

Introduction to Discrete Math

Felipe P. Vista IV



Chonbuk National University

- 1 -

Global Frontier College

Reminder

- Everybody, make sure that your name in ZOOM is in the following format:
 - Ex: 202054321 Juan Dela Cruz

Not changing your name to this format

* you **will** be marked Absent * → absent?

😊



- Mathematical Thinking
 - Convincing Arguments, Find Example, Recursion, Logic, Invariants
- Probability & Combinatorics
 - Counting, Probability, Random Variables
- Graph Theory
 - Graphs (cycles, classes, parameters)
- Number Theory & Cryptography
 - Arithmetic in modular form
 - Intro to Cryptography

Mathematical Thinking – Binomial Coefficients

PRACTICE COUNTING

Number of Hands

Question

What is the number of 5-card hands dealt-off a standard 52-deck card?



Number of Hands

Question

What is the number of 5-card hands dealt-off a standard 52-deck card?



Answer

Handwritten red note: $\frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$

$$\binom{52}{5} = \frac{52!}{5!47!} = \frac{52 \times 51 \times 50 \times 49 \times 48}{5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1} = 2598960$$

Two Hearts & Three Spades

Question

What is the number of 5-card hands with two hearts and three spades?



Two Hearts & Three Spades

Question

What is the number of 5-card hands with two hearts and three spades?



Answer

$$\begin{aligned}
 \binom{13}{2} \binom{13}{3} &= \left(\frac{13!}{2!(13-2)!} \right) \left(\frac{13!}{3!(13-3)!} \right) = \left(\frac{13 \times 12 \times 11 \times \cdots \times 1}{(2 \times 1)(11 \times \cdots \times 1)} \right) \left(\frac{13 \times 12 \times 11 \times \cdots \times 1}{(3 \times 2 \times 1)(10 \times \cdots \times 1)} \right) \\
 &= \left(\frac{13 \times 12}{2 \times 1} \right) \left(\frac{13 \times 12 \times 11}{3 \times 2 \times 1} \right) = \left(\frac{156}{2} \right) \left(\frac{176}{6} \right) = 22308
 \end{aligned}$$

4-Digit Numbers with “7”

Question

How many non-negative integers with at most 4 digits and at least one of the digit is “7”? i.e. **7*

4-Digit Numbers with “7”

Question

How many non-negative integers with at most 4 digits and at least one of the digit is “7”? i.e `**7*`

Answer

Tuple total for 10 elements with 4 digits less tuple of 4-digit number without digit 7

$$= tuple_{total} - tuple_{no\ digit\ 7}$$

$$= 10^4 - 9^4 = \underline{3439}$$



Code

```
from itertools import product

count = 0
for d in product(range(10), repeat = 4):
    if 7 in d:
        count += 1

print(count)
- print(10**4 - 9**4)  #code for  $10^4 - 9^4$ 
```

Online python compilers:

- <https://repl.it/languages/python3>
- https://www.tutorialspoint.com/execute_python_online.php
- https://www.onlinegdb.com/online_python_compiler



Code

```
from itertools import product

count = 0
for d in product(range(10), repeat = 4):
    if 7 in d:
        count += 1

print(count)
→ print(10**4 - 9**4)  #code for  $10^4 - 9^4$ 
```

// OUTPUT

3439

3439



4-Digit Numbers with Increasing Digits

Question

What is the most number of non-negative integers with at most four digits that are sorted in increasing order?

4-Digit Numbers with Increasing Digits

Question

What is the most number of non-negative integers with at most four digits that are sorted in increasing order?

Answer

10 choose 4

$$\binom{10}{4} = \underline{210}$$

Code

```
from itertools import product

count = 0
for d in product(range(10), repeat = 4):
    if d[0] <= d[1] and d[1] <= d[2] and d[2] <= d[3] :
        count += 1
        print(d)

print(count)
```

Online python compilers:

- <https://repl.it/languages/python3>
- https://www.tutorialspoint.com/execute_python_online.php
- https://www.onlinegdb.com/online_python_compiler



Code

```
from itertools import product

count = 0
for d in product(range(10), repeat = 4):
    if d[0] <= d[1] and d[1] <= d[2] and d[2] <= d[3] :
        count += 1
    print(d)

print(count)
```

// OUTPUT

(0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 3)	...	(9, 9, 9, 8)
(0, 0, 0, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 4)	(9, 9, 9, 6)	(9, 9, 9, 9)
(0, 0, 0, 2)	(0, 0, 0, 5)	(9, 9, 9, 7)	

Code

```
from itertools import product

count = 0
for d in product(range(10), repeat = 4):
    if d[0] <= d[1] and d[1] <= d[2] and d[2] <= d[3] :
        count += 1
        print(d)

print(count)
```

// OUTPUT

(0, 0, 0, 0) ✓	(0, 0, 0, 3) ✗	...	(9, 9, 9, 8) ✗
(0, 0, 0, 1) ✗	(0, 0, 0, 4) ✗	(9, 9, 9, 6)	(9, 9, 9, 9)
(0, 0, 0, 2) ✓	(0, 0, 0, 5) ✓	(9, 9, 9, 7)	[715]



Code

```
from itertools import product

count = 0
for d in product(range(10), repeat = 4):
    if d[0] < d[1] and d[1] < d[2] and d[2] < d[3] :
        count += 1
        print(d)

print(count)
```

Code

```
from itertools import product

count = 0
for d in product(range(10), repeat = 4):
    if d[0] < d[1] and d[1] < d[2] and d[2] < d[3] :
        count += 1
        print(d)

print(count)
```

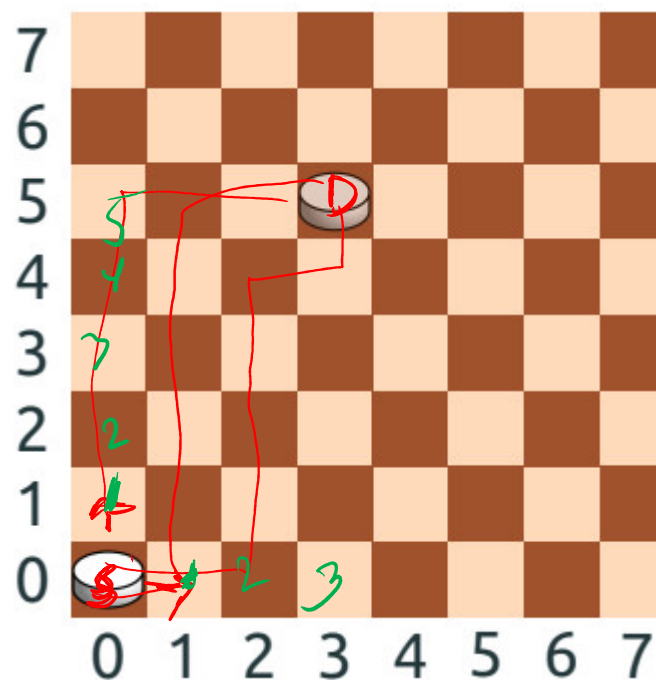
// OUTPUT

(0, 1, 2, 3)	(0, 1, 2, 6)	...	(5, 7, 8, 9)
(0, 1, 2, 4)	(0, 1, 2, 7)	(5, 6, 7, 9)	(6, 7, 8, 9)
(0, 1, 2, 5)	(0, 1, 2, 8)	(5, 6, 8, 9)	210

Piece on a Chessboard

Question

A piece can move one step up or one step right. How many number of ways can we go from cell $[0,0]$ to cell $[5,3]$?



Piece on a Chessboard

Solution



Piece on a Chessboard

Solution

- There are exactly eight moves to get to the goal

Piece on a Chessboard

Solution

- There are exactly eight moves to get to the goal
 - Three moves to the right plus five moves going upwards

Piece on a Chessboard

Solution

- There are exactly eight moves to get to the goal
 - Three moves to the right plus five moves going upwards
 - Note that any combination of three moves to the right and five moves upward is valid path to the goal($\text{cell}[5,3]$)

Piece on a Chessboard

Solution

- There are exactly eight moves to get to the goal
 - Three moves to the right plus five moves going upwards
 - Note that any combination of three moves to the right and five moves upward is valid path to the goal(cell[5,3])
- Therefore, the **answer** is 8 choose 3

$$\binom{8}{3} = 56 \quad \frac{8!}{3!(8-3)!} = \frac{8!}{3!5!} =$$

Piece on a Chessboard

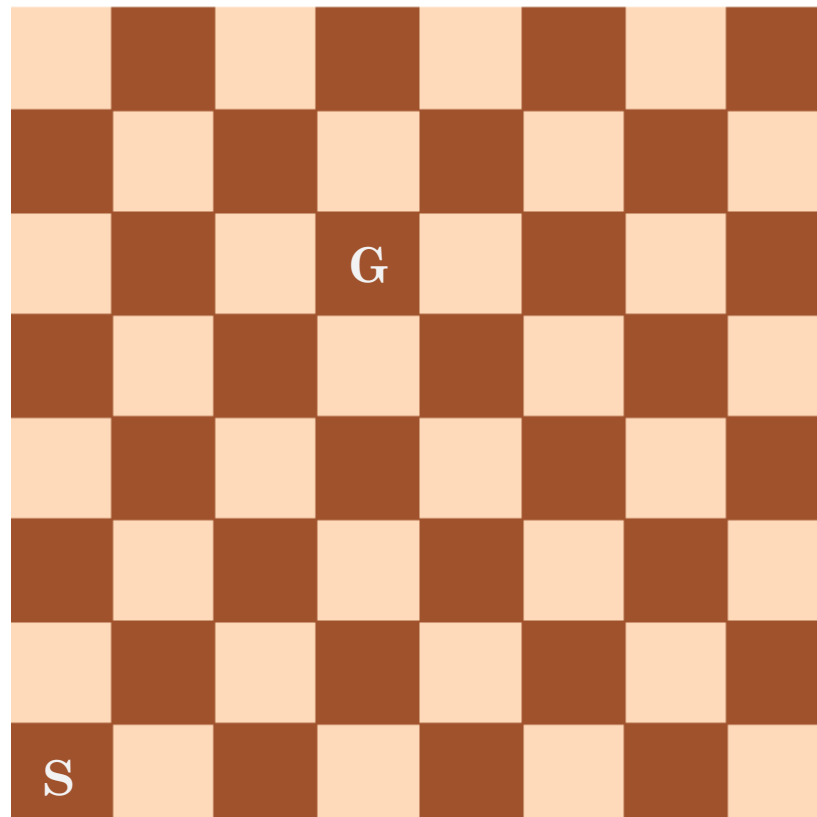
Solution

- There are exactly eight moves to get to the goal
 - Three moves to the right plus five moves going upwards
 - Note that any combination of three moves to the right and five moves upward is valid path to the goal(`cell[5,3]`)
- Therefore, the **answer** is 8 choose 3

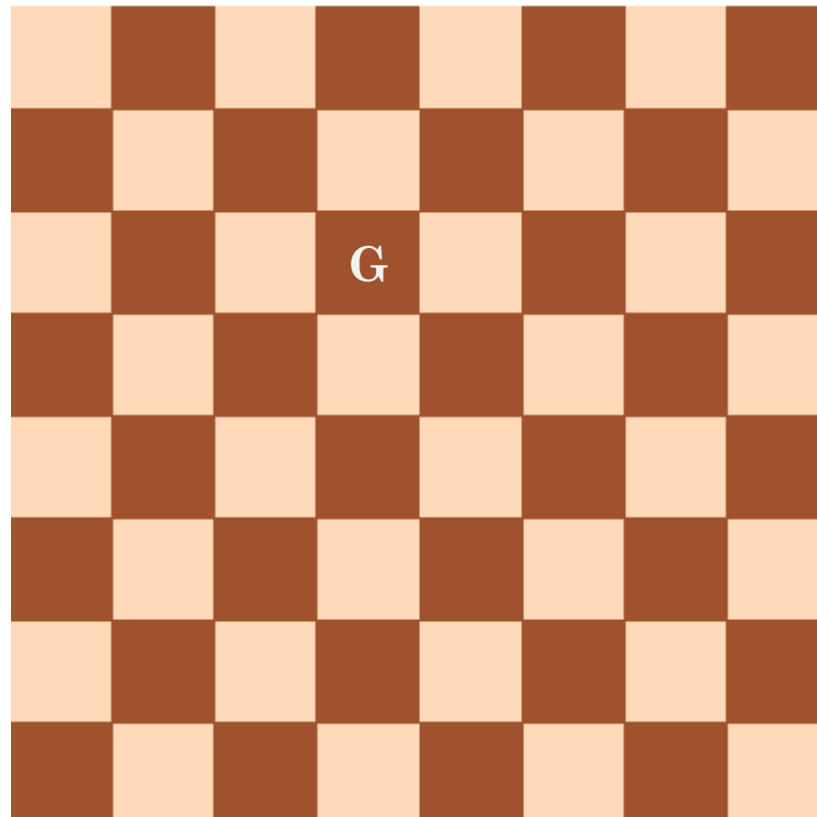
$$\binom{8}{3} = 56 = \binom{8}{5} \text{ ??????}$$

$\frac{8!}{3!(8-3)!} = \frac{8!}{5!(8-5)!}$

Solution using Pascal's Triangle



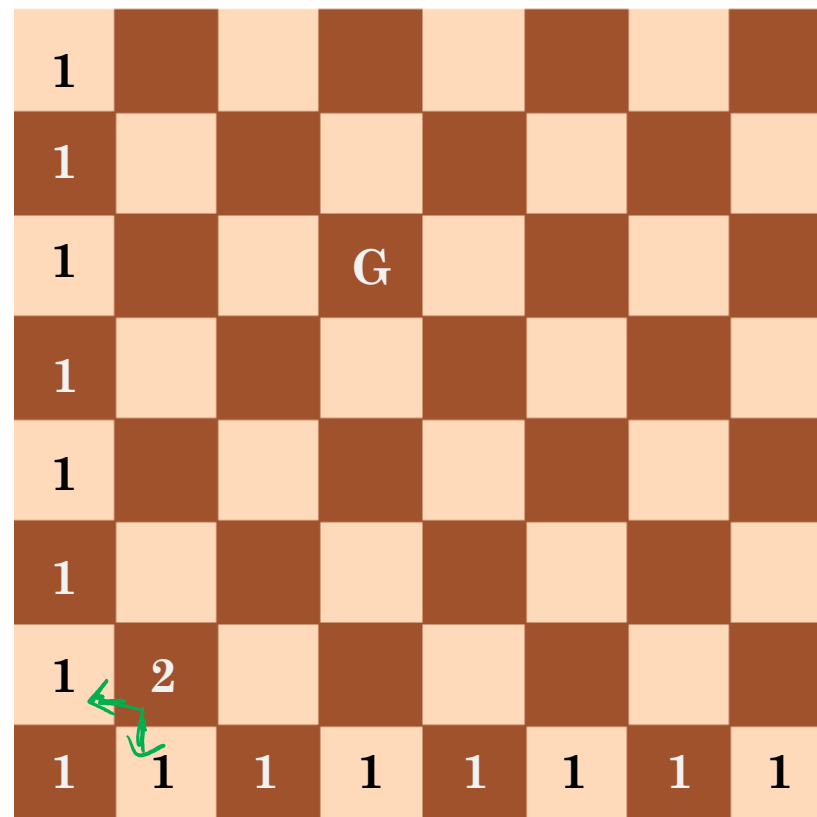
Solution using Pascal's Triangle



Solution using Pascal's Triangle

1							
1							
1			G				
1							
1							
1							
1							
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Solution using Pascal's Triangle



Solution using Pascal's Triangle

1							
1							
1			G				
1							
1							
1	3						
1	2	3					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Solution using Pascal's Triangle

1							
1							
1			G				
1							
1	4						
1	3	6					
1	2	3	4				
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

3

Solution using Pascal's Triangle

1							
1							
1			G				
1	5						
1	4	10					
1	3	6	10				
1	2	3	4	5			
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

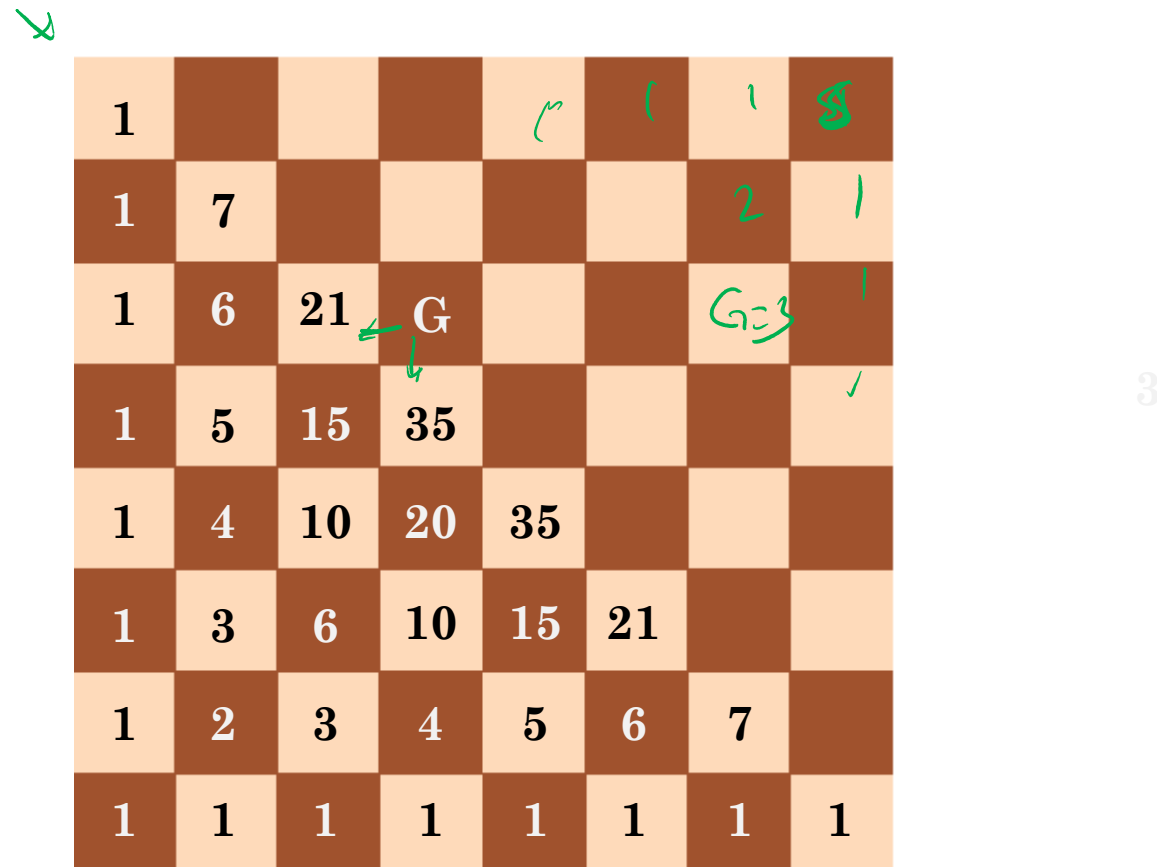
3

Solution using Pascal's Triangle

1							
1							
1	6		G				
1	5	15					
1	4	10	20				
1	3	6	10	15			
1	2	3	4	5	6		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

3

Solution using Pascal's Triangle



Solution using Pascal's Triangle

1	8						
1	7	28					
1	6	21	56				
1	5	15	35	70			
1	4	10	20	35	36		
1	3	6	10	15	21	28	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

3



Thank you.