

Book of Proof I: Fundamentals

April 3, 2018

Sets: A mathematical structure

$$\{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$\{a, b, c, d\}$$

$$\{cat, dog, pig\}$$

$$\{2, 4, 6, 8, \dots\}$$

$$\emptyset = \{\}$$

$$\emptyset \neq \{\emptyset\}$$

Note: $\{1, 2, 3\}$ is not the same as $1, 2, 3$ or $(1, 2, 3)$ or *etc.*

Sets have no order or duplicates

$$\begin{aligned}\{1, 2, 3\} &= \{2, 3, 1\} \\ &= \{2, 1, 3\} \\ &= \{1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3\} \\ &= \{2, 3, 3, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 3, 2, 2, 2, 3, 1\}\end{aligned}$$

Some important sets

The integers, the natural numbers, the nonnegative integers

$$\mathbb{Z} = \{\dots, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots\}$$

$$\mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, \dots\}$$

$$\mathbb{N}^0 = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots\}$$

We have limited use for the real numbers and the rational numbers

$$\mathbb{R} = \{0, -17, \pi, \sqrt{2}, \dots\}$$

$$\mathbb{Q} = \left\{ \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{9}{3}, \frac{-4}{333}, \dots \right\}$$

The size of a finite set

$$3 = |\{a, b, c\}|$$

$$5 = |\{a, b, c, d, e\}|$$

$$= |\{a, b, c, d, e, a, d, b\}|$$

$$0 = |\emptyset|$$

$$1 = |\{\emptyset\}|$$

$$1 = |\{\{\emptyset\}\}|$$

Membership and subsets

$$3 \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$$

$$3 \notin \{2, 4, 6, 8\}$$

$$\textit{cat} \in \{\textit{cat}, \textit{dog}, \textit{pig}\}$$

$$3 \in \mathbb{N}^0$$

$$\pi \notin \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\{2, 5, 8\} \subseteq \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$$

$$\{2, 5, 8\} \not\subseteq \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$$

$$\{3\} \subseteq \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$$

$$\{3\} \not\subseteq \{2, 4, 6, 8\}$$

$$\mathbb{N}^0 \subseteq \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\mathbb{R} \not\subseteq \mathbb{N}$$

Set builder notation

$$\{n : n \text{ is odd and } 4 \leq n \leq 16\} = \{5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15\}$$

$$\{2n + 5 : n \in \{3, 6, 7\}\} = \{11, 17, 19\}$$

$$\{2n : n \in \mathbb{N}^0\} = \{0, 2, 4, 6, 8, \dots\}$$

$$\{n \in \mathbb{N} : n < 5\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

$$\{3n : n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ and } n < 5\} = \{3, 6, 9, 12\}$$

Ordered pairs, triples, n -tuples

$$(2, 4) \neq (4, 2)$$

$$(2, 2) \neq (2)$$

$$(1, 2, 3) \neq (3, 2, 1)$$

$$(1, 1, 2) \neq (1, 2)$$

$$(5, 3, 2, 1, 6) \neq (1, 2, 3, 5, 6)$$

Cartesian product

$$A \times B = \{(x, y) : x \in A \text{ and } y \in B\}$$

$$\{a, b\} \times \{1, 2, 3\} = \{(a, 1), (a, 2), (a, 3), (b, 1), (b, 2), (b, 3)\}$$

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

Higher order Cartesian products

$$A \times B \times C = \{(a, b, c) : a \in A, b \in B, c \in C\}$$

$$A^n = A \times A \times A \times \dots \times A$$

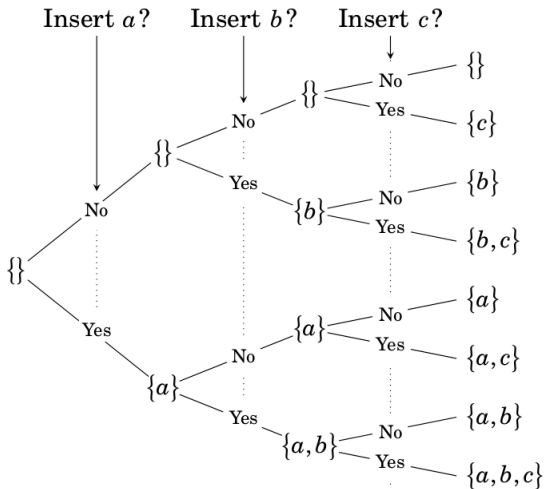
$$= \{(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n) : x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n \in A\}$$

Power set: the set of all subsets

$$\mathcal{P}(\{a, b, c\}) = \{\emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{c\}, \{a, b\}, \{a, c\}, \{b, c\}, \{a, b, c\}\}$$

How many subsets are there?

If $|A| = n$ then $|\mathcal{P}(A)| = 2^n$



Union, Intersection, Difference

$$A \cup B = \{x : x \in A \text{ or } x \in B\}$$

$$A \cap B = \{x : x \in A \text{ and } x \in B\}$$

$$A - B = \{x : x \in A \text{ and } x \notin B\}$$

$$A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$$

$$B = \{4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$$

$$A \cup B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$$

$$A \cap B = \{4, 5\}$$

$$A - B = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

Complement

$$\overline{A} = \{x : x \notin A\}$$

$$\overline{\{2, 4, 6, 8, \dots\}} = \{1, 3, 5, 7, \dots\}$$

Usually relative to some implied **universal set** or **universe**, in this case, \mathbb{N} .

Indexed Sets

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i = A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3 \cup \dots \cup A_n$$

$$\bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i = A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3 \cap \dots \cap A_n$$

Indexed Sets

$$A_i = \{ni : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

$$A_1 = \{1, 2, 3, 4, \dots\}$$

$$A_2 = \{2, 4, 6, 8, \dots\}$$

$$A_3 = \{3, 6, 9, 12, \dots\}$$

$$A_4 = \{4, 8, 12, 16, \dots\}$$

...

$$\bigcup_{i=2}^4 A_i = \{2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, \dots\}$$

$$\bigcap_{i=2}^4 A_i = \{12, 24, 36, 48, 72, \dots\}$$

The Division Algorithm

Given $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ with $b > 0$, there exist $q, r \in \mathbb{Z}$ with

$$a = qb + r$$

$$0 \leq r < b$$

Logic

1. Circle X has radius equal to 3.
 2. If any circle has radius r , then its area is πr^2 .
-

3. Circle X has area 9π .

Statements

NOT Statements:	Statements
Add 5 to both sides.	Adding 5 to both sides of $x - 5 = 37$ gives $x = 42$.
\mathbb{Z}	$42 \in \mathbb{Z}$
42	42 is not a number.
What is the solution of $2x = 84$?	The solution of $2x = 84$ is 42.

We use the letters P , Q , R and S to stand for statements.

Examples

P : The function $f(x) = x^2$ is continuous.

$P(x)$: If an integer x is a multiple of 6, then x is even.

$Q(x)$: The integer x is even.

A sentence whose truth value depends on the value of variables is called an **open sentence**.

And, Or, Not

P : The number 4 is even.

Q : The number 7 is even.

$P \wedge Q$: The number 4 is even **and** the number 7 is even.

$P \vee Q$: The number 4 is even **or** the number 7 is even.

$\sim P$: The number 4 is **not** even.

$\sim Q$: The number 7 is **not** even.

Truth Tables

P	Q	$P \wedge Q$
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	F
F	F	F

P	Q	$P \vee Q$
T	T	T
T	F	T
F	T	T
F	F	F

P	$\sim P$
T	F
F	T

P	Q	$P \oplus Q$
T	T	F
T	F	T
F	T	T
F	F	F

Conditional Statements

$R(a)$: **If** the integer a is multiple of 6, **then** a is divisible by 2.

$P(a)$: The integer a is multiple of 6.

$Q(a)$: a is divisible by 2.

$R(a)$: If P , then Q .

$R(a)$: $P \Rightarrow Q$

P	Q	$P \Rightarrow Q$
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	T
F	F	T

Equivalent expressions

If P then Q .	}	$P \Rightarrow Q$
P only if Q .		
Q , if P .		
Q whenever P .		
Q , provided that P .		
Whenever P , then also Q .		
P is sufficient for Q .		
Q is necessary for P .		

Biconditional or Equivalence Statements

P if and only if Q .
 P iff Q .
 P is necessary and sufficient for Q .
If P , then Q , and conversely.
 P is logically equivalent to Q .
 $(P \Rightarrow Q) \wedge (Q \Rightarrow P)$

} $P \iff Q$

P	Q	$P \iff Q$
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	F
F	F	T

Truth Tables for Complex Statements

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

Quantifiers

Universal quantifier

- For every $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, $2n$ is even.
- $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}, 2n$ is even.
- $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}, E(2n)$

Existential quantifier

- There exists a subset X of \mathbb{N} for which $|X| = 5$.
- $\exists X, (X \subseteq \mathbb{N}) \wedge (|X| = 5)$
- $\exists X \subseteq \mathbb{N}, |X| = 5$
- $\exists X \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N}), |X| = 5$

Negating statements

$$\sim (P \Rightarrow Q) \iff P \wedge (\sim Q)$$

$$\sim (P \wedge Q) \iff (\sim P) \vee (\sim Q)$$

$$\sim (P \vee Q) \iff (\sim P) \wedge (\sim Q)$$

$$\sim (\forall x \in S, P(x)) \iff \exists x \in S, \sim P(x)$$

$$\sim (\exists x \in S, P(x)) \iff \forall x \in S, \sim P(x)$$

Negating Statements, Example

R : The square of every real number is non-negative.

R : $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, x^2 \geq 0$

$\sim R$: $\sim (\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, x^2 \geq 0)$

$\sim R$: $\exists x \in \mathbb{R}, \sim (x^2 \geq 0)$

$\sim R$: $\exists x \in \mathbb{R}, x^2 < 0$

$\sim R$: There exists a real number whose square is negative.

Negating Statements, Example

R :

For every real number x there is a real number y for which $y^3 = x$.

$$\begin{aligned} R &= \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \exists y \in \mathbb{R}, y^3 = x \\ \sim R &= \sim (\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \exists y \in \mathbb{R}, y^3 = x) \\ &= \exists x \in \mathbb{R}, \sim (\exists y \in \mathbb{R}, y^3 = x) \\ &= \exists x \in \mathbb{R}, \forall y \in \mathbb{R}, \sim (y^3 = x) \\ &= \exists x \in \mathbb{R}, \forall y \in \mathbb{R}, y^3 \neq x \end{aligned}$$

$\sim R$:

There is a real number x for which $y^3 \neq x$ for all real numbers y .

Tuples or Lists or Strings

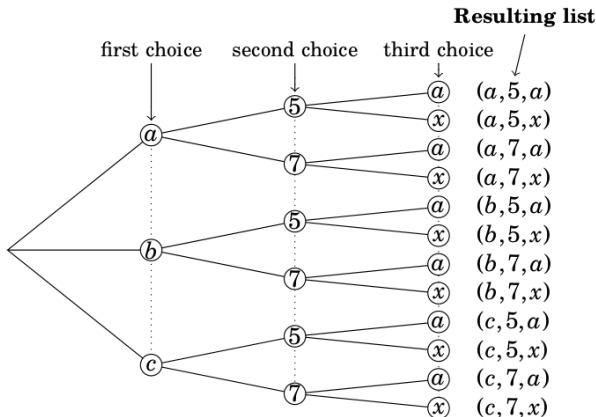
$$(a, b, c, d, e) \neq (b, a, c, d, e)$$

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

$$SOS = (S, O, S)$$

Counting Tuples: Multiplication Principle

How many different lists of length 3 are there, where
the first entry must be an element of $\{a, b, c\}$,
the second entry must be an element of $\{5, 7\}$,
and the third entry must be an element of $\{a, x\}$?



Some notation: falling factorial powers

$$7^5 = 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 7$$

$$7^{\underline{5}} = 7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3$$

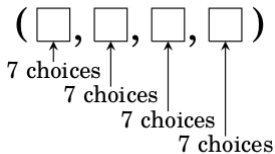
$$\begin{aligned} 7! &= 7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \\ &= 7^{\underline{7}} \end{aligned}$$

Lists with repetitions

How many lists of length 4 with selections from $\{A, B, C, D, E, F, G\}$, where repetition is allowed?

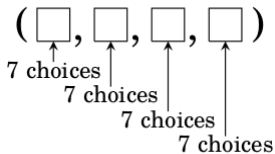
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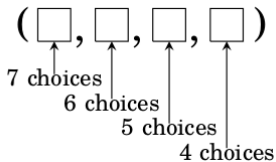
$$7 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 = 7^4$$

Lists without repetitions

How many lists of length 4 with selections from $\{A, B, C, D, E, F, G\}$, where repetition is not allowed?

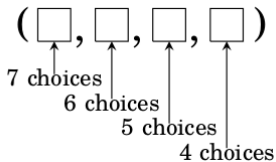
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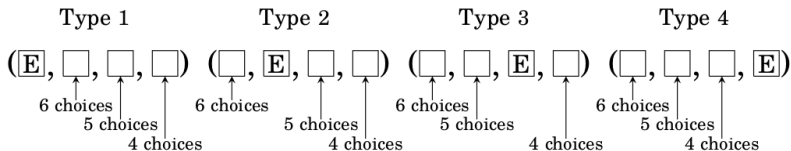
$$7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 = 7^4$$

More complex lists

How many lists of length 4 with selections from $\{A, B, C, D, E, F, G\}$, without repetitions, and the symbol E must appear somewhere in the list?

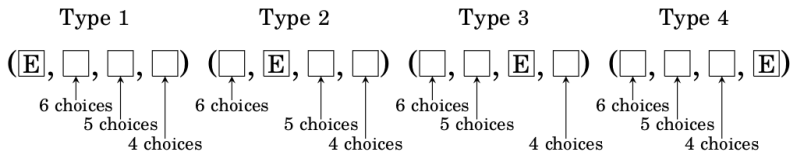
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$$4 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 = 4 \cdot 6^3$$

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$$7^4 - 6^4$$

More about falling factorial powers

$$7^{\underline{3}} = 7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5$$

$$7! = 7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1$$

$$7^{\underline{3}} = \frac{7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}$$

$$= \frac{7!}{4!}$$

$$= \frac{7!}{(7-3)!}$$

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

$$n! = n^{\underline{n}}$$

Permutations

How many lists with repetitions of length k can be made from n symbols?
AAAA, BBBB, BABA, EBAB, CABC, ...

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

Counting subsets

How many subsets of size k can be made by selecting elements from a set of size n ?

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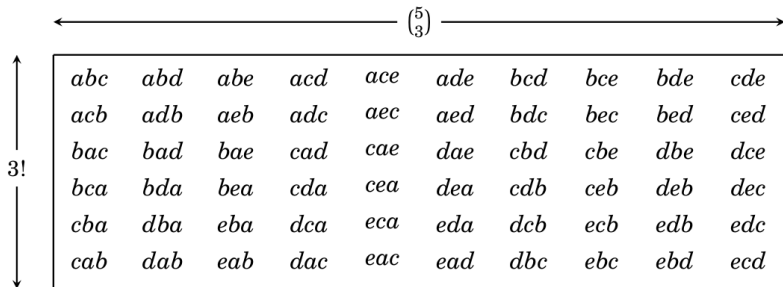
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$$n^k$$

But these contain set-equivalent pairs, such as abc and cba .

Eliminating the duplicates

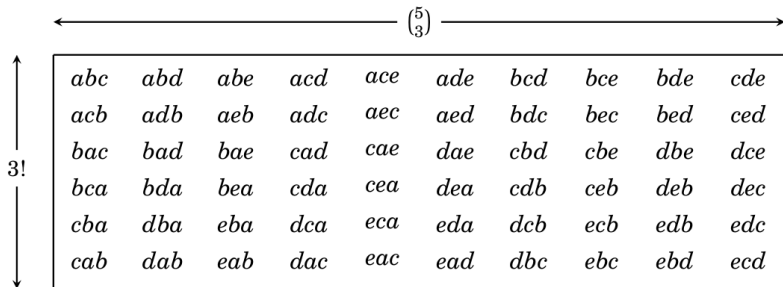
$$\binom{5}{3} 3! = 5^3$$



<i>abc</i>	<i>abd</i>	<i>abe</i>	<i>acd</i>	<i>ace</i>	<i>ade</i>	<i>bcd</i>	<i>bce</i>	<i>bde</i>	<i>cde</i>
<i>acb</i>	<i>adb</i>	<i>aeb</i>	<i>adc</i>	<i>aec</i>	<i>aed</i>	<i>bdc</i>	<i>bec</i>	<i>bed</i>	<i>ced</i>
<i>bac</i>	<i>bad</i>	<i>bae</i>	<i>cad</i>	<i>cae</i>	<i>dae</i>	<i>cbd</i>	<i>cbe</i>	<i>dbe</i>	<i>dce</i>
<i>bca</i>	<i>bda</i>	<i>bea</i>	<i>cda</i>	<i>cea</i>	<i>dea</i>	<i>cdb</i>	<i>ceb</i>	<i>deb</i>	<i>dec</i>
<i>cba</i>	<i>dba</i>	<i>eba</i>	<i>dca</i>	<i>eca</i>	<i>eda</i>	<i>dcb</i>	<i>ecb</i>	<i>edb</i>	<i>edc</i>
<i>cab</i>	<i>dab</i>	<i>eab</i>	<i>dac</i>	<i>eac</i>	<i>ead</i>	<i>dbc</i>	<i>ebc</i>	<i>ebd</i>	<i>ecd</i>

Eliminating the duplicates

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<i>acb</i>	<i>adb</i>	<i>aeb</i>	<i>adc</i>	<i>aec</i>	<i>aed</i>	<i>bdc</i>	<i>bec</i>	<i>bed</i>	<i>ced</i>
<i>bac</i>	<i>bad</i>	<i>bae</i>	<i>cad</i>	<i>cae</i>	<i>dae</i>	<i>cbd</i>	<i>cbe</i>	<i>dbe</i>	<i>dce</i>
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<i>cab</i>	<i>dab</i>	<i>eab</i>	<i>dac</i>	<i>eac</i>	<i>ead</i>	<i>dbc</i>	<i>ebc</i>	<i>ebd</i>	<i>ecd</i>

$$\binom{5}{3} = \frac{5!}{3!(5-3)!} = \frac{5^3}{3!} = \frac{5^3}{3^1}$$

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

Easy to prove theorem?

$$\binom{n}{k} = \binom{n}{n-k}$$

Using set theory in counting

$$|A \cup B| = |A| + |B| - |A \cap B|$$

How many 3-card hands are there for which all 3 cards are red, or all three cards are face cards?

A = 3-card hands, all red cards B = 3-card hands, all face cards

$$|A| = \binom{26}{3}$$

$$|B| = \binom{12}{3}$$

$$|A \cap B| = \binom{6}{3}$$

$$|A \cup B| = |A| + |B| - |A \cap B| = \binom{26}{3} + \binom{12}{3} - \binom{6}{3}$$