Consider the following Java code:

```
1
    boolean isSorted(int[] a) {
2
     return isSortedHelper(a, 0, a.length - 1);
3
    }
 4
    boolean isSortedHelper(int[] a, int from, int to) {
5
     if (from > to) {
6
       return true;
 7
     }
8
     else if(from == to) {
9
       return true:
10
     }
11
     else {
12
       return a[from] <= a[from + 1]</pre>
13
         && isSortedHelper(a, from + 1, to);
14
     }
15
    }
```

Prove, via mathematical induction, that the method **isSorted** method above correctly returns **true** if the array **a** is sorted in a non-descending order; and **false** otherwise.

Solution:

We first prove that the recursive helper method **isSortedHelper** (Line 4 – Line 15) is correct (i.e., is the subarray {a[from], a[from + 1],...,a[to]} sorted).

- 1. Base Cases
 - (a) [4 marks] Concept: In an empty array, there is no witness (i.e., adjacent numbers that are not sorted) ∴ result is true.
 - (b) [4 marks] Link to Code: Lines 5 7 (or just Line 6) of the above code does this.
 - (c) [4 marks] Concept: In an array of size 1, the only one element is automatically sorted.
 - (d) [4 marks] Link to Code: Lines 8 10 (or just Line 9) of the above code does this.
- 2. Inductive Cases
 - (a) [4 marks] Inductive Hypothesis (I.H.): The recursive call isSortedHelper(a, from + 1, to) returns true if a[from + 1], a[from + 2], ..., a[to] are sorted in a non-descending order; false otherwise.
 - (b) [4 marks] Concept: isSortedHelper(a, from, to) should return true if:
 - 1) $a[from] \leq a[from + 1];$ and
 - 2) the subarray $\{a[from + 1], \dots, a[to]\}$ is sorted.
 - (c) [4 marks] Link to I.H.: By I.H., condition 2) is satisfied.
 - (d) [4 marks] Link to Code: Line 12 in the above code does condition 1).
 ∴ Lines 12 Line 13 perform a correct combination.
- 3. Given that the recursive helper method **isSortedHelper** (Line 4 Line 4) is correct, we now argue that the method **isSorted** (Line 1 Line 3) is correct.
 - (a) [4 marks] Concept: isSorted(a) is correct by invoking isSortedHelper(a, 0, a.length 1), examining the entire array.
 - (b) [4 marks] Link to Code: Line 2 of the above code does this.