

* Reference: Discrete Mathematics with Application
by: Susanna S.EPP (4) th edition

* Topics:-

- 1) The logic
- 2) Set theory
- 3) Mathematical induction
- 4) Recursion
- 5) difference equations
- 6) Functions
- 7) Graph theory

* Degree → 75 final , 15 midterm , 10 Assignment

1) The logic

* Definition.

* Statement, is a declarative sentence that is either (true) or (false) but not both.

* Examples:

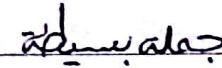
- Ahmed is happy (statement true)
- Grass is Green (statement true)
- the year is 266 days (statement false)
- he is smart (not statement) ليس هو ذكي
- $x+y>0$ (not statement) ليس هو ايجابي



* Statement truth-value 

True (T)
False (F)

- * Symbolic Representation: P, q, r
- * Types of statements:

1) Simple statement 

Ex: $P = \text{Cairo is the capital of Egypt}$

2) Compound statement <img alt="Arabic translation: جملة

* Examples:-

* $\sim p$ = Cairo isn't the Capital of Egypt
القاهرة ليست عاصمة مصر

* p = it is hot
 q = it is sunny

* translate the following statements to symbolic form

1) it is not hot $\rightarrow \sim p$

2) it is hot sunny $\rightarrow p \wedge q$

3) it is not hot but sunny $\rightarrow \sim p \wedge q$

but $\rightarrow (q) \text{ (اندليع)} \text{ (مترجع)}$

4) it is neither hot nor sunny $\rightarrow \sim p \wedge \sim q$

H.W
(1)

let h = Hany is healthy $\rightarrow h$

w = Hany is wealthy $\rightarrow w$

s = Hany is wise $\rightarrow s$

* translate the following Compound statements to symbolic form.

- 1) Hany is healthy and wealthy but not wise.
- 2) Hany is not wealthy, but he is healthy and wise.
- 3) Hany is neither healthy, wealthy nor wise.

1) $h \wedge w \wedge \sim s$

2) $\sim w \wedge h \wedge s$

3) $\sim h \wedge \sim w \wedge \sim s$



* Truth Table

1) - Negation

P	$\sim P$
T (True)	F
F (False)	T

الدواليات بحسب القيمة

1) - Negation

2) AND, OR

3) IF , if and only if

* تستخدم في كل وحدة

* استبدال (الحالة بالعكس)

2) AND

P	q	$P \wedge q$
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	F
F	F	F

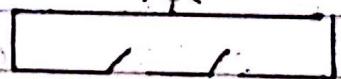
* معتمد على جملتين او أكثر

* عدد النتائج هو

{ # of simple statements }

{ 2 }
ex: $2^2 = 4$

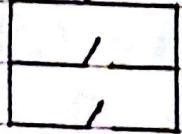
* يعتمد على التوصيل على التوازي (الدالة التهريجية)



3) OR

P	q	$P \vee q$
T	T	T
T	F	T
F	T	T
F	F	F

* يعتمد على التوصيل على التوازي (الدالة التهريجية)



4) if statement $P \rightarrow q$ لو أننا نعطي إذاً لنا (أفريقي)

P	q	$P \rightarrow q$
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	T
F	F	T

* الحالات الوحيدة (False)
كذلك الحالات الأولى، ونفي الثانية

5) Bi Condition

P	q	$P \leftrightarrow q$
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	F
F	F	T

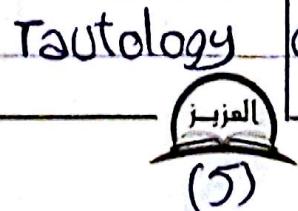
$$P \leftrightarrow q = P \rightarrow q \wedge q \rightarrow P$$

* تبادلية بين الحالتين *

* Tautology: - is a statement form, that is always (True), regardless of the truth values of the statement variables.

* Contradiction: - التناقض (False) نفس التعريف ولكن

P	$\sim P$	$P \vee \sim P$	$P \wedge \sim P$
T	F	T (T)	F (F)
F	T	T	F



(5)



Page:

Date:

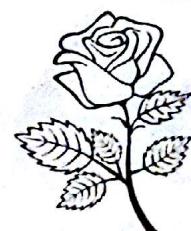
EX1) $\sim P \wedge q \vee r$

$S = 2^3$ جدول الحقيقة (truth table)

P	q	r	$\sim P$	$\sim P \wedge q$	$\sim P \wedge q \vee r$
T	T	T	F	F	T
T	T	F	F	F	F
T	F	T	F	F	F
T	F	F	F	F	F
F	T	T	T	T	T
F	T	F	T	T	T
F	F	T	T	F	T
F	F	F	T	F	F

EX2) $(P \rightarrow q) \wedge (\sim P \rightarrow r)$

P	q	r	$P \rightarrow q$	$\sim P$	$\sim P \rightarrow r$	$(P \rightarrow q) \wedge (\sim P \rightarrow r)$
T	T	T	T	F	T	T
T	T	F	T	F	T	T
T	F	T	F	F	T	F
T	F	F	F	F	T	F
F	T	T	T	T	T	T
F	T	F	T	T	F	F
F	F	T	T	T	T	T
F	F	F	T	T	F	F



* Logical Equivalence

النطاق المنهجي

- * two Compound statement, that have the same True/False Column

* $x = 3 \quad x + y = 5$

$2^7 = 128, \quad 3 + 2 = 5, \quad 5 * 2 = 10$

* يعلم مقارنة بين جمع الجمل، وفي المساواة متقارن.
اذ بنت جمع الجمل متساوية.

EX1) Show that $(P \wedge q) \equiv (q \wedge P)$ are logical Equivalence

P	q	$P \wedge q$	$q \wedge P$
T	T	T	T
T	F	F	F
F	T	F	F
F	F	F	F

$P \wedge q \equiv q \wedge P$

متساوين كل العمل

* (قارن بـ مطل الجمل) العمودين



EX2) Show that $(P \vee q \rightarrow r) \equiv (P \rightarrow r) \wedge (q \rightarrow r)$
are Logical Equivalent

P	q	r	$P \vee q$	$P \vee q \rightarrow r$	$P \rightarrow r$	$q \rightarrow r$	$(P \rightarrow r)$ $\wedge (q \rightarrow r)$
T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T ✓
T	T	F	T	F	F	F	F ✓
T	F	T	T	T	T	T	T ✓
T	F	F	T	F	F	T	F ✓
F	T	T	T	T	T	T	T ✓
F	T	F	T	F	T	F	F ✓
F	F	T	F	T	T	T	T ✓
F	F	F	F	T	T	T	T ✓

* always have the same truth values
so the two statements are logically Equivalent.
 $\therefore (P \vee q \rightarrow r) \equiv (P \rightarrow r) \wedge (q \rightarrow r)$

EX3)

* $P \equiv \sim(\sim P)$

$P = \text{not not } P$ (أي $\neg\neg P$)

$P = \text{I'm happy}$

$\sim P = \text{I'm not happy}$

$\sim(\sim P) = \text{I'm happy}$

(it's not true, that I'm not happy)

$$P \equiv \sim(\sim P)$$

P	$\sim P$	$\sim(\sim P)$
T	F	T
F	T	F



EX4) 1) $\sim(P \wedge q) \equiv \sim P \vee \sim q$ (DeMorgan)
 2) $\sim(P \wedge q) \neq \sim P \wedge \sim q$

P	q	$P \wedge q$	$\sim(P \wedge q)$	$\sim P$	$\sim q$	$\sim P \vee \sim q$	$\sim P \wedge \sim q$	
T	T	T	F	F	F	F	F	✓
T	F	F	T	F	T	T	F	✓
F	T	F	T	T	F	T	F	✓
F	F	F	T	T	T	T	T	✓

يبقى نفس المعلقة والذاتية

1) always have the same truth values, So
the two statements are logically Equivalent
 $\sim(P \wedge q) \equiv \sim P \vee \sim q$

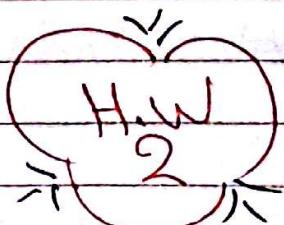
2) because the rows 2 and 3 have different
truth values then $\sim(P \wedge q) \neq \sim P \wedge \sim q$

Check

$$P \rightarrow q \equiv \sim P \rightarrow \sim q$$

$$P \rightarrow q \equiv q \rightarrow P$$

$$P \rightarrow q \equiv \sim P \rightarrow \sim P$$



Using truth table



Inverse, Converse, Contrapositive

(مُعَكَّس)

(مُعَكَّس)

(مُعَكَّس)

(if then)

also معناها

* Inverse: $P \rightarrow q$ Inverse $\sim P \rightarrow \sim q$

* Converse: $P \rightarrow q$ Converse $q \rightarrow P$

* Contrapositive: $P \rightarrow q$ Contrapositive $\sim q \rightarrow \sim P$
التي تأتي من نفس المقدمة

Ex1) If today is easter, then tomorrow is monday

* write down the inverse, converse, and contrapositive

* Inverse: ($\sim P \rightarrow \sim q$)

If today is not easter, then tomorrow isn't monday

* Converse: ($q \rightarrow P$)

If tomorrow is monday, then today is easter

* Contrapositive: ($\sim P \rightarrow \sim q$)

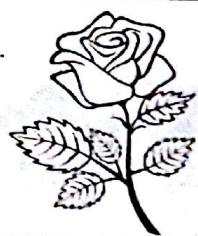
If tomorrow isn't monday, then today isn't easter

* write Inverse, Converse and Contrapositive

For:

1) if john can swim across the lake,
then john can swim to the island.

2) if today is Friday, then
($2+3=5$ and it is hot)



4) $\sim(P \rightarrow q) \equiv P \wedge \sim q$ (if then) اذا و ليس اذا

Ex) write the negation of the following

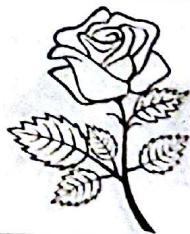
1) if Ali lives in Egypt, then he lives in Cairo.

Ali lives in Egypt, and then

he doesn't live in Cairo.

2) if my Car is in the repair shop, then I can't
get to class.

my Car is in the repair shop, and I can get to
class.

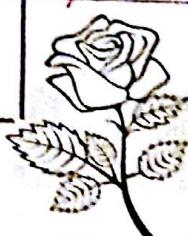


Logical Equivalence

قواعد المساواة
اللذلك

Law

1) Commutative Law	$P \wedge q \equiv q \wedge P$	$P \vee q \equiv q \vee P$	2 (مترادف)
2) ASSOCIATIVE law	$(P \wedge q) \wedge r \equiv P \wedge (q \wedge r)$	$(P \vee q) \vee r \equiv P \vee (q \vee r)$	3 (عامل واحد)
3) Distributive law	$P \wedge (q \vee r) \equiv (P \wedge q) \vee (P \wedge r)$	$P \vee (q \wedge r) \equiv (P \vee q) \wedge (P \vee r)$	3 (عامل)
4) Identity law	$P \wedge t \equiv P$ <small>(t = (all true))</small>	$P \vee c \equiv P$ <small>(c = (all false))</small>	$t \leftarrow c \rightarrow (P)$
5) Negation law	$P \vee \neg P \equiv t$ <small>النفي</small>	$P \wedge \neg P \equiv c$	$(I) \sim \rightarrow t, c$
6) Double negation law	$\sim(\neg P) \equiv P$ <small>نفي النفي</small>		$(I) \sim \rightarrow (P)$
7) Idempotent law	$P \wedge P \equiv P$	$P \vee P \equiv P$	$(I) \rightarrow (P)$
8) Universal bound Law	$P \vee t \equiv t$	$P \wedge c \equiv c$	$t + t, c \rightarrow tc$
9) Demorgans Law	$\sim(P \wedge q) \equiv \neg P \vee \neg q$, $\sim(P \vee q) \equiv \neg P \wedge \neg q$		$2 + \sim$
10) Absorption Law	$P \vee (P \wedge q) \equiv P$	$P \wedge (P \vee q) \equiv P$	$2 \rightarrow 1 (P)$
11) Negation of t & c	$\sim t \equiv c$	$\sim c \equiv t$	t, c



* عند الحل ، ابده من الجزء اليسير والنتيجة باليمين
 وله استختنم (التي من قانون الخطوة الواحدة)
 ويتم كتابة تم القاعدة .

EX1) Verify the following logical equivalence.

$$\sim(\sim P \wedge q) \wedge (P \vee q) \equiv P$$

$$\sim(\sim P \wedge q) \wedge (P \vee q) \equiv (\sim(\sim P) \vee \sim q) \wedge (P \vee q) \text{ Demorgan Law}$$

$$= (P \vee \sim q) \wedge (P \vee q) \text{ double negation}$$

$$= P \vee (\sim q \wedge q) \text{ distributive law}$$

$$= P \vee (q \wedge \sim q) \text{ Commutative law}$$

$$= P \vee C \text{ Negation Law}$$

$$= P \text{ Identity Law}$$

$$\text{EX2)} \sim(P \vee \sim q) \vee (\sim P \wedge \sim q) \equiv \sim P$$

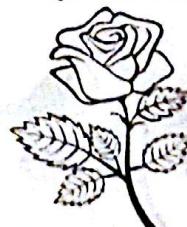
$$\sim(P \vee \sim q) \vee (\sim P \wedge \sim q) \equiv (\sim P \wedge \sim(\sim q)) \vee (\sim P \wedge \sim q) \text{ Demorgan}$$

$$= (\sim P \wedge q) \vee (\sim P \wedge \sim q) \text{ double negation Law}$$

$$= \sim P \wedge (q \vee \sim q) \text{ distributive Law}$$

$$= \sim P \wedge (t) \text{ Negation Law}$$

$$= \sim P \text{ Identity Law}$$



(2017/3/23) - (3) English

* Valid and Invalid Argument

- Premises } Stat1
- there for } Stat2
- Conclusion } Conclusion

Ex1) $P \rightarrow q$ } premises \rightarrow ماقيل
P } .. (there for) \rightarrow ما يقال
.. q } Conclusion \rightarrow ما بعد

- Check whether this Argument is valid
Simple statement.

P	q	$P \rightarrow q$	P	q
T	T	(T T)	T	T
T	F	F	T	F
F	T	T	F	T
F	F	T	F	F

(Premises) Conclusion

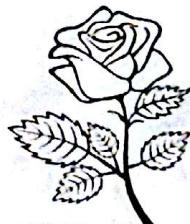
الخطوات
Truth table - (1)
(2) - حدد النتائج والمقدمة
(Critical rows) (3) -

وهي المقدمة التي تتحدى (T) المقدمة

ونقارنهم (النتائج)

* this is a valid Argument

since all the true Premises tends to
a true Conclusion.



EX2) Show that the following argument form
is valid.

$$P \vee (q \vee r)$$

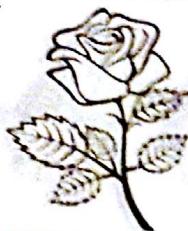
$$\neg r$$

$$\therefore P \vee q$$

(Premises) (Conclusion)

P	q	r	$q \vee r$	$P \vee (q \vee r)$	$\neg r$	$P \vee q$	
T	T	T	T	T	F	T	
T	T	F	T	T	T	T	
T	F	T	T	T	F	T	
T	F	F	F	T	T	T	
F	T	T	T	T	F	T	2,4,6 critical rows
F	T	F	T	T	T	T	
F	F	T	T	T	F	F	
F	F	F	F	F	T	F	

this is
a valid
argument



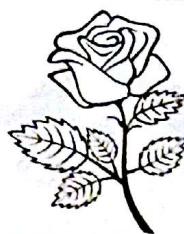
EX3) Show that the following argument form
is valid or invalid

$$\begin{array}{l} P \rightarrow q \vee \neg r \\ q \rightarrow P \wedge r \\ \therefore P \rightarrow r \end{array}$$

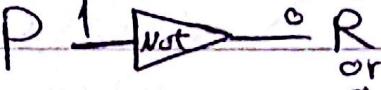
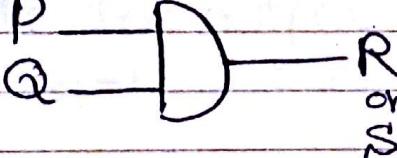
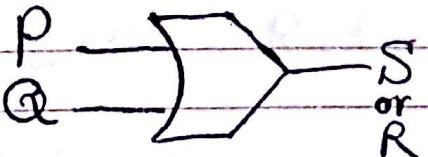
(premises) Con

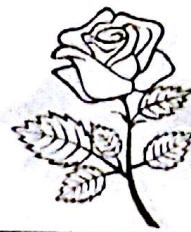
P	q	r	$\neg r$	$q \vee \neg r$	$P \rightarrow q \vee \neg r$	$P \wedge r$	$q \rightarrow P$	$P \rightarrow P$	$P \rightarrow r$
T	T	T	F	T	T	T	T	T	T
T	T	F	T	T	T	F	F	T	F
T	F	T	F	F	F	T	F	F	T
T	F	F	T	T	T	F	T	T	F
F	T	T	F	T	T	F	F	T	T
F	T	F	T	T	T	F	F	T	T
F	F	T	F	F	T	F	T	T	T
F	F	F	T	T	T	F	T	T	T
F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F

this is invalid argument, since in the fourth row, we have true premises, and false conclusion.



* Logical Circuits

type of gate	symbolic Representation	Action (input) \rightarrow (output)															
NOT	$P \xrightarrow{\text{Not}} R$ or 	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>P</td> <td>R</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	P	R	1	0	0	1									
P	R																
1	0																
0	1																
AND	$P, Q \xrightarrow{\text{AND}} R$ or 	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>P</td> <td>Q</td> <td>R</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table>	P	Q	R	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
P	Q	R															
1	1	1															
1	0	0															
0	1	0															
0	0	0															
OR	$P, Q \xrightarrow{\text{OR}} R$ or 	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>P</td> <td>Q</td> <td>R</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table>	P	Q	R	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
P	Q	R															
1	1	1															
1	0	1															
0	1	1															
0	0	0															



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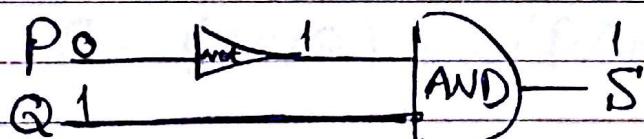
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نهاية = (نهاية) *

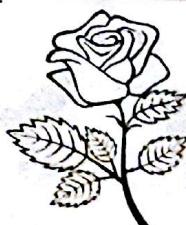
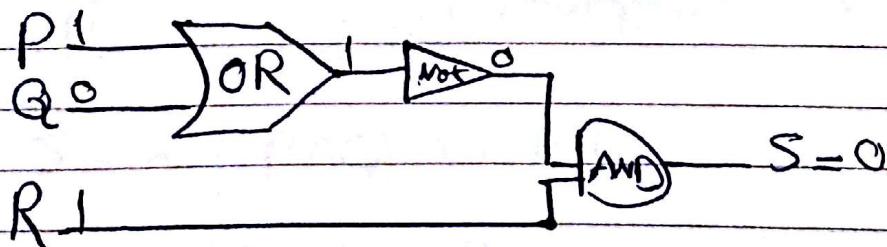
- 1) never Combine two input wires, without a gate
أي خطين (أو أكثر) لا يجوز توصيلهما معاً
- 2) a single input wire can be split partway,
and used as input for two separate gates.
السؤال الواحد يمكن تقسيمه إلى خطين متصلين ببعضهما البعض
- 3) an output wire can be used as input
لخط المخرج ، كمثال لوايد فاير (Cir)
- 4) no output of a gate can eventually feedback
into that gate
أي خط خارجي من جهاز يعود إلى نفس الجهاز

EX1) indicate the output for the following circuits.

1) $P=0 \quad Q=1 \quad S=?$



2) $P=1 \quad Q=0 \quad R=1 \quad S=?$

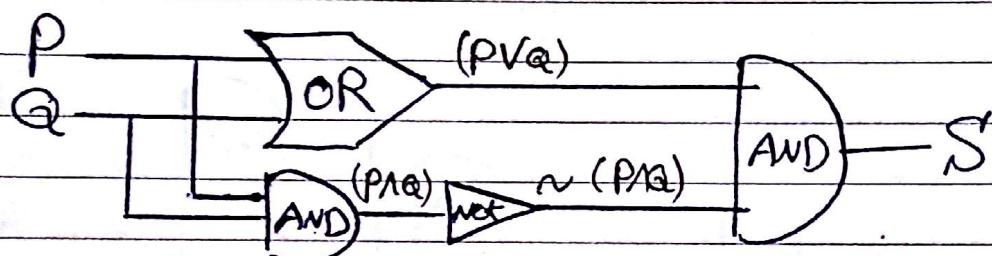


* the Boolean expression

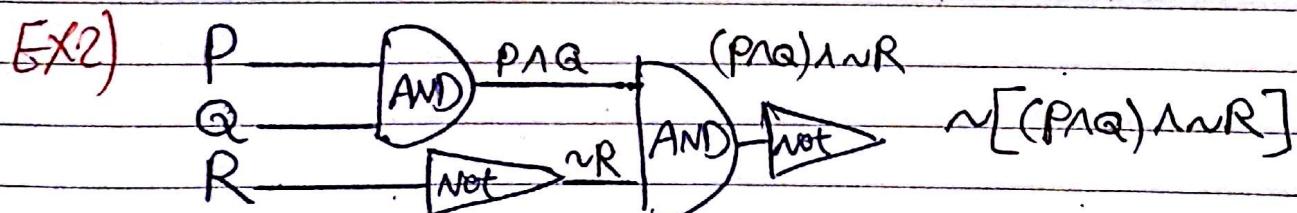
المفهوم
خارق للرسم

- any expression Composed of (Boolean variables) and (Connectives \sim , \wedge , \vee) is called Boolean expression.

EX1) write the Boolean expression corresponding to the above circuit.



$$S = (P \vee Q) \wedge \sim(P \wedge Q)$$



$$S = \sim[(P \wedge Q) \wedge \sim R]$$

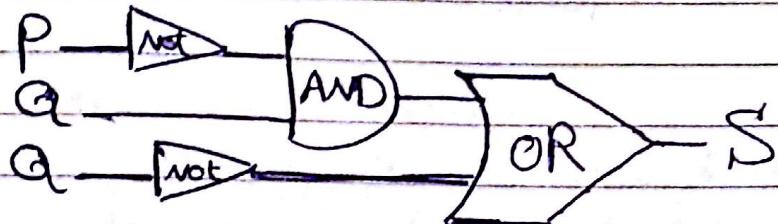
$$= \sim(P \wedge Q) \vee R$$

$$= \sim P \vee \sim Q \vee R$$

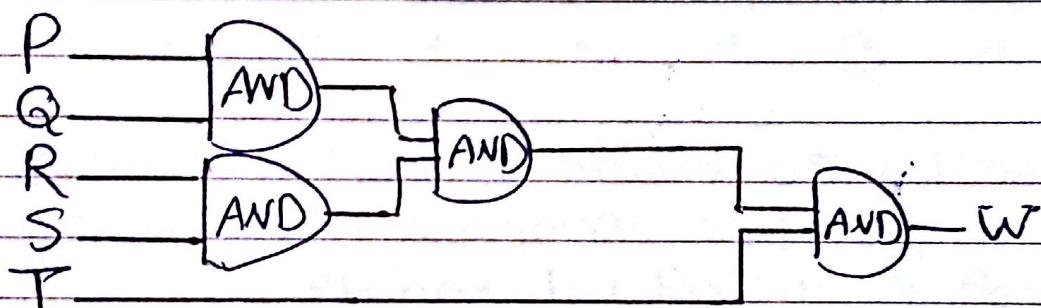


(unit 1 & 2)

* Construct Circuits for the following Boolean expressions $(\sim P \wedge Q) \vee \sim Q$



2) $((P \wedge Q) \wedge (R \wedge S)) \wedge T$



* Recursion

Sequence ex: (2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, ...)

Recurrence Relation

is an equation that recursively defines the sequence

$$\text{EX: } b_k = b_{k-1} + b_{k-2} \quad b_0=1, b_1=2$$

b_0	b_1	b_2	b_3	b_4	b_5	b_6	...
1	2	3	5	8	13	21	...

* Solving Recurrence Relation using Iteration
(Steps) * given a sequence a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots
defined by Recurrence Relation
& initial condition.

1) start from initial conditions & calculate successive terms of the sequence, until you see a pattern (recommended #4)

2) guess an explicit formula

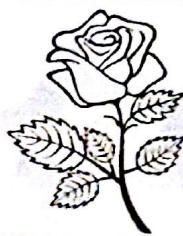
لتحدد هذه الترتيبات السابقة، فيما بعد

(and) (also) (قد)

(Arithmetic Sequence) (progression)

$a_k = a_{k-1} + d$ d is Constant (ثابت)

$(a_n = a_0 + d \cdot n)$ the general term, which depends on n



Arithmetic Sequence

Ex1) let a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots be the sequence defined recursively as follows

$$1) a_k = a_{k-1} + 2 \quad \forall k \geq 1$$

$$2) a_0 = 1$$

Use iteration method to guess an explicit formula for that sequence.

Solution

اللورى هو تكرار (Recurrence Relation)

= التكرار (Recurrence Relation)

Solution

$$a_k = a_{k-1} + 2 \quad \leftarrow \text{Arithmetic Sequence}$$

$$a_0 = 1$$

$$a_1 = a_0 + 2 = 1 + 2$$

$$a_2 = a_1 + 2 = 1 + 2 + 2$$

$$a_3 = a_2 + 2 = 1 + 2 + 2 + 2$$

$$a_4 = a_3 + 2 = 1 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 : a_4 = 1 + 2(4)$$

$$a_0 = 1$$

$$a_1 = 1 + 2(1)$$

$$a_2 = 1 + 2(2)$$

$$a_3 = 1 + 2(3)$$

$$a_4 = 1 + 2(4)$$

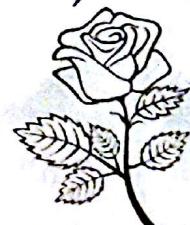
$$a_n = 1 + 2(n)$$

Solution of Recurrence Relation

(Explicit Formula)

النماذج (Pattern)

$$a_{1000} = 1 + 2(1000)$$



Geometric sequence

Ex2)

let $a_k = 5 a_{k-1}$, $k \geq 1$, $a_0 = 1$

Find & explicit form for that sequence.

Solution:

$$a_0 = 1$$

$$(1)(5)^0$$

$$a_1 = 5 a_0 = 5(1)$$

$$(1)(5)^1$$

$$a_2 = 5 a_1 = 5 * 5(1)$$

$$(1)(5)^2$$

$$a_3 = 5 a_2 = 5 * 5 * 5(1)$$

$$(1)(5)^3$$

$$a_4 = 5 a_3 = 5 * 5 * 5 * 5(1)$$

$$(1)(5)^4$$

$$a_n = (1)(5)^n = 5^n$$

Solution $\rightarrow a_n = 5^n$

Sum Geometric sequence

Ex3) Find explicit form for $m_k = 2 m_{k-1} + 1 \forall k \geq 2$

$$m_1 = 1$$

Solution:

$$m_1 = 1$$

$$m_2 = 2m_1 + 1 = 2(1) + 1 = 2 + 1$$

$$m_3 = 2m_2 + 1 = 2(2+1) + 1 = 2(2) + 2 + 1$$

$$m_4 = 2m_3 + 1 = 2(2(2) + 2 + 1) + 1$$

$$= 2(2)(2) + 2(2) + 2 + 1$$

$$= 2^3 + 2^2 + 2 + 1$$

$$= 1 + 2 + 2^2 + 2^3$$

مجموع المفتر للغير

$$(m_n = 1 + 2 + 2^2 + 2^3 + \dots + 2^{n-1})$$

وهي مجموع متوازي نسبية

sum geometric sequence



* قاعدة المجموع

* SUM of finit geometric sequence

$$S_n = r^{n+1} - 1$$

$$\frac{r^n - 1}{r - 1}$$

r = base الأساس *

* تعي اصلافه واحد $(n+1)$ على اس الحد الاخير.

$$m_4 = 1 + 2 + 2^2 + 2^3 = 15$$

* المطلب السابق

$$S_4 = \frac{2^{3+1} - 1}{2 - 1} = \frac{2^4 - 1}{1} = 16 - 1 = 15$$

* تطبيق القانون

* Geometric sequence

* هو عبارة عن متسلسلة وكل رقم داخل المتسلسلة هو ضعف رقم الراقي الذي قبله مثلاً ونحو ذلك.

* هو عبارة عن متسلسلة

وكل رقم داخل المتسلسلة هو ضعف رقم الراقي الذي قبله مثلاً ونحو ذلك.

sum
Geometric
sequence

$$S_n = \frac{r^{n+1} - 1}{r - 1}$$

* مجموع المتسلسلة الهندسية قاعدة

$$S_n = (r^n - 1) \div (r - 1)$$

(Geometric sequence)

* قاعدة تسليق

d is Constant ثابت

(fixed)

- ولكن لابد من اتباع الخطوات

- مثال للتتابعه (Ex2)

$$\Delta n = d \Delta k - 1$$

$$\Delta n = d_0 (d)^n$$



Ex4) Find explicit form for $e_k = 4e_{k-1} + 5$

$$\forall k \geq 1, e_0 = 2$$

Solution

$$e_0 = 2$$

$$e_1 = 4e_0 + 5 = 4(2) + 5$$

$$e_2 = 4e_0 + 5 = 4[4(2) + 5] + 5 \\ = 4(4)(2) + 4(5) + 5$$

$$e_3 = 4e_2 + 5 = 4[4(4)(2) + 4(5) + 5] + 5 \\ = 4(4)(4)(2) + 4(4)(5) + 4(5) + 5$$

$$e_4 = 4e_3 + 5 = 4[4(4)(4)(2) + 4(4)(5) + 4(5) + 5] + 5 \\ = 4(4)(4)(4)(2) + 4(4)(4)(5) + 4(4)(5) + 4(5) + 5 \\ = 4^4(2) + 5(4^3 + 4^2 + 4^1 + 1) \\ = 4^4(2) + 5(1 + 4 + 4^2 + 4^3)$$

$$= 2(4)^n + 5(1 + 4 + 4^2 + 4^3 + \dots + 4^{n-1})$$

$$= 2(4)^n + 5\left(\frac{4^{n-1} - 1}{4 - 1}\right)$$

$$= 2(4)^n + 5\left(\frac{4^n - 1}{3}\right)$$



Ex5) $b_k = \frac{b_{k-1}}{1+b_{k-1}}, k \geq 1, b_0 = 1$

- use iteration method to guess an explicit formula for that sequence.

Solution

$$b_0 = 1$$

$$b_1 = \frac{b_0}{1+b_0} = \frac{1}{1+1} = \frac{1}{2(1)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$b_2 = \frac{b_1}{1+b_1} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1+\frac{1}{2}} \times \frac{2}{2} = \frac{1}{2+1}$$

$$b_3 = \frac{b_2}{1+b_2} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2+1}\right)}{1+\left(\frac{1}{2+1}\right)} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{1+\frac{1}{3}} \times \frac{3}{3} = \frac{1}{3+1}$$

$$b_4 = \frac{b_3}{1+b_3} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{3+1}\right)}{1+\left(\frac{1}{3+1}\right)} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{1+\frac{1}{4}} \times \frac{4}{4} = \frac{1}{4+1}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{(n+1)}$$

$$S_k = S_{k-1} + 2k \quad \forall k \geq 1$$
$$S_0 = 3$$



* Second order linear Homogeneous Recurrence Relations with Constant Coefficients

Recurrence relation

Homogeneous

$$y_{n+2} = y_{n+1} + y_n$$



Non Homogeneous

$$y_{n+2} = y_{n+1} + y_n - 6$$

* is a recurrence relation of the form

($A \neq 0$ & $B \neq 0$) (أحد العددين مختلف عن الصفر)

$$\alpha_k = A \alpha_{k-1} + B \alpha_{k-2} \quad \forall k \geq \text{some fixed integer}$$

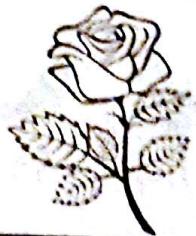
(number)

* where A & B are fixed real numbers
with $B \neq 0$ ← من الممكن أن يكون $B=0$ (غير ملائم)

* Constant: because A, B don't depend on k

* Second: because it contains the previous terms

$$\alpha_1 < \alpha_2$$



* Solution steps.

1) Find characteristic equation.

(Recurrence Relations) $a_n = A a_{n-1} + B a_{n-2}$ هذه الخطوة تقوم بتحويل صيغة المعادلة المترتبة إلى معادلة من الدرجة الثانية

$$A r^2 + B r + C = 0$$

حتى الحصول على قيم (2 roots) ثم تبديل العدد العام

2) Solve characteristic equation.

عند حل المعادلة من الدرجة الثانية، يمكن الحصول على (2 roots) مختلفتين أو متساويتين.

2 real different

roots r_1, r_2

$$a_n = C_1 (r_1)^n + C_2 (r_2)^n$$

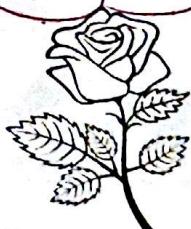
2 similar

roots

$$a_n = C_1 (r)^n + C_2 n (r)^n$$

$$a_n = (r)^n (C_1 + n C_2)$$

هذه صيغة العدد العام
في حالتي الجذور المتشابهة 1) المختلفة



Ex1) Solve the recurrence relation

$$\alpha_k = \alpha_{k-1} + 2\alpha_{k-2}, \quad k \geq 2$$

$$\alpha_0 = 1, \quad \alpha_1 = 8$$

Solution

١- تحويل العلاقة الى معادلة طرف واحد.

$$\alpha_k - \alpha_{k-1} - 2\alpha_{k-2} = 0 \quad \leftarrow \text{characteristic equation}$$

$$r^2 - r - 2 = 0 \quad \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{ثم التعامل مع المعادلة كربيعية} \\ \text{وليجاد قيمه (roots)} \end{array}$$

$$(r+1)(r-2) = 0$$

$$r+1=0 \Rightarrow r_1 = -1$$

$$r-2=0 \Rightarrow r_2 = 2$$

* ثم التحويل من قانون الحد العام

$$\alpha_n = C_1(r_1)^n + C_2(r_2)^n$$

$$\text{at } \alpha_0 = 1, \quad n=0$$

$$1 = C_1(-1)^0 + C_2(2)^0$$

$$1 = C_1 + C_2 \quad \text{eq}_1$$

$$\text{at } \alpha_1 = 8, \quad n=1$$

$$8 = C_1(-1)^1 + C_2(2)^1$$

$$8 = -C_1 + 2C_2 \quad \text{eq}_2$$

* ثم بحل المعادلتين

$$\begin{aligned} C_1 + C_2 &= 1 \\ -C_1 + 2C_2 &= 8 \end{aligned}$$

$$3C_2 = 9$$

يمكن هنا جمع المعادلتين مباشرة

$$C_2 = 3$$

ومن

$$C_1 = -2$$

وبالتقسيم المباشر إلى المعادلتين

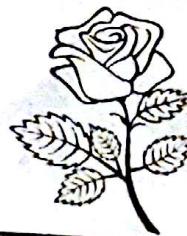
* ثم كتابة الحل في هيئة الحد العام

$$\Delta n = -2(-1)^n + 3(2)^n$$

وهي خطأ الحد العام ، يمكن التحويل على أي در ، فيما بعد ، مثل

$$\Delta 100 = -2(-1)^{100} + 3(2)^{100}$$

وهي



Ex2)

$$y_{n+2} = 5y_{n+1} - 6y_n, y_0 = 1, y_1 = 1$$

so Jsl

so Jsl

solution

$$y_{n+2} - 5y_{n+1} + 6y_n = 0$$

$$r^2 - 5r + 6 = 0$$

$$(r-3)(r-2) = 0$$

$$r-3=0 \rightarrow r_1=3$$

$$r-2=0 \rightarrow r_2=2$$

$$y_n = C_1(r_1)^n + C_2(r_2)^n$$

$$\text{at } y_0 = 1, n=0$$

$$1 = C_1(3)^0 + C_2(2)^0 \rightarrow \boxed{1 = C_1 + C_2} \text{ eq}_1$$

$$\text{at } y_1 = 1, n=1$$

$$1 = C_1(3)^1 + C_2(2)^1 \rightarrow \boxed{1 = 3C_1 + 2C_2} \text{ eq}_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_1 + C_2 &= 1 \\ 3C_1 + 2C_2 &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

(-2) جملہ



$$-2C_1 + 2C_2 = -2$$

$$3C_1 + 2C_2 = 1$$

والجمع

$$C_1 = -1$$

$$C_2 = 2$$

ثم التحويل إلى معادلة

$$y_n = -(3)^n + 2(2)^n$$

قانون الحد العام

$$y_0 = -(3)^0 + 2(2)^0 = -1 + 2 = 1$$

وذلك

$$y_1 = -(3)^1 + 2(2)^1 = -3 + 4 = 1$$

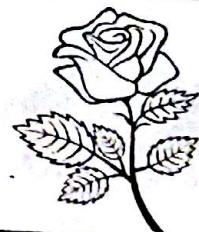
Ex3) Find an explicit formula for the sequence.

$$x_{n+2} = x_{n+1} + x_n , x_0 = 0 , x_1 = 1$$

Solve

$$x_{n+2} - x_{n+1} - x_n = 0$$

$$r^2 - r - 1 = 0$$



Page:
Date:

$$r = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$r = \frac{-(-1) \pm \sqrt{(-1)^2 - 4(1)(-1)}}{2(1)}$$

$$r = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+4}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$r_1 = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

Rule
 $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$
has the following Roots

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$r_2 = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$x_n = C_1(r_1)^n + C_2(r_2)^n$$

$$\text{at } x_0 = 0, n=0$$

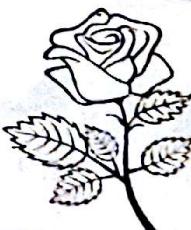
$$0 = C_1 \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^0 + C_2 \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^0$$

$$0 = C_1 + C_2$$

$$\text{at } x_1 = 1, n=1$$

$$1 = C_1 \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^1 + C_2 \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^1$$

$$1 = C_1 \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right) + C_2 \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right) \rightarrow eq_2$$



وينحل المعادلين مع

فتحج $-\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$ المعادلة الأولى

$$-\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)C_1 - \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)C_2 = 0 \rightarrow \text{new eq. 1}$$

$$\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)C_1 + \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)C_2 = 1 \rightarrow \text{eq. 2}$$

وبجمع المعادلين معاً

$$\left[-\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right) \right] C_2 = 1$$

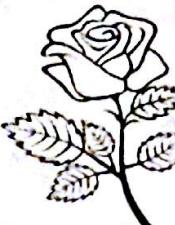
$$\left(\frac{-1-\sqrt{5}+1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right) C_2 = 1$$

$$\left(\frac{-2\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)C_2 = 1 \rightarrow -\sqrt{5}C_2 = 1 \quad C_2 = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$C_1 + C_2 = 0$$

$$C_1 + \left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) = 0 \rightarrow C_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$X_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n$$



Ex4)

$$g_{n+2} - 4g_{n+1} + 4g_n = 0$$

$$g_0=1$$

$$g_1=1$$

Sol

$$r^2 - 4r + 4 = 0$$

$$(r-2)(r-2) = 0$$

$$r_1, r_2 = 2$$

$$g_n = r^n (C_1 + nC_2)$$

$$g_n = 2^n (C_1 + nC_2)$$

حالاتInitial موجود (initial) ساقط من هنا العدد
العالي والحادي والرابع (العاقدين) لـInitial

$$\text{at } g_0 = 1, n=0$$

$$1 = 2^0 (C_1 + 0(C_2)) \rightarrow 1 = 1(C_1) \rightarrow C_1 = 1$$

$$\text{at } g_1 = 1, n=1$$

$$1 = 2^1 (C_1 + C_2) \rightarrow 1 + C_2 = 1/2$$

$$C_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$g_n = 2^n \left(1 - \frac{n}{2}\right)$$

$$(2g_{n+2} = 6g_{n+1} - 9g_n)$$

H.W. 5



* Mathematical induction

الخطوات التالية تؤدي إلى إثبات المبرهنة بال induciton
Steps

Step 1: initial step

Show that the rule is true, of the initial value,
Show that $p(a)$ is true, where (a) is the initial value.

Step 2: hypothesis step

the rule is true at a general value (K)

$p(K)$ is true, where $K \geq a$

Step 3: induction step

We have to show that the rule is true at $(K+1)$

$p(K+1)$ is true.

Ex1) Sum of the first n integers.

use the mathematical induction to prove that,

$$1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \quad \forall n \geq 1$$

Sol

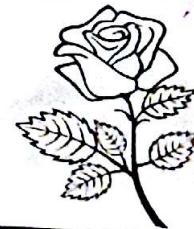
1) initial step at $n=1 \rightarrow p(1)$ is true ??

$$\text{L.H.S} = 1$$

$$\text{R.H.S} = \frac{1(1+1)}{2} = \frac{1(2)}{2} = 1$$

then L.H.S = R.H.S

then the rule is true of the initial value.



2) hypothesis Step.

Suppose that

$$1+2+3+\dots+K = \frac{K(K+1)}{2}$$

3) Induction Step

We have to show that the rule is true at $(K+1)$

(K) \rightarrow $(K+1)$ عِدْلَةٌ

$$\text{L.H.S from the } \begin{matrix} 1+2+3+\dots+K \\ \text{hypothesis step} \end{matrix} + K+1 = \frac{(K+1)((K+1)+1)}{2}$$

إذا $(K+1)$ هو صحيح، فإن $(K+2)$ صحيح

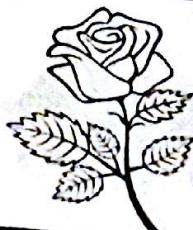
From Step 2 $1+2+3+\dots+K = \frac{K(K+1)}{2}$

then L.H.S = $\frac{K(K+1)}{2} + (K+1) = \frac{K(K+1)}{2} + \frac{2(K+1)}{2}$

$$\therefore \frac{K^2+K+2K+2}{2} = \frac{K^2+3K+2}{2}$$

$$\text{R.H.S} = \frac{(K+1)[(K+1)+1]}{2} = \frac{(K+1)(K+2)}{2} = \frac{K^2+3K+2}{2}$$

the L.H.S = R.H.S at $K+1$
then the rule is true at all.



Ex2) Sum of geometric sequence.

Proof that $\sum_{i=0}^n r^i = \frac{r^{n+1} - 1}{r - 1} \quad \forall n \geq 0$

$$(r^0 + r^1 + r^2 + r^3 + \dots + r^n)$$

Sol

1) initial step at $n=0$

$$L.H.S = \sum_{i=0}^0 r^i = r^0 = 1$$

$$R.H.S = \frac{r^{0+1} - 1}{r - 1} = \frac{r - 1}{r - 1} = 1$$

$$\text{then } L.H.S = R.H.S$$

then the rule is true at the initial value

2) hypothesis step.

Suppose that $\sum_{i=0}^k r^i = \frac{r^{k+1} - 1}{r - 1}$

3) Induction step: we have to show that

$$\sum_{i=0}^{k+1} r^i = \frac{r^{k+1} - 1}{r - 1} \Rightarrow \frac{r^{k+2} - 1}{r - 1}$$



$$\text{L.H.S} = \sum_{i=0}^{k+1} r^i \rightarrow \underbrace{r^0 + r^1 + r^2 + r^3 + \dots + r^K}_{\text{From the hypothesis step}} + r^{k+1}$$

From the hypothesis step,

$$= \frac{r^{k+1} - 1}{r - 1} + r^{k+1} = \frac{r^{k+1} - 1}{r - 1} + \frac{(r-1)(r^{k+1})}{(r-1)}$$

$$= \frac{r^{k+1} - 1 + r \cdot r^{k+1} - r^{k+1}}{r - 1} = \frac{r^{k+2} - 1}{r - 1}$$

L.H.S = R.H.S then the rule is true at all

EX3) Use Mathematical induction to prove that

$$1 + 6 + 11 + 16 + \dots + (5n-4) = \frac{n(5n-3)}{2}, n \geq 1$$

1) initial step at $n=1$

$$\text{L.H.S} = 1$$

$$\text{R.H.S} = \frac{1(5(1)-3)}{2} = \frac{(5-3)}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

L.H.S = R.H.S then the rule is
true at the initial value.



2) hypothesis step.

Suppose that

$$1+6+11+16+\dots+(5k-4) = \frac{k(5k-3)}{2}$$

3) induction step

we have to show that, the rule is true at $(k+1)$

$$\underbrace{1+6+11+16+\dots+(5k-4)}_1 + \underbrace{(5(k+1)-4)}_2 = \frac{(k+1)[5(k+1)-3]}{2}$$

$$\text{From hypothesis } \frac{k(5k-3)}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.H.S} &= \frac{k(5k-3)}{2} + (5(k+1)-4) = \frac{5k^2-3k}{2} + \frac{2(5k+5-4)}{2} \\ &= \frac{5k^2-3k+10k+2}{2} = \frac{5k^2+7k+2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{R.H.S} &= \frac{(k+1)[5(k+1)-3]}{2} = \frac{(k+1)(5k+5-3)}{2} \\ &= \frac{(k+1)(5k+2)}{2} = \frac{5k^2+7k+2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

then L.H.S = R.H.S

then the Rule is true of all.



* Prove an Inequality

Ex1) Use Mathematical Induction to prove

$$2n+1 < 2^n \quad \forall n \geq 3$$

Sol

1) initial step at $n=3$

$$\text{L.H.S} = 2(3)+1 = 6+1 = 7$$

$$\text{R.H.S} = 2^3 = 8$$

$$\text{L.H.S} < \text{R.H.S}$$

then the rule is true at initial

2) hypothesis step

$$\text{assume that } 2k+1 < 2^k$$

3) induction step

we have to prove that

$$2(k+1)+1 < 2^{(k+1)}$$

$$2k+2+1 < 2^{(k+1)}$$

$$2k+3 < 2^{(k+1)}$$

الحالات المائية

والخطوة التالية هي إثبات



From the hypothesis step we have

$$2K+r < 2^K$$

$$2K+1+2 < 2^K + 2$$

adding (2) to both sides
 $2K+3 < 2^K + 2^1$

* بيان المبرهنة التي تبرهن المبرهنة السابقة
فيكون استبدال شرط اكبر مقدار صغير من المبرهنة السابقة

Since $2^K > 2$

Replacing 2 by 2^K in the R.H.S

$$2K+3 < 2^K + 2^K$$
$$2K+3 < 2(2^K)$$

$$2K+3 < 2^{(K+1)}$$

then the rule is true

Ex2) $n^3 > 2n+1 \quad \checkmark \quad n \geq 2$
Sol

1) initial step at $n=2$

$$\text{L.H.S} = 2^3 = 8$$

$$\text{R.H.S} = 2(2)+1 = 5$$

$\text{L.H.S} > \text{R.H.S}$ then this rule is true at initial value.



2) hypothesis step

SUPPOSE that $K^3 > 2K + 1$

3) Induction step

We need to prove that: $(K+1)^3 > 2(K+1) + 1$
 $(K+1)^3 > 2K + 3$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.H.S} = (K+1)^3 &= (K+1)(K+1)(K+1) \\ &= (K+1)(K^2 + 2K + 1) \\ &= K^3 + 2K^2 + K + K^2 + 2K + 1 \\ &= K^3 + 3K^2 + 3K + 1 \end{aligned}$$

Prove ($K^3 + 3K^2 + 3K + 1 > 2K + 3$)

* From hypothesis step

$$K^3 > 2K + 1 \quad \text{adding } (3K^2 + 3K + 1) \text{ to sides}$$

$$K^3 + 3K^2 + 3K + 1 > 2K + 1 + 3K^2 + 3K + 1$$

$$K^3 + 3K^2 + 3K + 1 > 2K + (3K^2 + 3K + 2)$$

الخطوة التالية هي إثبات أن قيمة اليمين موجودة في اليمين الأيسر

Replacing $3K^2 + 3K + 2$ by (3) on R.H.S

$$K^3 + 3K^2 + 3K + 1 > 2K + 3$$

then the rule is true.



* Assignment

H.W. 6

Use Mathematical induction
to prove that $n^2 < 2^n$; $n \geq 5$



Graph theory

وهو عبارة عن شكل تقييمي، يوضح العلاقة بين مجموعتين مختلفتين بعضها وبعض.

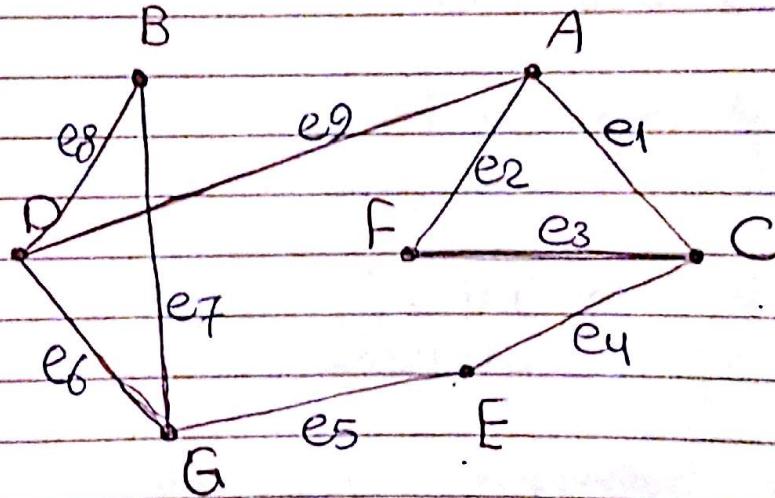
يتكون من مجموعتين مترابطتين (Graph)

1) Set of vertices. (Vertex) نصائح ثابتة

2) Set of edges.

الخطوط التي تربط بين المترابطين

Ex1)

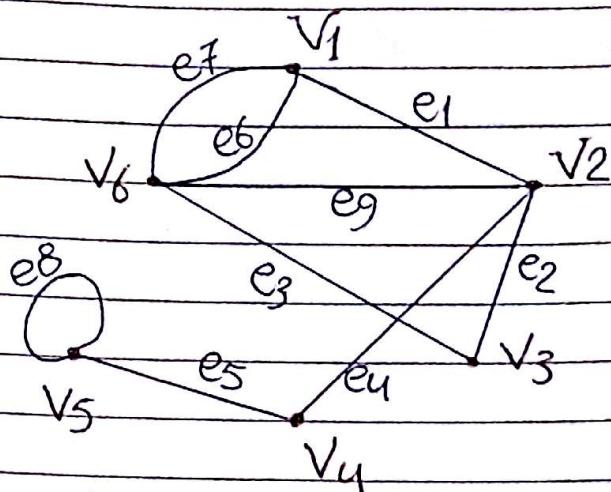


Set of vertices = {A, B, C, D, E, F, G}

Set of edges = {e1, e2, e3, ..., e9}



EX2)



* the set of vertices.

$$V(G) = \{V_1, V_2, V_3, V_4, V_5, V_6, V_7\}$$

* the set of edges.

$$E(G) = \{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4, e_5, e_6, e_7, e_8, e_9\}$$

edge	end points الإجابات
e ₁	{V ₁ , V ₂ }	V ₇ (isolated vertex) عزول مثل دينار غير مطبوع بالغافر
e ₂	{V ₂ , V ₃ }	
e ₃	{V ₃ , V ₆ }	
e ₄	{V ₂ , V ₄ }	{e ₁ , e ₉ , e ₄ , e ₂ } = incident V ₂ (V ₂) متصل بخطه من قمة
e ₅	{V ₄ , V ₅ }	
e ₆	{V ₁ , V ₆ }	
e ₇	{V ₁ , V ₆ }	{V ₁ , V ₃ , V ₄ , V ₆ } = adjacent V ₂ (V ₂) لها صلة بالقمة في
e ₈	V ₅	
e ₉	{V ₂ , V ₆ }	

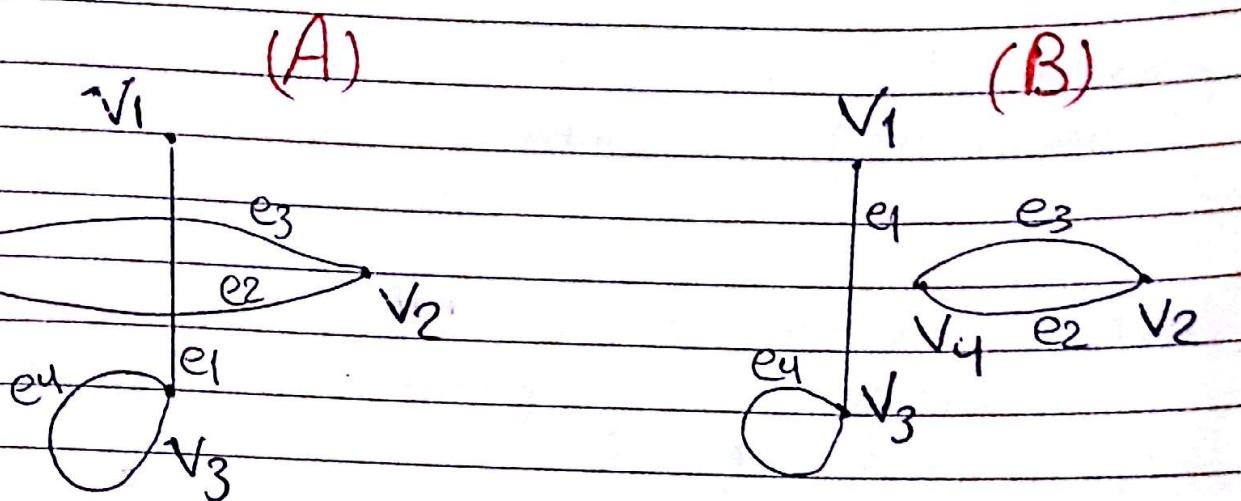
e₈ Loop داخلي إلى نفس القمة

{e₆, e₇} = parallel edges توازي بينهم وفواقيعهم

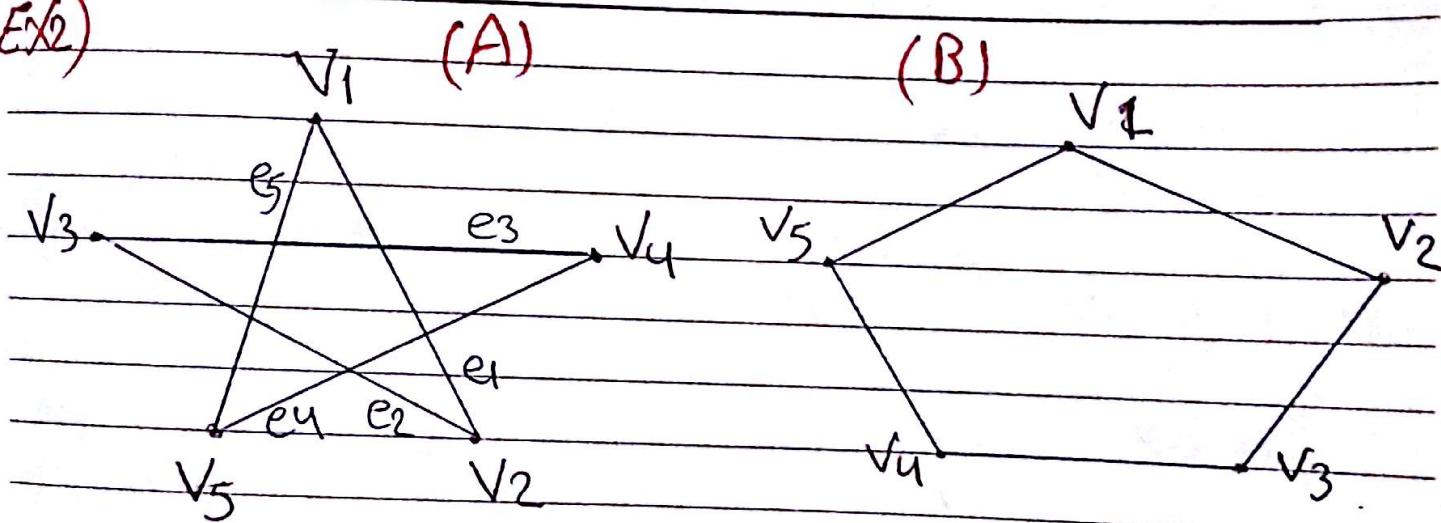


الكتل المكونة، تكون لها نفس العدالة = ونفس التفاصيل

Ex1)

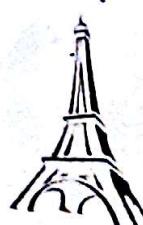


Ex2)



$$\begin{aligned}e_1 &= \{V_1, V_2\} \\e_2 &= \{V_2, V_3\} \\e_3 &= \{V_3, V_4\} \\e_4 &= \{V_4, V_5\} \\e_5 &= \{V_1, V_5\}\end{aligned}$$

مكتوب



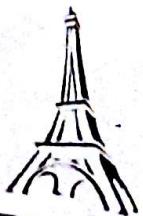
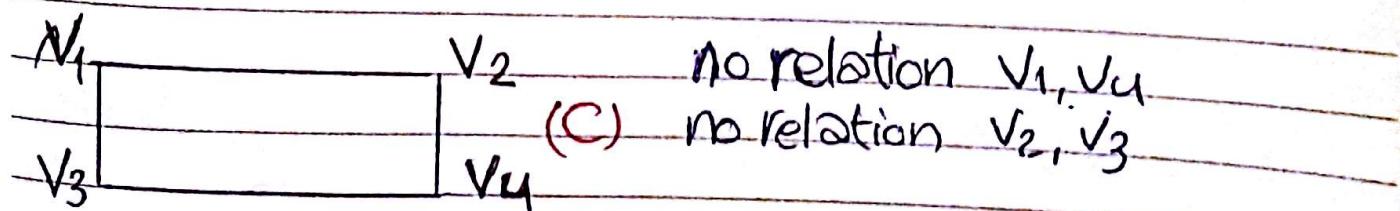
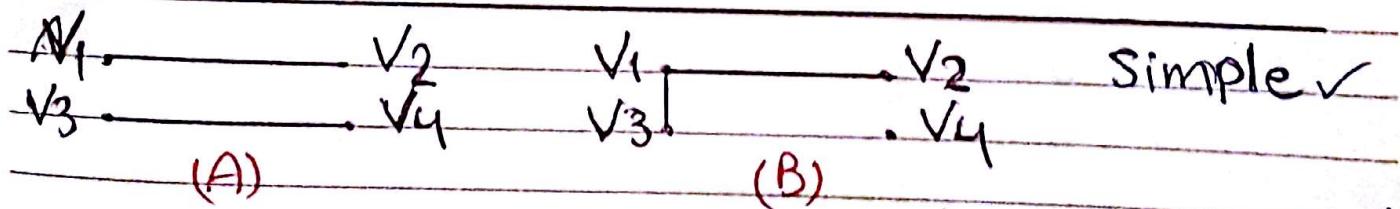
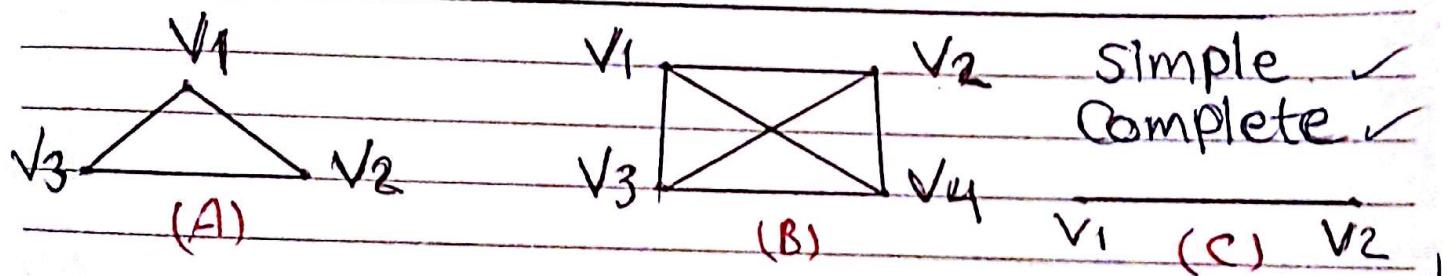
* Simple Graph Vs Complete Graph

1) **Simple Graph:** is a graph that doesn't have any loops or parallel edges but can have isolated vertices.

2) **Complete Graph:** that any two distinct vertices have only one edge connecting them.

كل النظام لها مارقة بطل النظام

أى نقطتين مختلفتين يجب ان تكون بينها اى ادلة مارقة واحدة



* Complete bipartite graph $K_{n,m}$ (دو قسمی)

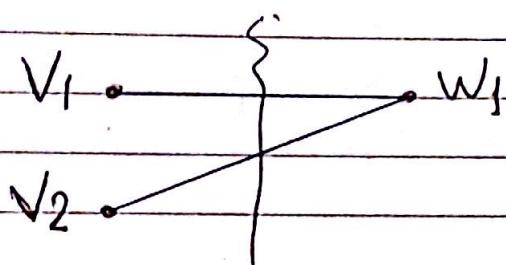
وهووند (ستطيع تقسيم المجموعة الى قسمين (مجموعتين) بشرط

أن المجموعة الأولى لا توجد بين نقاشهما اي علاقات

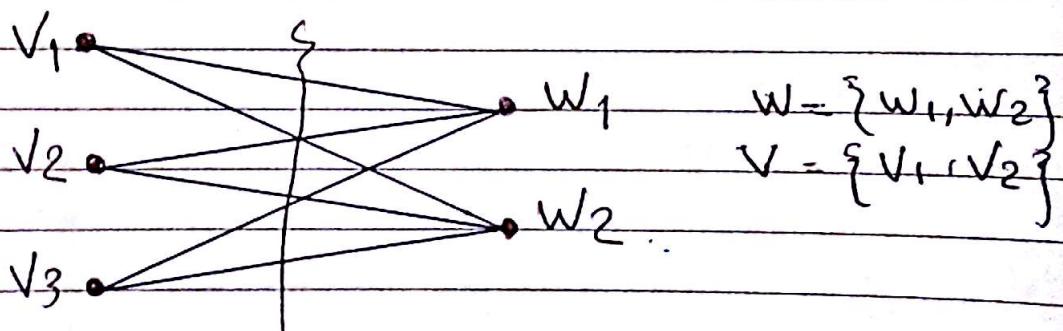
كذلك المجموعة الثانية لا توجد بين نقاشهما اي علاقات.

ولذلك كل (النقاشه) في المجموعة الأولى لها علاقه بالمجموعة الثانية والعكس

EX1)



EX2)



مجموعتين الأولى ليس بينها علاقات == والثانية ليس بينها علاقات ==

ولذلك المجموعتين كلاهما ليس لهما علاقات ==

$K_{2,3}$

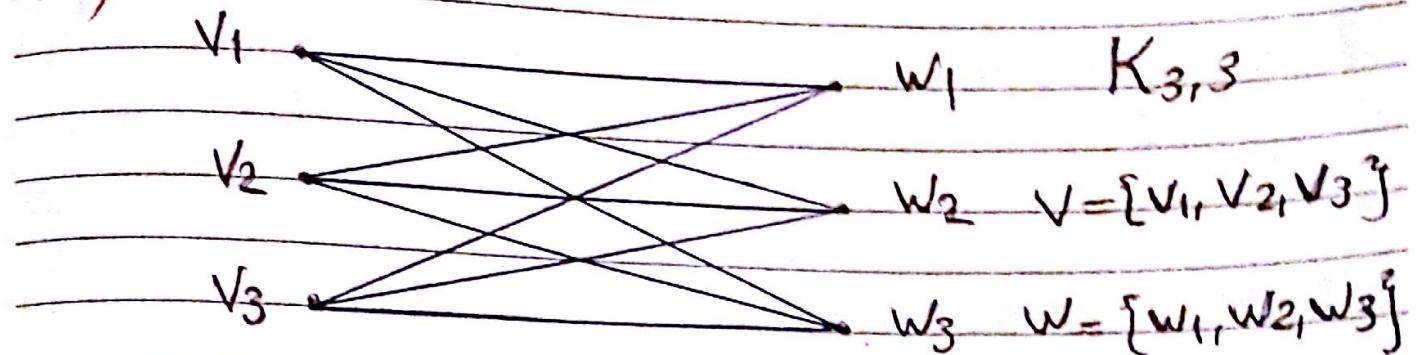
(V) عدد (النقاشه) المجموعتين الأولى و (W)



(49)



Exs)



* degree of vertex & degree of graph

* degree of vertex: $\deg(v)$ is the number of edges that are incident on v , the loop counted twice(2).

* degree of graph:

is the sum of the degrees of all vertices $\deg(G)$

$$\deg(v_1) = 6 \quad (\text{loop}=2)$$

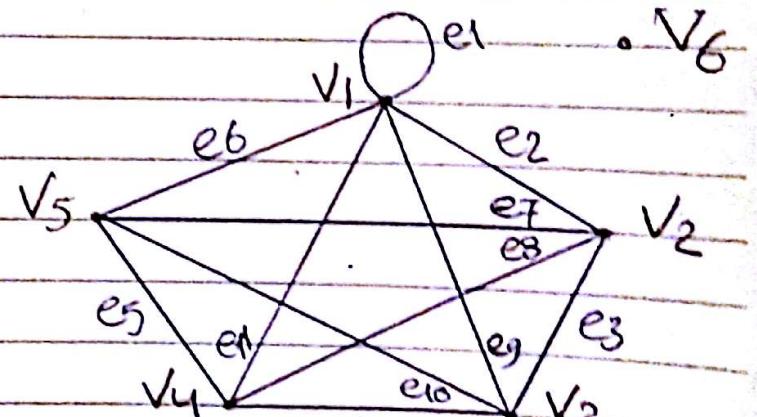
$$\deg(v_2) = 4$$

$$\deg(v_3) = 4$$

$$\deg(v_4) = 4$$

$$\deg(v_5) = 4$$

$$\deg(v_6) = 0$$

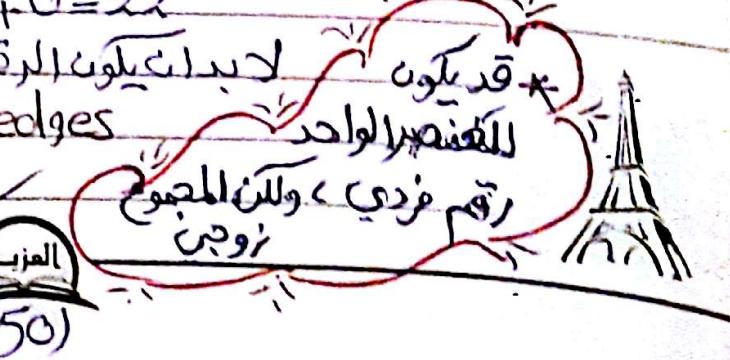


$$\deg(G) = 6 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 0 = 22$$

(even number)

$$\deg(G) = 2 \times \text{number of edges}$$

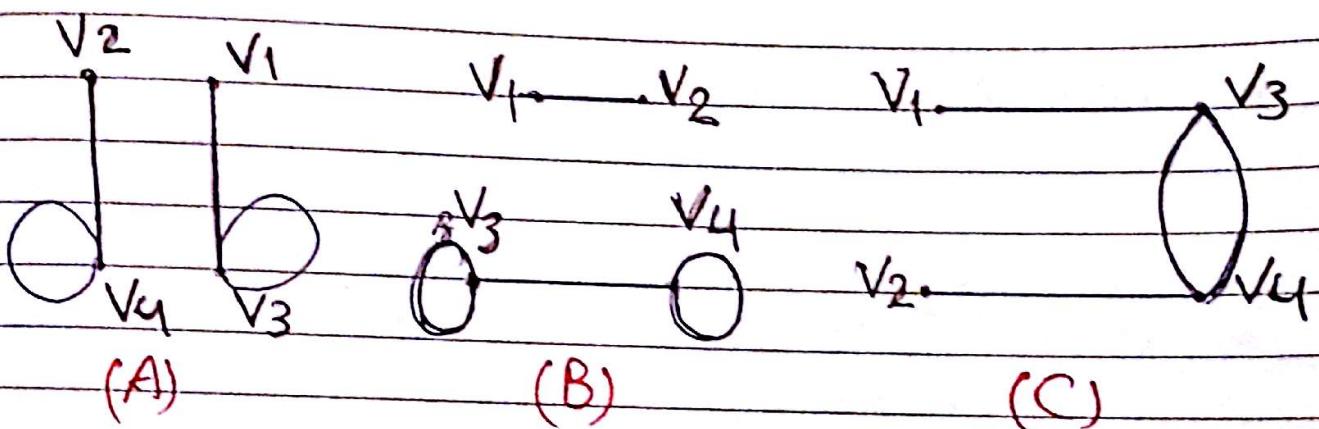
$$= 2 \times 11 = 22$$



EX2) Draw a graph with four vertices of degrees $1, 1, 2, 3$ & $1, 1, 3, 3$

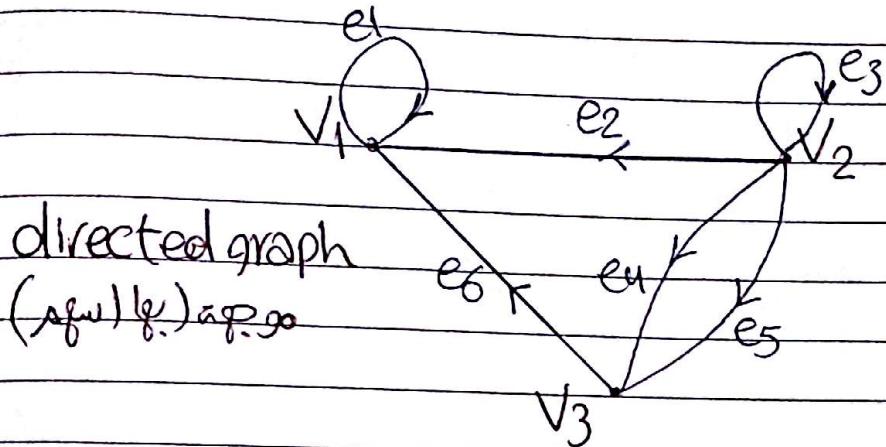
$1, 1, 2, 3 \rightarrow$ no graph, the total degrees not even

$1, 1, 3, 3$



* Matrix Representation of Graph

النقطة المعرفة بـ A_{ij} = عدد الممارات من v_i إلى v_j



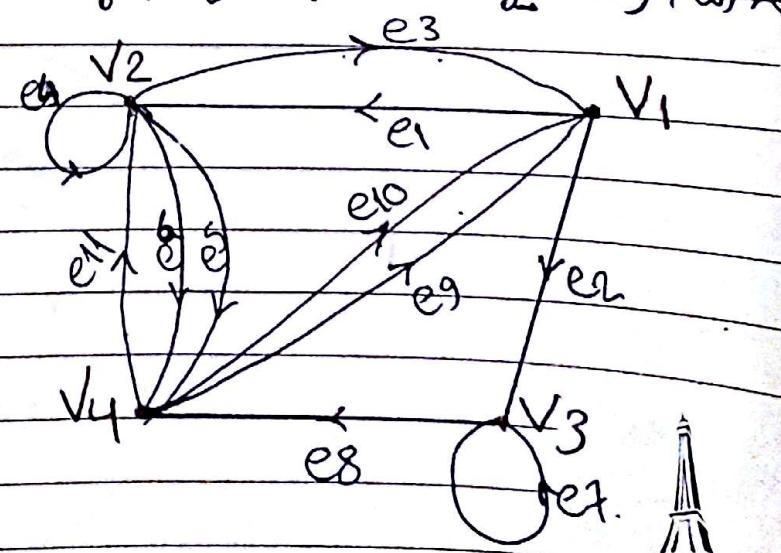
	V_1	V_2	V_3
V_1	1	0	0
V_2	1	1	2
V_3	1	0	0

- * الاتجاه يسمى واحد
- * يتم القراءة من العود \rightarrow \leftarrow
- * المعرفة (الموجه) (غير موجه)
- * اذا ان تم تمايلية او غير تمايلية
- * المعرفة الغير موجهة \rightarrow \leftarrow

Ex1) Draw a directed graph for A

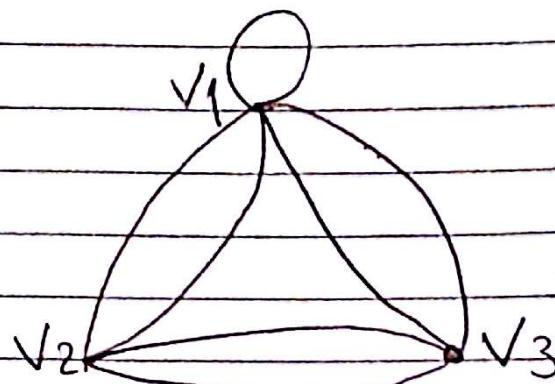
let $A = \begin{bmatrix} V_1 & V_2 & V_3 & V_4 \end{bmatrix}$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} V_1 & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ V_2 & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \\ V_3 & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ V_4 & \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$$



* Write down the adjacency matrix for the graph

1)



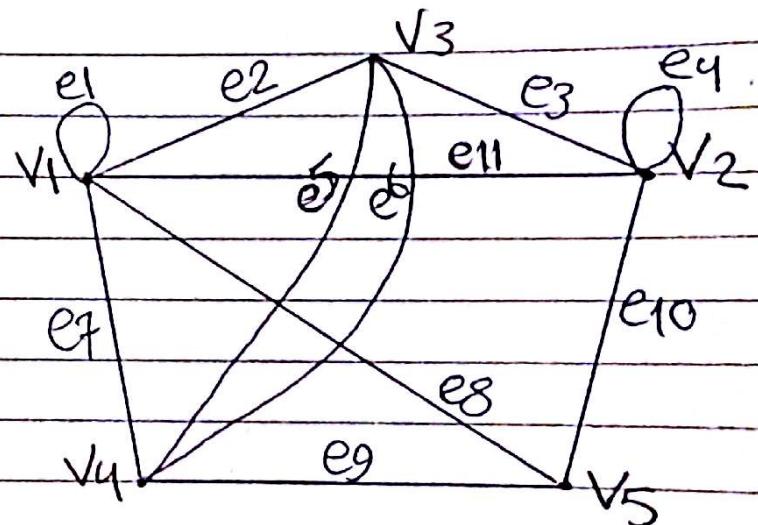
	V1	V2	V3
V1	1	2	2
V2	2	0	2
V3	2	2	0

مترابط

غير مترافق

2)

	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5
V1	1	1	1	1	1
V2	1	1	1	0	1
V3	1	1	0	2	0
V4	1	0	2	0	1
V5	1	1	0	1	0



مع تمنيات بال توفيق والسداد

السلام عليكم

(لله وفتقنما ما تحب وترضى)

