

Discrete Structures

* Lecture 6 *

* Follow GCD:-

→ If d is $\text{GCD}(a, b)$, then we want to write d in form of " $d = sa + tb$ " where $s, t \in \mathbb{Z}$

- Example: Find $\text{GCD}(776, 342)$

$$\rightarrow 776 = 2(342) + 92$$

$$342 = 3(92) + 66$$

$$92 = 1(66) + 26$$

$$66 = 2(26) + 14$$

$$26 = 1(14) + 12$$

$$14 = 1(12) + 2$$

$$12 = 6(2) + 0 \quad \text{GCD}$$

We want to Express that 2 in form of $d = sa + tb$

$$\rightarrow 2 = 14 - 1(12)$$

$$= 14 - 1(26 - 14)$$

$$= 2(14) - 26$$

$$= 2(66 - 2(26)) - 26$$

$$= 2(66) - 5(26)$$

$$= 2(66) - 5(92 - 66)$$

$$= 7(66) - 5(92)$$

$$= 7(342 - 3(92)) - 5(92)$$

$$= -26(92) + 7(342)$$

$$= -26(776 - 2(342)) + 7(342)$$

$$s = 59(342) - 26(776) \quad t$$

* Follow matrices:-

$$A^{-1}A = AA^{-1} = I$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\Delta A} |A^T|$$

- Example: $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$, prove that $AA^{-1} = I$

$$\rightarrow \Delta A = 1(3-2) - 2(9-2) + 1(3-1) = 1 - 14 + 2 = -11$$

$$A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, |A^T| = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -5 & 3 \\ -7 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \frac{1}{-11} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -5 & 3 \\ -7 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$, AA^{-1} = \frac{1}{-11} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -5 & 3 \\ -7 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{-11} \begin{bmatrix} -11 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -11 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I$$

* Boolean Matrix: Contains only zeros and ones.

- operations on Boolean Matrices:-

- 1) " \vee " \rightarrow join " \vee "
- 2) " \wedge " \rightarrow meet " \wedge "
- 3) " \odot " \rightarrow Boolean product.

Examples:- $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\rightarrow A^V B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\rightarrow A^{\wedge} B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\rightarrow A \odot B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

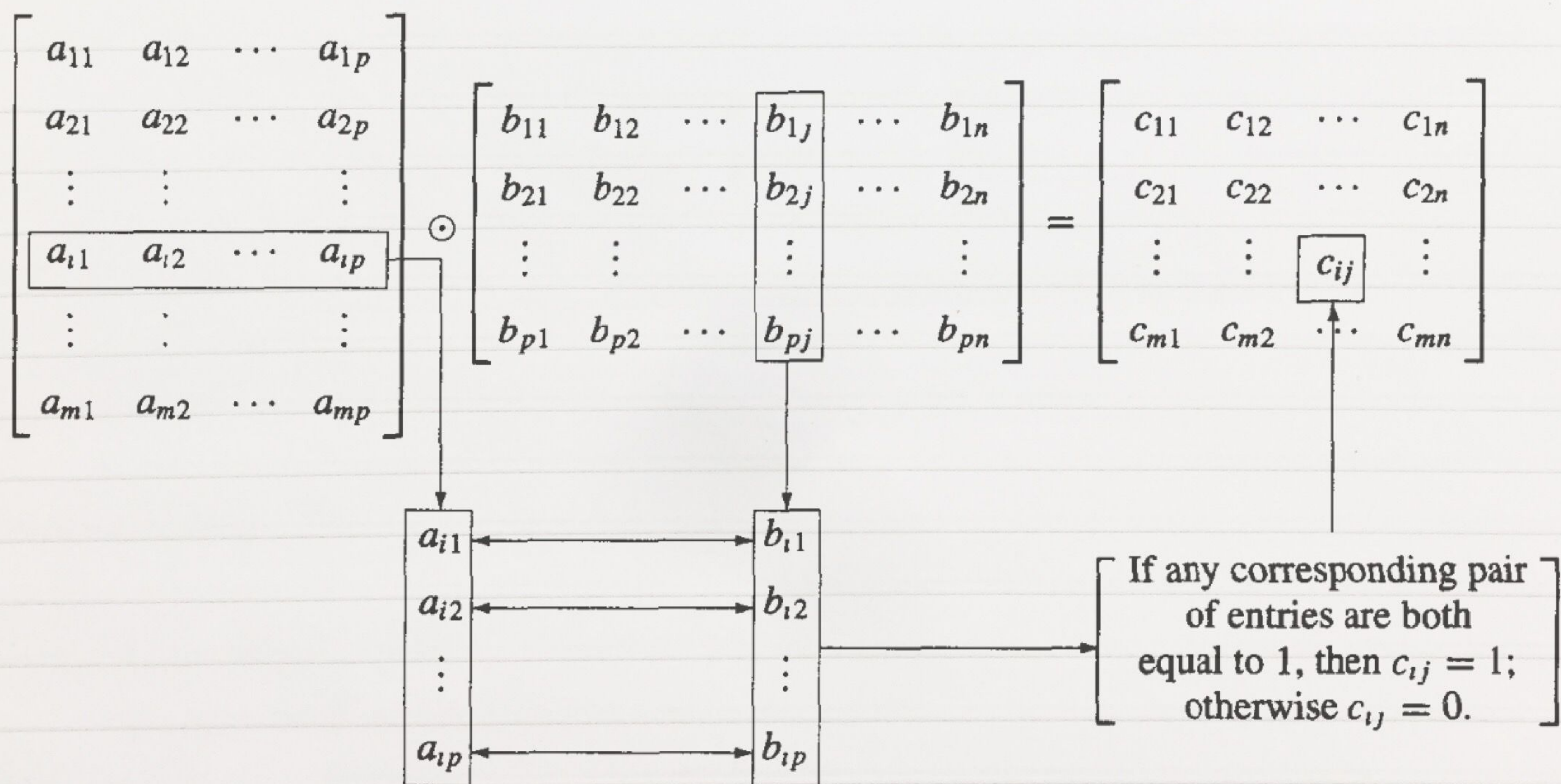


Figure 1.21