the largest disk to peg “C”.

5. Again we now need to move 2 disks from A to C (requiring T_2 disk moves)

General Case :

1. Transfer top $(n-1)$ disks from A to C.
2. Move the largest from A to center peg B.
3. Transfer $(n-1)$ disks from C to A back.
4. Move the largest disk to C.
5. Transfer $(n-1)$ disks from A to C again.

Total number of moves =

$$T_{n-1} + 1 + T_{n-1} + 1 + T_{n-1} = 3 T_{n-1} + 2$$

Recurrence Relation :

$$T_0 = 0$$

$$T_n = 3 T_{n-1} + 2$$

Lets compute successively a few values to guess the closed formula.

$$T_0 = 0$$

$$T_1 = 3 \cdot 0 + 2 = 2$$

$$T_2 = 3 \cdot 2 + 2 = 8$$

$$T_3 = 3 \cdot 8 + 2 = 26$$

$$T_4 = 3 \cdot 26 + 2 = 80$$

Observation :

$$T_n = 3^n - 1$$

Now we have to prove that

Recurrence relation = Closed Formula

Lets apply Mathematical induction :

Recurrence :

$$T_0 = 0, T_n = 3 T_{n-1} + 2$$

Closed Formula :

$$T_n = 3^n - 1, n \geq 0$$

Basis case :

$$T_0 = 0$$

$$\text{C.F. : } T_0 = 3^0 - 1 = 1 - 1 = 0$$

Therefore, Recurrence = C.F for $n=0$

Let us assume that our closed formula is correct for values $\leq n - 1$.

So, now we need to prove : $T_n = 3^n - 1$

Applying the above relation in the recurrence relation, we get

$$\begin{aligned}T_n &= 3 T_{n-1} + 2 \\&= 3(3^{n-1} - 1) + 2 \\&= 3^n - 3 + 2 \\&= 3^n - 1\end{aligned}$$

Hence, the closed formula holds for n as well.

Answer

Therefore,

By Mathematical Induction we proved for
all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $T_n = 3^n - 1$