

Math 239 Lecture 1: Introduction

Graham Cooper

May 4th, 2015

Prof: Martin Pei

Email: mpei@uwaterloo.ca

martin31315926@gmail.com

Office Hours:

MTF: 11:30am-12:20pm

T: 3:30-5:30pm

Part 1 Enumeration

We will convert problems into sets

$$[n] = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, n\}$$

$$\mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\} \text{ (no zero)}$$

Cartesian Product:

If A, B are sets, then the cartesian product of A and B is:

$$A \times B = \{(a, b) | a \in A, b \in B\}$$

Example: $A = \{1, 2\}$ $B = \{2, 4, 6\}$

$$A \times B = \{(1, 2), (1, 4), (1, 6), (2, 2), (2, 4), (2, 6)\}$$

- Order inside the pairs matter

- Order of the pairs in the set does not matter

If A and B are finite sets, then $|A \times B| = |A| \cdot |B|$

$$(A \times B) \times C \neq A \times (B \times C)$$

$$((a, b), c) \neq (a, (b, c))$$

$$|A \times B \times C| = |A| \cdot |B| \cdot |C|$$

$$A^n = \{(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) | a_i \in A\} |A^n| = |A|^n$$

Example: The results of throwing 2 different 6-sided dice can be enumerated by $[6] \times [6]$ or $[6]^2$
 $= \{(a, b) | a, b \in [6]\}$

Disjoint Unions:

Let $S = S_1 \cup S_2$ and $S_1 \cap S_2 = \phi$ Then $|S| = |S_1| + |S_2|$

$S = S_1 \cup \dots \cup S_k$ and $S_i \cap S_j = \phi$ where $i \neq j$

Example: Let E be elements of $[6] \times [6]$ whose sum is even.

Partition E into E_1 and E_2 where

$$E_1 = \{(a, b) \in [6] \times [6] \mid a, b \text{ are even}\}$$

$$E_2 = \{(a, b) \in [6] \times [6] \mid a, b \text{ are odd}\}$$

$$E_1 = 2, 4, 6 \times 2, 4, 6 \quad |E_1| = 3 \cdot 3 = 9$$

$$E_2 = 1, 3, 5 \times 1, 3, 5 \quad |E_2| = 3 \cdot 3 = 9$$

$$\text{So } |E| = |E_1| + |E_2| = 18 \quad (E_1 \cap E_2) = \phi$$

Review Basic Counting

Permutations

How many ways can we arrange elements of $[n]$ in a line?

There are n choices for the first spot, n-1 for the second... down to 1 choice for the last spot so there are n! different ways.

Combinations

How many subsets of $[n]$ have size k?

First pick k elements in order. There are n choices, then $n-1$ choices then ... then $n - k + 1$ choices.

$$= \frac{n!}{(n-k)!}$$

Each subset of size k is counted $k!$ times in order. So the number of subsets is:

$$\frac{n!}{k! \cdot (n-k)!} = \binom{n}{k} \text{ "N choose k"}$$

Binomial Theorem

$$(1 + x)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \cdot x^k$$

We will touch on this later in the course