In Strong Induction, the base case is not explicitly stated. Instead, the inductive step is used to establish the base case.

**Theorem:** For all integers $n \geq 1$, you can buy exactly $n$ chicken nuggets.

**Base Case:** $n = 1$. You can buy exactly one chicken nugget.

**Inductive Step:** Assume $P(k)$ is true for some $k \geq 1$, then $P(k+1)$ is true.

**Proof:** Use Induction.

**Base Case:** $n = 2$.

**Inductive Step:** If you can buy $n$ chicken nuggets, then you can buy $n+1$ chicken nuggets by buying one more nugget.

**Corollary:** For $n \geq 2$, there is a property $P(n)$ that is true if $n$ is of the form $n = 2^k$ for some $k \geq 0$.

**Puzzle:** Given a set of numbers, determine if the sequence can be achieved by starting with a certain number and performing a specific operation repeatedly.

**Invariant:** The number of equal pairs in the sequence remains constant throughout the process.