ackermann 0 n = n + 1 ackermann (m + 1) 0 = ackermann m 1 ackermann (m + 1) (n + 1) = ackermann m (ackermann (m + 1) n)

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ackermann (m + 1) n = iterate (ackermann m) (n + 1) 1

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Base case. We need to show

ackermann 0 n = n + 1 ackermann (m + 1) 0 = ackermann m 1ackermann (m + 1) (n + 1) = ackermann m (ackermann (m + 1) n) iterate f  $0 = \langle x \rangle x \rightarrow x$ iterate f (n + 1) =  $x \rightarrow$  f (iterate f n x) Theorem ackermann (m + 1) n = iterate (ackermann m) (n + 1) 1 Proof By induction on *n*. Base case. We need to show ackermann (m + 1) 0 = iterate (ackermann m) (0 + 1) 1.But this follows

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ackermann 0 n = n + 1 ackermann (m + 1) 0 = ackermann m 1 ackermann (m + 1) (n + 1) = ackermann m (ackermann (m + 1) n) iterate f 0 =  $x \rightarrow x$ iterate f (n + 1) =  $x \rightarrow f$  (iterate f n x) Theorem ackermann (m + 1) n = iterate (ackermann m) (n + 1) 1 Proof. Inductive step. We need to show

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ackermann 0 n = n + 1 ackermann (m + 1) 0 = ackermann m 1 ackermann (m + 1) (n + 1) = ackermann m (ackermann (m + 1) n)iterate f  $0 = \langle x \rangle x$ iterate f (n + 1) =  $x \rightarrow$  f (iterate f n x) Theorem ackermann (m + 1) n = iterate (ackermann m) (n + 1) 1 Proof. **Inductive step.** We need to show (\*): ackermann (m + 1) (n + 1) = iterate (ackermann m) (n + 2) 1. The induction hypothesis is ackermann (m + 1) n = iterate (ackermann m) (n + 1) 1. By definition we have ackermann (m + 1) (n + 1) = ackermann m (ackermann (m + 1) n). Now we use the inductive hypothesis, concluding: ackermann (m + 1) (n + 1) =ackermann m (iterate (ackermann m) (n + 1) 1). Then our claim (\*) follows  ackermann 0 n = n + 1ackermann (m + 1) 0 = ackermann m 1 ackermann (m + 1) (n + 1) = ackermann m (ackermann (m + 1) n) iterate f 0 =  $x \rightarrow x$ iterate f (n + 1) =  $x \rightarrow$  f (iterate f n x) Theorem ackermann (m + 1) n = iterate (ackermann m) (n + 1) 1 Proof. **Inductive step.** We need to show (\*): ackermann (m + 1) (n + 1) = iterate (ackermann m) (n + 2) 1. The induction hypothesis is ackermann (m + 1) n = iterate (ackermann m) (n + 1) 1. By definition we have ackermann (m + 1) (n + 1) = ackermann m (ackermann (m + 1) n). Now we use the inductive hypothesis, concluding: ackermann (m + 1) (n + 1) =ackermann m (iterate (ackermann m) (n + 1) 1). Then our claim (\*) follows from definitions by computation.