Izmir Institute of Technology

CENG 115 Discrete Structures

Slides are based on the Textbook

Discrete Mathematics & Its Applications (6th Edition)

by Kenneth H. Rosen

Module #0: Course Overview

Course Info

Instructor: Yalın Baştanlar

(Computer Eng. Dept.)

E-mail: yalinbastanlar@iyte.edu.tr

Textbook: Kenneth H. Rosen.

Discrete Mathematics and Its

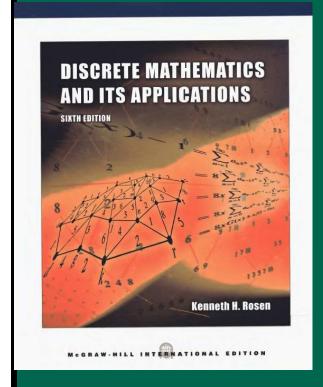
Applications. 6th Ed. 2007.

Slides and homework assignments

will be available on MS-Teams

(Team name: CENG115 Fall 2023

Section-A)



Course Info

Grading: Un-announced quizzes (~10%), homeworks (~15%). One mid-term exam (~35%), one final exam (~40%).

Assistants: Didem Genç, Yağız Nalçakan, Burak Korcuklu

Lectures: Every Thursday 9:45.

Recitation hours: 2-3 times during the semester.

Cheating: You're expected to solve the questions in the quizzes, homeworks and exams individually.

So, what's this class about?

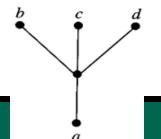
What are "discrete structures" anyway?

- "Discrete" (≠ "discreet"!) Composed of distinct, separable parts. (Opposite of continuous.)
 - Think that an analog signal is continuous but a digital signal (e.g. 101101) is discrete.
- "Structures" objects built up from simpler objects according to a definite pattern.
- "Discrete Mathematics" The study of discrete, mathematical objects and structures.

What is Mathematics?

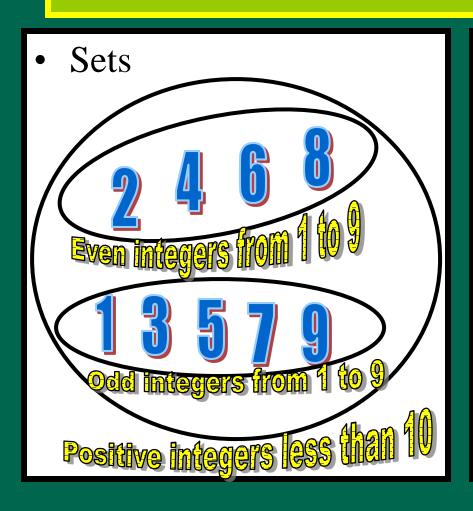
- Mathematics is not necessarily about numbers!
- Mathematics deals with
 - entities that are defined precisely, so that there can be no misunderstanding about what is meant.
 - rules to manipulate and interpret those entities.
- Entities can be symbols, patterns, numbers etc.

$$b \vee d \rightarrow \neg g$$



$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} k^3$$

Some Discrete Structures



Sequences

$$\{a_n\} = a_1, a_2, ..., \text{ where}$$

 $a_n = f(n) = 1/n^2.$

Then, $\{a_n\} = 1, 1/4, 1/9, ...$

• Summations

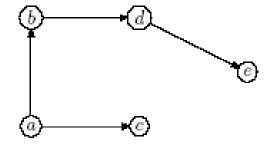
$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} k^2 = n(n+1)(2n+1)/6$$

Some Discrete Structures

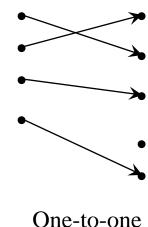
Combinations

How many distinct 7-card hands can be drawn from a standard 52-card deck?

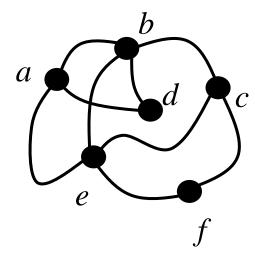
Graphs



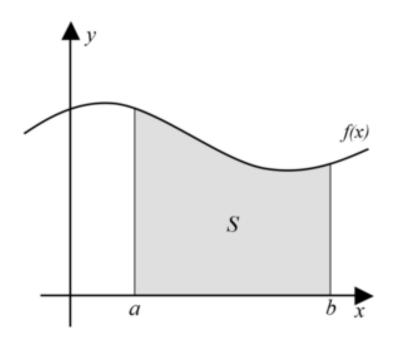
Functions



• Is this a discrete structure?



• Is this a discrete structure?

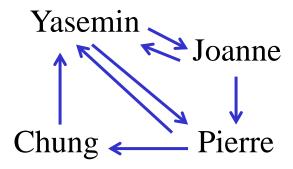


$$S = \int_{b}^{a} f(x) dx$$

• Is this a discrete structure?

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 0 \\ -4 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b \end{bmatrix}$$

• Is this a discrete structure?



Note: "→" means "likes"

Why Study Discrete Math?

- It's the basis of all digital information processing: Discrete manipulations of discrete structures represented in computer memory.
- It's the foundation of almost all topics of computer science such as formal languages, algorithms, computer security, operating systems.
- Discrete concepts are also widely used throughout engineering, economics, biology, *etc*.

• After taking this course, you will be able to:

Represent and analyze logical statements.

E.g.:

- For my husband's birthday, I bring him gifts. $(b \rightarrow g)$
- Today, either it is my husband's birthday or I work late in office." $(b \lor l)$
- I did not bring my husband gifts today. $(\neg g)$

"Therefore, today I worked late."

• After taking this course, you will be able to:

Prove the equations.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} i = n(n+1)/2$$

Prove the statements.

"If n is an odd integer, then n^2 is an odd integer."

• After taking this course, you will be able to:

Develop algorithms and analyze the complexity of them.

E.g.:

How can a list of integers can be sorted so that they are in increasing order and how many steps are required to do such a sorting?

• After taking this course, you will be able to:

Use effective algorithms to compute

 $7^{194} \mod 11 = ?$

Encrypt messages.

E.g.:

Original message: Last name: Smiley

Encrypted message: 28530116147821503906425614452462

- After taking this course, you can show that:
 - There must be at least 1 week during the year in which at least 2 students in this class have a birthday.
 - How many colors do we need to color a map such that no neighbouring regions have the same color?

