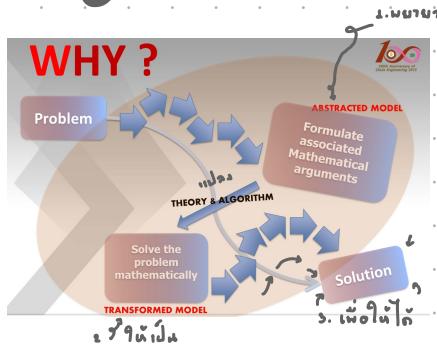


Logic & reasoning.



e.g. ซื้อป้ายมา 20 เฟร์น แต่ละเฟร์น ขายไป 10 บาท
ก็เท่ากับว่าได้มา 100 บาท

$$\text{กท} = (20 \times 5) 10 \text{ บาท} \rightarrow \text{กันง่าย } (20 \times 5) : 10 = 16 \text{ หน่วย}$$

$$\text{กท} = 10 \times 5 = 50 \text{ บาท}$$

$$y = 16$$

คือต้องใช้เหตุผลแบบบุคคลไปใช้เป็นคังถูกต้อง

↓
⇒ AI, data mind.
⇒ การสังเคราะห์
Inductive conclusion from observations / การวิเคราะห์กลไกความจริง

Reasoning 4 อย่างหลักคือ

vs
Reasoning ทางการเรียนทางคณิตศาสตร์, ทางที่มีข้อจำกัด เช่น ไม่สามารถสรุป

↑
Mathematical induction

Deductive correction of assumptions

2. ดูแล
discrete

ทางการเรียนทางคณิตศาสตร์, ทางที่มีข้อจำกัด เช่น ไม่สามารถสรุป

- เหตุ
1. สืດเนื่องจากนั้นแล้วต้องรู้
2. แม้กระทั่งต้องรู้ทั้งหมด
ผล
แม้ว่าต้องรู้ทั้งหมดต้องรู้

Analogical Reasoning compares similarities between new and understood concepts.
ทางคณิตศาสตร์การประเมินต้นแบบ
เช่น คำ, นิยามทั่วไป, สมมติฐาน etc.

STATE OF THE ARTs



Aristotle (384-322 B.C.)



Euclid of Alexandria (325-265 B.C.)



Chrysippus of Soli (279-206 B.C.)



George Boole (1815-1864 A.D.)



Augustus De Morgan (1806-1871 A.D.)

SYLLOGISTIC REASONING

DEDUCTIVE REASONING

MODAL LOGIC

PROPOSITIONAL LOGIC

DE MORGAN'S LAWS

for all $x \in S$...

for some $x \in S$...

(ในกรณีการพิสูจน์ทางคณิตศาสตร์จะใช้สิ่งนี้)

ดู

Propositional logic

ຈະນຸ່າມໃຫຍ້ວ່າຈະນຸ່າມແລ້ວຈະນຸ່າມບໍ່

Vocab

Determine នຸ່າມ

def. A proposition is declarative statement

that is either true or false (not both)

OPERATORS

Negation (not)

$\neg p$

T
F

both true = T

both false = F

p	$\neg p$
T	F
F	T

p	q	$p \vee q$
T	T	T
T	F	T
F	T	T
F	F	F

Conjunction (and)

\wedge

T
F

both true = T

both false = F

p	q	$p \wedge q$
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	F
F	F	F

Disjunction (or)

\vee

T
F

both true = T

both false = F

p	q	$p \oplus q$
T	T	F
T	F	T
F	T	T
F	F	F

Exclusive or (Xor)

\oplus

T
F

both true = T

both false = F

p	q	$p \rightarrow q$
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	T
F	F	T

Implication

\rightarrow

T
F

both true = T

both false = F

p	q	$p \leftrightarrow q$
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	F
F	F	T

Bicondition

\leftrightarrow

T
F

both true = T

both false = F

p	q	$p \leftrightarrow q$
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	F
F	F	T

General Compound proposition

1. Do in () first!

Operator	Precedence
\neg	1
\wedge	2
\vee	3
\rightarrow	4
\leftrightarrow	5

3. if ສໍາຄັນກົດເປົ້າ left + right

Example (Rosen):

You **cannot** ride the rollercoaster if you are under 4 feet tall unless you are older than 16 years old.



Example :

A statement S is a proposition if the truth value of S is either true or false but not both.

$$[(\neg r \wedge s) \wedge (\neg(\neg r \wedge s))] \rightarrow q$$

[same same]

$$[(\neg r \wedge s) \vee (\neg(\neg r \wedge s))] \rightarrow q$$

[same same]

Vocab

Contrapositive ນິຈະໄວ້ສະເໜີ implication only

$$\neg q \Rightarrow \neg p$$

ຕ່າງໆການຈຳກັດໄວ້ສະເໜີນັ້ນ

ດ້ານການຈຳກັດໄວ້ສະເໜີນັ້ນແມ່ນບໍ່

Only if. $\neg q \text{ only if } p$ ນິ້ນເຖິງ ດ້ານການຈຳກັດໄວ້ສະເໜີນັ້ນ

$$\neg p \Rightarrow \neg q$$

Only If I studied more would have a chance of passing.

MEANING: Studying more would be the only way for me to pass.

p I studied more.

q I would have a chance of passing.

q only if p $\equiv p \rightarrow q$

$\neg q \Rightarrow \neg p$

NECESSARY CONDITION

necessary condition ດ້ານກຳນົດໄວ້ສະເໜີນັ້ນ

Who said food keeps us alive? Tom died a few days ago and he was not short of good food.

sufficient condition $p \wedge q$ ສະເໜີນັ້ນ.

Converse of an implication $p \rightarrow q$ is $q \rightarrow p$

converse, in logic, the proposition resulting from an interchange of subject and predicate with each other

the converse of "No man is a pencil" is "No pencil is a man."

inverse of an implication $p \rightarrow q$ is $\neg p \rightarrow \neg q$

the sufficient condition
IF
 \Rightarrow
(if you assume this, you'll get what you want.)

the necessary condition

ONLY IF

\Leftarrow

(you can't get what you want without assuming this.)

Vocab(no)

Valid argument

↓
hypotheses

↑
conclusion

論理上成立 / valid argu

An argument is valid means that if all hypotheses are true, the conclusion is also true.

① ถ้า hypotheses ทั้งหมดเป็นจริง
conclusion ก็ต้องเป็นจริงด้วย

② $\text{log}(p_1 \wedge p_2 \wedge p_3 \wedge \dots \wedge p_n) \rightarrow q$

จึง \Rightarrow VALID ARGUMENT

In a valid argument, it is not possible that the conclusion is false when the premises are true. Or, in other words: In a valid argument, whenever the premises are true, the conclusion also has to be true.

Example
Given an argument $p \vee (q \vee r); \neg r; \therefore p \vee q$

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	F	T	T	T
T	F	T	T	T	F	T
T	F	F	F	F	T	T
F	T	T	T	T	F	T
F	T	F	F	F	T	T
F	F	T	T	T	F	T
F	F	F	F	F	T	F

Example
Given an argument $p \vee (q \vee r); \neg r; \therefore p \vee q$

VALID

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	F	T	F	F
T	F	T	T	T	T	T
T	F	F	F	F	T	F
F	T	T	T	T	F	T
F	T	F	F	F	T	F
F	F	T	T	T	F	T
F	F	F	F	F	T	F

[Ex.]

จึง

Consistency

p	q	r	$p \rightarrow \neg q$	$q \rightarrow r$	$\neg r \rightarrow \neg p$
T	F	T	T	T	T

- Whenever the system is being upgraded, users cannot access the file system.
- If users can access the file system, they can save new files.
- If users cannot save new files, the system is not being upgraded.

$\neg p \rightarrow q$

$q \rightarrow r$

$\neg r \rightarrow \neg p$

EXAMPLE

p	q	r	$p \rightarrow \neg q$	$q \rightarrow r$	$\neg r \rightarrow \neg p$
T	T	T	T	T	T
T	T	F	F	F	F
T	F	T	T	T	T
T	F	F	T	T	F
F	T	T	T	T	T
F	T	F	T	F	T
F	F	T	T	T	T
F	F	F	T	T	T

tautology

ถ้าทุก

Logical equivalent

The propositions p and q are called "logical equivalent" ($p \equiv q$) if $p \rightarrow q$ is a tautology

contradiction

เกิดขึ้น

contingency

จะมีผลลัพธ์

Two or more propositions are consistent if

and only if there is at least one row in which they are all true. Otherwise, they are inconsistent.

e.g.

1. Construct truth table

Logical Equivalences

Showing logically equivalent propositions

Example (Rosen):

Show that $p \rightarrow q \equiv \neg p \vee q$

p	q	$p \rightarrow q$	$\neg p$	$\neg p \vee q$
T	T	T	F	T
T	F	F	F	F
F	T	T	T	T
F	F	T	T	T

Logically Equivalent

+ consistent

- Two or more propositions are logically consistent if it is possible for them to all be true at the same time. If there is no way for them all to be true at once, they are inconsistent. Inconsistent propositions are said to contradict one another.

Examples

The three propositions $(A \supset B), (A \vee B)$, and $\neg A$ are consistent, because there is a row in which all three are true:

A	B	$(A \supset B)$	$(A \vee B)$	$\neg A$
0	0	T	T	T
0	1	T	T	F
1	0	F	T	F
1	1	T	T	F

The two propositions $(A \supset B)$ and $(\neg A \vee \neg B)$ are inconsistent, because there is no row in which both are true:

A	B	$(A \supset B)$	$(\neg A \vee \neg B)$
0	0	T	T
0	1	T	F
1	0	F	T
1	1	T	F

Show that $(\neg p \vee q) \rightarrow (\neg p \wedge q)$ is a tautology.

Proof: $(\neg p \vee q) \rightarrow (\neg p \wedge q) \equiv \neg(\neg p \vee q) \vee (\neg p \wedge q)$

By the De Morgan law
= $\neg(\neg p \wedge \neg q) \vee (\neg p \wedge q)$
= $(p \wedge q) \vee (\neg p \wedge q)$
= $p \vee (\neg p \wedge q)$
= $(p \vee \neg p) \wedge (p \vee q)$
= T $\wedge T$
= T

Q.E.D.

Show $(p \wedge q) \rightarrow (p \vee q)$ is a tautology.

Proof: $(p \wedge q) \rightarrow (p \vee q) \equiv \neg(p \wedge q) \vee (p \vee q)$

By the De Morgan law
= $\neg(p \wedge \neg q) \vee (p \vee q)$
= $(\neg p \vee \neg q) \vee (p \vee q)$
= $(\neg p \vee p) \vee (\neg q \vee q)$
= T $\vee T$
= T

Q.E.D.

2. Use series of established equivalences.

Commutative laws

$p \vee q = q \vee p$

Associative laws

$(p \vee q) \vee r = p \vee (q \vee r)$

Distributive laws

$p \vee (q \wedge r) = (p \vee q) \wedge (p \vee r)$

Identity laws

$p \vee T = p$

Absorption laws

$p \vee (p \wedge q) = p$

Domination laws (Universal bound laws)

$p \vee F = T$

Idempotent laws

$p \vee p = p$

Negation laws

$\neg\neg p = T$

Double negation law

$\neg(\neg p) \equiv p$

Predicate logic

⇒ propositional ที่มีตัวแปรเป็นฟังก์ชัน

predicate ฟังก์ชัน

argument ตัวแปร

$P(x)$

หน้าที่ของ predicate คือ \Rightarrow ให้รับ (หน้าที่ของ predicate)

ต้องแทนค่า ให้ระบบคำนวณรับได้

Quantifier

Universal $\forall x P(x)$ for all (x)

$\hookrightarrow P(x_1) \wedge P(x_2) \wedge P(x_3) \wedge \dots P(x_n)$

Existential $\exists x P(x)$ for some (x)

$\hookrightarrow P(x_1) \vee P(x_2) \vee P(x_3) \vee \dots P(x_n)$

$\exists ! x P(x)$

Example (Rosen):

What is the truth value of $\forall x P(x^2 \geq x)$, when the universe of discourse consists of:

- 1) all real numbers?
- 2) all integers?

Since $x^2 \geq x$ only when $x \leq 0$ or $x \geq 1$, $\forall x P(x^2 \geq x)$ is false if the universe consists of all real numbers. However, it is true when the universe consists of only the integers.

Precedence of quantifiers

v, 3

Quantifiers 优先级高于逻辑运算符

E.g. $\forall x P(x) \vee Q(x)$

$\Rightarrow (\forall x P(x)) \vee Q(x)$

Negating quantified expressions

$$\neg(\forall x P(x)) \equiv \exists x \neg P(x)$$

↑
การเปลี่ยนแปลง
↑
 $\neg P(x)$

Consider a statement $\forall x (P(x) \rightarrow Q(x))$

Contraposition

$$\forall x (\neg Q(x) \rightarrow \neg P(x))$$

↑
การเปลี่ยนแปลง
↑
 $\neg P(x) \wedge \neg Q(y)$

$$\forall x \exists y (P(x) \wedge Q(y))$$

$$\exists y \forall x (P(x) \wedge Q(y))$$

inverse

$$\forall x (\neg P(x) \rightarrow \neg Q(x))$$

$$\forall x P(x) \wedge \forall x Q(x)$$

$$\forall x \forall y (P(x) \wedge Q(y))$$

converse

$$\forall x (Q(x) \rightarrow P(x))$$

Eg. ↗

All lions are fierce. $\forall x (P(x) \rightarrow Q(x))$

Some lions do not drink coffee. $\exists x (P(x) \wedge \neg R(x))$

∴ Some fierce creatures do not drink coffee.

$\exists x (Q(x) \wedge \neg R(x))$

$P(x)$ x is lion.

$Q(x)$ x is fierce.

$R(x)$ x drinks coffee.

$\forall x (P(x) \rightarrow Q(x))$

$\exists x (P(x) \wedge \neg R(x))$

$\therefore \exists x (Q(x) \wedge \neg R(x))$

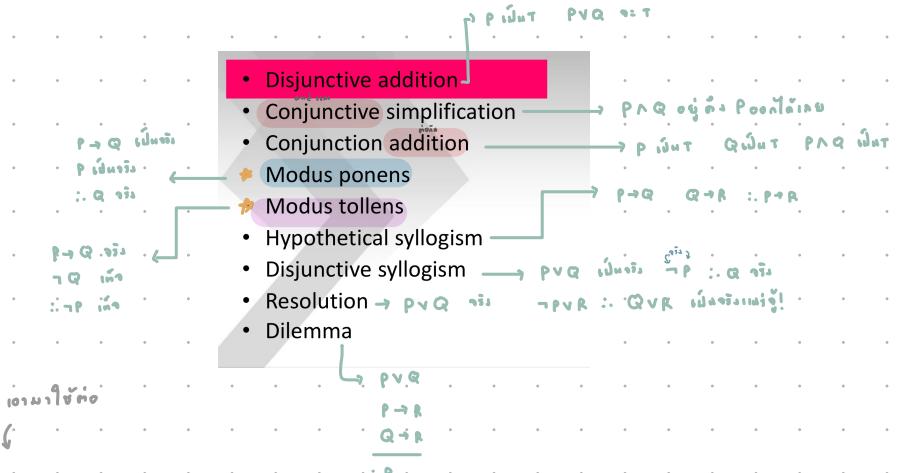
E.g. show $P(x)$

$$\forall k \geq 1 (P(x_k) \rightarrow P(x_{k+1}))$$

conclusion : $\forall n P(x_n)$

$$[\underbrace{P(x_1) \wedge (\forall k \geq 1 (P(x_k) \rightarrow P(x_{k+1})) \rightarrow \forall k P(x_k)}_{\equiv T}] \equiv T$$

Rules of inference



Universal modus ponens

Consider a statement $\forall x (P(x) \rightarrow Q(x))$.

For a particular e ,

$P(e)$ is true, $\rightarrow \text{จะ } จริง$

therefore $Q(e)$ is true.

modus tollens

Consider a statement $\forall x (P(x) \rightarrow Q(x))$.

For a particular e ,

$\neg Q(e)$ is true,

therefore $\neg P(e)$ is true.

Universal instantiation

$\forall x P(x) \therefore P(c)$ if $c \in U$. $\text{มี } c \in U$

Universal generalization

$P(c)$ for an arbitrary $c \in U \therefore \forall x P(x)$

Existential instantiation

$\exists x P(x) \therefore P(c)$ for some element $c \in U$ $\text{มี } c \in U \text{ ที่ } P(c) \text{ จะ } \text{ มี } c \in U$

Existential generalization

$P(c)$ for some element $c \in U \therefore \exists x P(x)$

$\therefore \exists c \in U P(c)$ $\text{include } U$

Example (Rosen Ex. 6, P.67)

จะแสดงว่าสมมติฐานต่อไปนี้

- นำ ยันต์ ที่ อากาศไม่แจ่มใส และ หน้ากว่าเมื่อวาน $\neg p \wedge q$
- เราจะไป ว่ายน้ำ เมื่อ อากาศแจ่มใสเท่านั้น $\neg p \rightarrow r$
- ถ้าเราไม่ไป ว่ายน้ำ เราจะไป พายเรือ $\neg q \rightarrow s$
- ถ้าเราไป พายเรือ แล้วเราจะถึงบ้านก่อนพระอาทิตย์ตกดิน $r \rightarrow t$
- สรุปได้ว่า t
- เราจะถึงบ้านก่อนพระอาทิตย์ตกดิน $s \wedge t$

ขั้นตอน	ผลลัพธ์
1. $\neg p \wedge q$	ผู้ลักบกที่อยู่
2. $\neg p$	simplification (1) \rightarrow
3. $\neg q \rightarrow r$	ผู้ลักบกที่ดี
4. $\neg s \rightarrow t$	$\neg r \rightarrow s$
$\therefore t$	5. $\neg r \rightarrow s$
trick กำบังกลับ	$\neg r$
กฎปูดไว้ต่างไม่เป็น	6. s
$\neg r$	7. $\neg r \rightarrow t$
$\neg r$	$\neg r \rightarrow t$
$\neg r$	8. t
	MP 4,5
	9. $\neg r \rightarrow t$
	MP 6,7
	M.P: modus ponens

การลดรูป (Simplification)

- จุดประสงค์ Logic Gates ที่สามารถรับว่างจริง หรือ Logic Gate ทำงาน ก็จะเป็นการออกผล
- หากออกผลมาได้ต้องใช้ Gates นี้ยัง ทำให้ผล ต่อๆ ตามและจะต้องเสียเวลา
- หากออกผลมาไม่ได้ จะใช้ Gates ทำงานมาก
- มีเทคนิคตัดความซ้ำซ้อนในการออกผลมาให้ใช้ Gates ไม่น้อยที่สุด

Q.E.D

vocab
 ϵ (epsilon)
เป็นอนุรักษ์

Set

กู้นของ object ที่มีลักษณะเป็นแบบ unordered

cardinality = จำนวนสมาชิก

An empty set denote by \emptyset
(null set)

สมบัติของ set ที่มีไว้ใช้

↑ เช่น ไม่มี member ใด ตรวจสอบ member ไม่ได้

1. ความต่างกันของ set
↑ ตรวจสอบ!

$\forall x(x \in A \Rightarrow x \in B)$ ก็ต้องมีสมาชิกทั้งหมดที่อยู่ใน A เป็น subset ของ B!

2. ลูกเล่น (subset C) • ถ้าเราจัดให้มีสมาชิกอยู่ใน subset ของ A

ของ subset นั้น $A \subseteq B$

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

ถ้า $A \subset B$

ถ้า $C \subseteq B$

theorem • \emptyset เป็น subset ของทุก set

ถ้าเราจัดให้มี subset ของ subset ของ subset ...

proper subset ลูกเล่นนี้



ลูกเล่นนี้ : ให้ A และ B เป็น集合ที่ $A \subset B$ ถ้าจำนวนสมาชิกของ A เป็นเท่ากับจำนวนสมาชิกของ B แต่ได้ว่า A เป็นเพียง集合ของ B ที่ไม่รวมตัวเอง : ให้ A และ B เป็น集合ที่ $A \subset B$ ถ้าจำนวนสมาชิกของ A มากกว่าจำนวนสมาชิกของ B จะได้ว่า A ไม่เป็นเพียง集合ของ A ที่ไม่รวมตัวเองของ B ดังนั้น $A \neq B$ แต่ถ้า A ไม่เป็นเพียง集合ของ A ที่ไม่รวมตัวเองของ B แต่รวมตัวเองของ A ด้วย ดังนั้น $A = B$



3. Cardinality จำนวนสมาชิก

ถ้า set คือ finite set (จำนวนสมาชิกจำกัด) จะระบุ

cardinality แต่ถ้า infinite คันต์ define

คณิตศาสตร์ไม่ได้

2. power set . เซตของ subset ที่มีไปไม่ถูกแนบท.

$$A = \{1, 2\} \quad P(A) = \{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{1, 2\}\}$$

$$P(A) = 2^2 = 4$$

4. cartesian product!

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

E.g. $\forall x \in A (x^2 \geq 0)$ for real $x, x^2 \geq 0$
 $\exists n \in \mathbb{Z} (n^2 = 99)$ for some $n \in \mathbb{Z}, n^2 = 99$
 $A = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} | x + 5 > 30\}$
 $B = \{x | x \text{ is real number}\}$

EXERCISE

Let S be the set of all x that x does not contain x.

$$S = \{x | x \notin x\}$$

Note that x is also a set.

$$S = \{x | x \notin x\} \quad ? \quad S \subseteq ?$$

ก็ S ต้องไม่ใช่ S .. S \notin S

พิสูจน์ว่า S \notin S

$\neg \neg p \rightarrow p$

$\neg p \rightarrow p$

$\therefore S \notin S$ นั้นจะต้องไม่สามารถเขียนใน S ได้ ดังนั้น S \notin S

.. เศร้าวๆ ไม่ใช่ S

EXERCISE
Let U be the universe described by
 $U = \{x | 1000 \leq x \leq 9999\}$.
Let A_i be the set of all numbers in U such that the i^{th} position is i.
Find the cardinality of the union of A_1, A_2, A_3 , and A_4 ?

- คือ เซตของสี่ตัวคือ (a, b) ที่มีผลค่า $a \in A$ และ $b \in B$
- โดย $A \times B = \{(a, b) | a \in A \text{ และ } b \in B\}$
- $A = \{1, 2, 3\} \quad B = \{x, y\}$
- $A \times B =$

$$A \times B = \{(1, x), (1, y), (2, x), (2, y), (3, x), (3, y)\}$$

ตัวอย่างการพิสูจน์เซต

▪ 4. ถ้าชื่อ 3 แล้วสูญเสีย $B \subset A$

$$A = \{2, 22, 23, 24, \dots\} \quad B = \{2, 4, 6, 8, \dots\}$$

$$B = \{2 | j \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}\} \quad \text{ตั้งนี้ } B = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10, \dots\}$$

$$A = \{2 | i \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}\} \quad \text{ตั้งนี้ } A = \{2, 4, 6, 16, 32, \dots\}$$

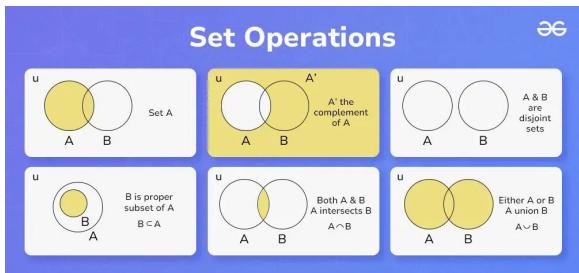
▪ ให้เราขอ $B \subset A$ คือ ถ้าอยู่ใน B ต้องอยู่ใน A ถ้ามีเพียงกรณีเดียวที่ B ไม่อยู่ใน A และเราขอ $B \subset A$

▪ พิสูจน์ว่าหากจะแล้วพบว่า สมาชิกของ集合 B ต้อง 6 ช่องไม่เป็นสมาชิกของ集合 A

▪ สรุป $B \subset A$



set operator



Let A be a set

Let A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n be subsets of A

(1) $\forall i \neq j (A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset)$

A_i pairwise disjoint

(2) $\cup_{i=1}^n A_i = A$

$\therefore A_i$ partition of A

จำนวน - ๙

SET	
Theorem Given sets A, B and C .	
Commutative laws:	$A \cap B = B \cap A$ $A \cup B = B \cup A$
Associative laws:	$(A \cap B) \cap C = A \cap (B \cap C)$
Distributive laws:	$A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$
Idempotent laws:	$A \cap U = A$ $A \cup U = U$
De Morgan's laws:	$(A \cup B)^c = A^c \cap B^c$ $(A \cap B)^c = A^c \cup B^c$
Alternative representation for set difference	$A - B = A \cap B^c$
Absorption laws:	$A \cap (A \cup B) = A$ $(A \cup B) \cap A = A$

E.g.

SET	
Question: Prove that $(A \cup B)^c = A^c \cap B^c$	
Proof:	$(A \cup B)^c = \{x x \notin (A \cup B)\}$ Definition of complement
	$= \{x \neg(x \in (A \cup B))\}$ Does not belong symbol
	$= \{x \neg(x \in A \vee x \in B)\}$ Definition of union
	$= \{x \neg(\neg(x \in A) \wedge \neg(x \in B))\}$ De Morgan's law
	$= \{x x \in A^c \wedge x \in B^c\}$ Does not belong symbol
	$= \{x x \in (A^c \cap B^c)\}$ Definition of complement
	$= A^c \cap B^c$ Definition of intersection
	Q.E.D.

e.g.

$$A \cup B = \bar{A} \cap \bar{B}$$

$$A = B \quad \forall x (x \in A \leftrightarrow x \in B)$$

if and only if
 $p \leftrightarrow q \equiv (p \rightarrow q) \wedge (q \rightarrow p)$

show .

$$\forall x ((x \in A \rightarrow x \in B) \wedge (x \in B \rightarrow x \in A))$$

พิสูจน์ 1. $\forall x (x \in \bar{A} \cup \bar{B} \rightarrow x \in \bar{A} \cap \bar{B})$

Assume $\forall x x \in \bar{A} \cup \bar{B}$

$$\begin{aligned} &\therefore x \notin A \cup B \quad (\text{by def complement}) \\ &\therefore x \notin A \wedge x \notin B \quad (\text{by def union}) \\ &\therefore x \in \bar{A} \wedge x \in \bar{B} \quad (\text{by def complement}) \\ &\therefore x \in \bar{A} \cap \bar{B} \quad (\text{by def intersection}) \\ &\therefore \bar{A} \cup \bar{B} \subseteq \bar{A} \cap \bar{B} \quad (\text{def subset}) \end{aligned}$$

2) $\forall x (x \in \bar{A} \cap \bar{B} \rightarrow x \in \bar{A} \cup \bar{B})$

$\therefore \bar{A} \cap \bar{B} \subseteq \bar{A} \cup \bar{B}$ ✓

$\bar{A} \cup \bar{B} = \bar{A} \cap \bar{B}$ Q.E.D.

Multiset

บรรณานุกรมที่มีรูปซ้อนซ้ำกันได้很多
หนึ่ง จึงเรียกว่า multiset

$$\{m_1; a_1, m_2; a_2, \dots, m_i; a_i\}$$

m_i คือ multiplicities หรือ elements in;

operator: union, intersection, different, sum

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \{1.a, 2.b, 5.c, 2.d\} \\ B &= \{2.b, 6.c, 3.d\} \\ A \cup B &= \{1.a, 3.b, 6.c, 3.d\} \text{ max} \\ A \cap B &= \{0.a, 2.b, 5.c, 2.d\} \text{ min} \\ A - B &= \{1.a, 1.b\} \\ \underline{\text{sum}} \quad A + B &= \{1.a, 5.b, 11.c, 5.d\}. \end{aligned}$$

Relation

binary relation be subset von cartesian product $A \times B$

Example (the congruence modulo 2 relation)

The relation R from Z to Z is defined as follows;
for all $(x,y) \in Z \times Z$, xRy iff $x-y$ is even.

Example, 6R2, 120R36 etc.

$$A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} \text{ and } B = \{0, 2, 4, 6\}$$

$$R = \{(a, b) \in A \times B \mid a \leq b\}$$

$$R = \left\{ \begin{matrix} (1,2), (1,4), (1,6), (2,4), (2,6), (3,4), (3,6), (4,6) \\ \hline 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 4 & 6 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 6 \end{matrix} \right\}$$

function

be subset von cartesian product $A \times B$ ให้ mapping กันหน่อยๆ

ถ้า $x \in A$ มีอยู่ $y \in B$ 使得 $(x,y) \in F$.

FUNCTION

Definition

A function F from A to B is a relation from A to B , $F : A \rightarrow B$, that satisfies the following properties:

For every $x \in A$, there exists $y \in B$ such that $(x,y) \in F$.

For all $x \in A$, and $y, z \in B$, if $(x,y) \in F$ and $(x,z) \in F$ then $y=z$.

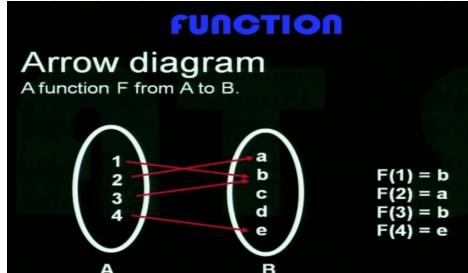
For $(x,y) \in F$, we usually write $y=F(x)$ = image of x under F , and x is called pre-image of y under F .

A is called domain of F .

B is called co-domain of F .

The set of all images of F is called range of F .

range →



composition of functions, f and g .

denote by $f \circ g$.

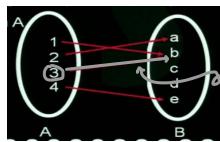
$$(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x))$$

function

injection function (or one-to-one)

if A to B is injective for all x and y in A

$f(x) = f(y)$ then $x = y$. ไม่สับซ้อน $x \neq y$, image ต่างกัน

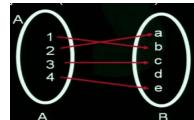


($f(x) \neq f(y)$)

1 to 1 คือ

คือ injection

✓ คือ injection



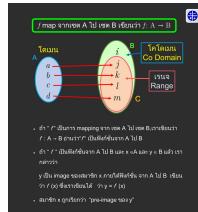
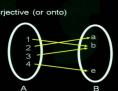
subjective function (or onto)

รูปแบบที่ให้ co-domain มากกว่า pre-image 叫做

Definition

A function F from A to B is subjective (or onto) iff for every element y in B , it is possible to find an element x in A such that $y = F(x)$.

This function is Onto

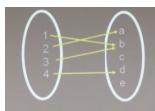


bijective function

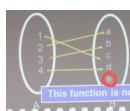
bijective function

(or bijection)

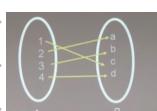
1 to 1 คือ บุหุมาน คือ ทั้งสอง



x one to one
x onto



x onto



✓✓✓

E.g. $A = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$

\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow

$B \subseteq A$ $|A| = 10!$

ก. ฟังก์ชันเพื่อห้ามลงตัว บ. ฟังก์ชันที่ห้ามลงตัว

floor function and Ceiling function

$\lfloor x \rfloor : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \quad \forall r \in \mathbb{R} \exists ! n \in \mathbb{Z} (\lfloor r \rfloor = n)$

ท. ถ้า r เต็มที่มากที่สุด คือ n ให้ $\lfloor r \rfloor = n$

Ex. $\lfloor 2.5 \rfloor$



$\lfloor r \rfloor = n$, iff $1) n \leq r$

iff = if and only if

$2) \forall s \in \mathbb{Z} (s \leq r \rightarrow s \leq n)$

$(\forall r \in \mathbb{R} \exists ! n \in \mathbb{Z} (\lfloor r \rfloor = n)) \Leftrightarrow (\forall r \in \mathbb{R} (\lfloor r \rfloor = n) \wedge (\forall s \in \mathbb{Z} (s \leq r \rightarrow s \leq n)))$

$(\forall r \in \mathbb{R} \exists ! n \in \mathbb{Z} (\lceil r \rceil = n)) \Leftrightarrow (\forall r \in \mathbb{R} (\lceil r \rceil = n) \wedge (\forall s \in \mathbb{Z} (s > r \rightarrow s \geq n)))$



Let $f(x) = (x-1)/4$. Determine the value of $\lfloor f(2) \rfloor$ and $\lceil f(-2) \rceil$

0 and 0

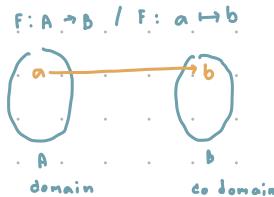
Function

ឧប្បរ

1. ឯកសារនៃ domain និង image

2. ឱ្យតាមរូប image

ទៅនីមួយៗ



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

$$a \in A \quad F(a) = b \quad ? \quad b \in B$$

b = image of a

a = pre image of b

$F(A)$ = Range of $F \subseteq B$

Addition / Multiplication / Composition $f: b \rightarrow c$

$$f_1: A \rightarrow B \quad (f_1, f_2)(ca) ; a \in A$$

$$f_2: A \rightarrow D \quad = f_1(ca) + f_2(ca)$$

$$(f_1, f_2)(ca)$$

$$= f_1(ca) \cdot f_2(ca)$$

$$g: B \rightarrow D$$

$$(f \circ g): A \rightarrow C$$

$$A \xrightarrow{f} C$$

$$f(g(x)) \in C$$

$$x \in A$$

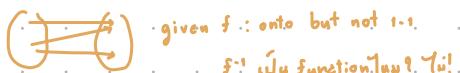
Inverse of function

$$f: A \rightarrow B ; f^{-1}: B \rightarrow A$$

one to one



onto :



ធនធាននៃការសម្រាប់
 $(f^{-1} \circ f)(x) = (f \circ f^{-1})(x)$

$$\text{Eg. } f_1, f_2: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f_1(x) = x^2 - 5 \quad (f_1 \circ f_2)(x) = x^2 + x - 5$$

$$f_2(x) = x + 5 \quad (f_1 \circ f_2)(x) = x^2 + 8x^2 - 5x - 40$$

$$(f_1 \circ f_2)(x) = f_1(f_2(x))$$

$$= (x+5)^2 - 5.$$

$$f_1^{-1}(y) = x^2 - 5$$

$$x^2 = y + 5$$

$$x = \pm \sqrt{y+5}$$

$$f_1^{-1}(x) = \pm \sqrt{x+5}$$

$$f_2^{-1}(x) = x - 5$$

$$y = x - 5$$

$$x = y + 5$$

$$f_2(x) = y + 5$$

$$f_1^{-1}(x) = \pm \sqrt{x+5} \quad ? \quad \text{ដែលខ្លួនឈើ}$$

properties

definition: Let R be a binary relation on A .

$\therefore R$ is reflexive iff for all $x \in A$, xRx .

ນັກງານນີ້ກວດວ່າ A ດີວ່າມີກຳລົດຂອງ R ດັ່ງນີ້

$\therefore R$ is symmetric iff for all $x, y \in A$

$\text{if } xRy \text{ then } yRx$

$\therefore R$ is transitive iff for all $x, y, z \in A$

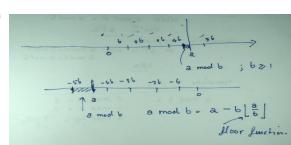
$\text{if } xRy \text{ and } yRz \text{ then } xRz$

Equivalence relation ມີຫຼຸດ, ມີຄວາມ?

* set partition

Theorem
Let A be a set with a partition and
Let R be the relation induced by the
partition.
Then R is reflexive, symmetric and
transitive.

ກຳນົດວ່າງານ ຫີ້ວ່າ:
ອິດຕະພາບ ມາຮັດໃນ
ໃຈຢູ່ນັກນີ້ກວດ



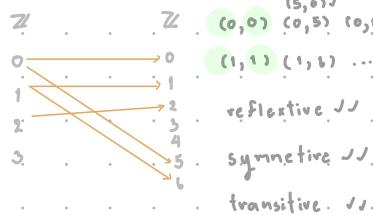
no e.g. consider $a \equiv b \pmod{5}$ on \mathbb{Z}



Let $A_i \subseteq \mathbb{Z}$; i.e.

$$A_i = \{a \in \mathbb{Z} \mid a \equiv i \pmod{5}\}$$

show $\mathbb{Z} = \bigcup_{\text{all } i: A_i \neq \emptyset} A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset \quad (i \neq j; i \neq j \pmod{5})$



reflexive	$\forall a \in \mathbb{Z} \quad a \equiv a \pmod{5} \quad a \equiv a \pmod{5}$
symmetric	$\forall a, b \in \mathbb{Z} \quad a \equiv b \pmod{5} \quad a \equiv b \pmod{5} \quad b \equiv a \pmod{5} \quad b \equiv a \pmod{5}$
transitive	$a \equiv b \pmod{5} \quad a \equiv c \pmod{5} \quad a \equiv c \pmod{5}$ $b \equiv c \pmod{5} \quad b \equiv c \pmod{5}$ $a \equiv c \pmod{5} \quad a \equiv c \pmod{5}$

new consequence modulo n

$a \equiv b \pmod{n}$

$$A_0 = \{0, 5, -5, 10, -10, \dots\}$$

$$A_1 = \{1, -4, 6, -9, \dots\}$$

$$A_2 = \dots$$

$$A_3 = \dots$$

$$A_4 = \dots$$

$$A_5 = \{0, 5, -5, \dots\}$$

Antisymmetric

Definition

A relation R on a set A such that (a, b) and (b, a) are in R only if $a = b$, for all $a, b \in A$, is called antisymmetric.

A ຢັງວ່າ R ຕາງ ອຸນ໌ນີ້ນີ້ທີ່ອືບດັບ (a, b) ແລະ (b, a)

ນັກງານໄດ້ວ່າ $a=b$ ໃນນີ້ເປັນ Antisymmetric

a, b ຈົດຕັ້ງໂຈງກຳ

E.g. $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ $R_1 = \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 1)\}$

$(a, b), (b, a)$ only if $a = b \rightarrow a \neq b \rightarrow (a, b) \wedge (b, a)$

$a \neq b \rightarrow (a, b) \wedge (b, a) \rightarrow \neg(a, b) \wedge \neg(b, a)$

$R_2 = \{(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3)\}$ $R_3 = \{(1, 1), (2, 3), (3, 2)\}$ sym.

symmetric ✓

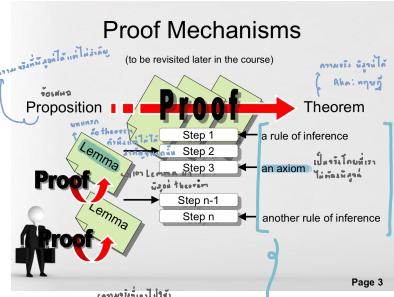
antisymmetric ✓

Antsym. ✗

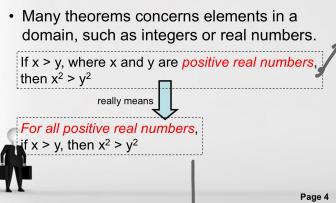
Methods of Proving



ຫົວໜ້າກົດກົດຫົວໜ້າ

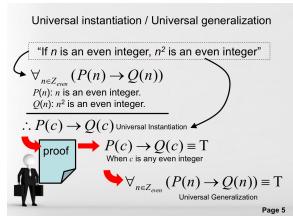


ກົດກົດ R I ຂອບເນັດພົມກົດກົດ
ສະແດງກົດກົດກົດກົດກົດ
ສະແດງກົດກົດກົດກົດກົດ



ກົດກົດ R I ຂອບເນັດພົມກົດກົດ
ສະແດງກົດກົດກົດ
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ກົດກົດກົດກົດກົດກົດກົດ



$$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^+ (P(x, y) \rightarrow Q(x, y))$$

where $P(x, y) : x \neq y$
 $Q(x, y) : x^2 \neq y^2$

ກົດກົດກົດກົດກົດ
ກົດກົດກົດກົດກົດ
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ກົດກົດກົດກົດກົດ

$$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^+, \text{ Let } x \neq y$$

$x \neq y \rightarrow x^2 \neq y^2$
 $x^2 \neq y^2$
 $x \neq y \rightarrow x^2 \neq y^2$
 $x^2 \neq y^2$
 $\therefore Q(x, y) \quad \text{Q.E.D.}$

start with
implication (\rightarrow)

ນີ້ແມ່ນກົດກົດກົດກົດກົດກົດກົດກົດ
ກົດກົດກົດກົດກົດກົດກົດກົດກົດ

• premises \rightarrow properties

• hypotheses \rightarrow conclusion

Example 2: Modus Tollens

Prove the following valid argument:

$$\frac{p \wedge q}{p \rightarrow q}$$

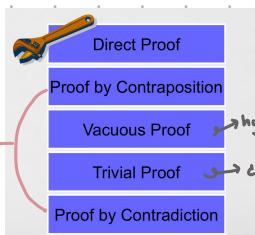
$$\neg q \rightarrow \neg p$$

Substitution

Looking at the second premise and the conclusion, it looks like we should use Modus Tollens. However, we do not know that $p \wedge q$ is true, since Modus Tollens tells us that if $p \wedge q$ is true and $\neg q \rightarrow \neg p$ is true, then $\neg p$ is true. Since we are given $p \wedge q$, we can use Universal instantiation to get $p \wedge q$ is true, and then use Modus Tollens to prove $\neg p$.



indirect proof
ຫົວໜ້າກົດກົດຫົວໜ້າ

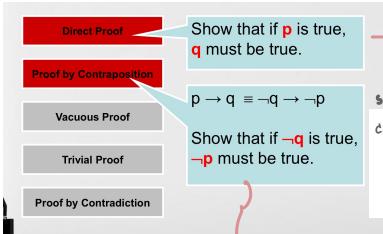


hypotheses \rightarrow conclusion

conclusion \rightarrow hypotheses

start with implication ($p \rightarrow q$)

Direct proof and Contraposition



E.g. 1 Show that "if n is an odd integer; n^2 is an odd integer."

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{Z} : (P(n) \rightarrow Q(n))$$

$$P(n) : n \text{ is odd} \equiv \exists k \in \mathbb{Z} (n = 2k+1)$$

$$Q(n) : n^2 \text{ is odd} \equiv \exists m \in \mathbb{Z} (n^2 = 2m+1)$$

assume $\exists k \in \mathbb{Z} : n = 2k+1$

$$\text{show } \exists m \in \mathbb{Z} : n^2 = 2m+1$$

$$n = 2k+1$$

$$n^2 = (2k+1)^2$$

$$n^2 = 4k^2 + 4k + 1$$

$$= 2(2k^2 + 2k) + 1$$

$$n^2 = 2m+1 \quad \text{where } m = 2k^2 + 2k$$

Q.E.D.

E.g. 2 show that If n is an integer and n is odd, then n is odd.

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{Z} : (P(n) \rightarrow Q(n))$$

$$P(n) : n \text{ is odd} \equiv \exists k \in \mathbb{Z} (n = 2k+1)$$

$$Q(n) : n \text{ is odd} \equiv \exists m \in \mathbb{Z} (n^2 = 2m+1)$$

$$\text{assume } \exists k \in \mathbb{Z} : n = 2k+1$$

$$\text{show } \exists m \in \mathbb{Z} : n^2 = 2m+1$$

$$\begin{array}{c} n = 2k+1 \\ n^2 = (2k+1)^2 \\ n^2 = 4k^2 + 4k + 1 \end{array}$$

由反證法的構造 $\neg P \rightarrow Q \equiv P \rightarrow \neg Q$

E.g. 3

Prove that if $n = ab$, where a and b are positive integers, then $a \leq \sqrt{n}$ or $b \leq \sqrt{n}$

$$\text{Proof : } \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}^+ : (P(n) \rightarrow Q(n))$$

$$P(n) : \exists a, b \in \mathbb{Z}^+ : n = ab$$

* กรณีที่ a, b เป็นจำนวนเต็มบวก

$$Q(n) : \exists a, b \in \mathbb{Z}^+ : a \leq \sqrt{n} \text{ or } b \leq \sqrt{n}$$

* กรณีที่ a, b เป็นจำนวนจริงบวก

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}^+ : \exists a, b \in \mathbb{Z}^+ : (P(n, a, b) \rightarrow Q(n, a, b))$$

$$P(n, a, b) : n = ab$$

* ถูกใจอยู่ไหม? ดีใจไหม

$$Q(n, a, b) : a \leq \sqrt{n} \text{ or } b \leq \sqrt{n}$$

: ใช่หรือไม่?

Proof : By contraposition technique,

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}^+ : \exists a, b \in \mathbb{Z}^+ : (a > \sqrt{n} \wedge b > \sqrt{n}) \rightarrow (n \neq ab)$$

\therefore Assume $a > \sqrt{n}$ and $b > \sqrt{n}$.

show $n \neq ab$

$$\begin{array}{l} a > \sqrt{n} \\ a \cdot b > \sqrt{n} \cdot \sqrt{n} \\ a \cdot b > n \end{array}$$

$$a \cdot b > n$$

$$ab \neq n \quad \text{Q.E.D.}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Assume } a > \sqrt{n} \text{ and } b > \sqrt{n} \\ P(n, a, b) : a > \sqrt{n} \text{ and } b > \sqrt{n} \\ Q(n, a, b) : a \leq \sqrt{n} \text{ or } b \leq \sqrt{n} \\ P(n, a, b) \rightarrow Q(n, a, b) \\ \text{contraposition} \rightarrow Q(n, a, b) \rightarrow \neg P(n, a, b) \end{array}$$

E.g. 4

The real number r is rational if there exist integers p and q with $q \neq 0$ such that $r = p/q$

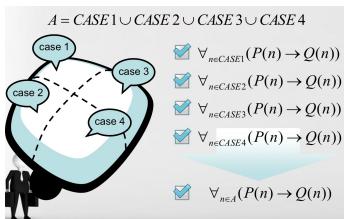
Example (Rosen Ex. 6 p.79):

Prove that the sum of two rational numbers is rational.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{R, Q.} \\ \forall n, m \in \mathbb{Z} : ((P(n) \wedge P(m)) \rightarrow Q(n, m)) \\ \text{Pc}x : \exists p, q \in \mathbb{Z} : (q \neq 0 \wedge \frac{x}{q} = p/q) \\ Q(n, m) : \exists p, q \in \mathbb{Z} : (q \neq 0 \wedge (n + m) = p/q) \end{array}$$

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base on implication proof by Cases



key word : 4:00

- Example:
Show that $|xy| = |x||y|$, where x and y are real numbers.

$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R} \quad |xy| = |x||y|$ note
proof. proof by case

1. $x > 0 \wedge y > 0$
2. $x > 0 \wedge y < 0$
3. $x < 0 \wedge y > 0$
4. $x < 0 \wedge y < 0$

กรณีที่ด้านบนนั้น

พิจรณ์นั้นถูก for all (A)

- Since $(p \leftrightarrow q) \leftrightarrow (p \rightarrow q) \wedge (q \rightarrow p)$, then if and only if iff ก็จะใช้ร่วมกันได้

- Equivalent propositions $(p_1 \leftrightarrow p_2 \leftrightarrow \dots \leftrightarrow p_n)$ are proven by proving $p_1 \rightarrow p_2, p_2 \rightarrow p_3, \dots, p_n \rightarrow p_1$.

สมมุติฐาน implication
ให้เป็นจริง

If And Only If Statements

$$p \leftrightarrow q \equiv (p \rightarrow q) \wedge (q \rightarrow p)$$

proof of proposition involving quantifiers

Existence proofs A proof $\exists P(x)$ Step 1.

Constructive existence proof ที่มีวิธีการหา!

- Find an element c such that $P(c)$ is true.

Non-Constructive existence proof ที่ไม่มีวิธีการหา

- Do not find an element c such that $P(c)$ is true, but use some other ways.

E.g. 1 Show that $\exists x \exists y (x^2 = \text{rational})$ where x and y are irrational.

proof $\exists x \exists y (x^2 = \text{rational}) ; x, y = \text{irrational}$

consider. δ_1

Case 1. $\delta_1^{x_1} = \text{rational}$

$x = \delta_1 \wedge y = \delta_2$

มีวิธีการหา

[ในกรณีนี้ ให้ลองคิดดูว่า ถ้า x^2 เป็นจำนวนrationals แล้ว y^2 จะเป็นจำนวนrationals หรือไม่]

Case 2. $\delta_1^{x_2} = \text{irrational}$

$(\delta_2^{x_2})^2 = 2^2 = \text{rational}$

$x = \delta_2 \wedge y = \delta_2$

SOME HIGHLIGHTED COMMENTS ARE IN ENGLISH

Uniqueness proofs

พิจรณ์ที่ชัดเจน Existence : show that $\exists P(x)$

2. Uniqueness: show that if $y \neq x$; $P(y)$ is false.

same as

$\exists x (P(x) \wedge \forall y (y \neq x \rightarrow \neg P(y)))$

Example:

E.g. 1 Show every integer has a unique additive inverse. (If p is an integer, there exists a unique integer q such that $p+q=0$.)

Proof $\forall p \in \mathbb{Z} \exists q \in \mathbb{Z} (p+q=0)$

We have to show that

1) $\forall p \in \mathbb{Z} \exists q \in \mathbb{Z} \quad p+q=0$

Let $q = -p \quad p+q = p+(-p) = 0$

2) $\exists q_1, q_2 \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (q_1+q_2=0) \wedge (p+q_2=0)$

By contradiction,

$p+q_1=0 = p+q_2$

$q_1=q_2$ contradiction

Q.E.D.

Counterexamples

Show that $\forall x P(x)$ is false

If a food is a fruit, then it is an Apple. Statement



Condition Conclusion

Example:
"Every positive integer is the sum of the squares of three integers"?

$\forall n \in \mathbb{Z} \exists a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z} (n = a^2 + b^2 + c^2) \Leftrightarrow$

กรณีที่ $\exists n \in \mathbb{Z} \forall a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z} (n \neq a^2 + b^2 + c^2)$

Let $n = \dots$

$a, b, c \in \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$

Condition is true but conclusion is false.
Mango is a counter example.
Mango is a fruit but not an Apple.

(19)

A proof by induction that $P(n)$ is true for every $\forall n \geq b \text{ (Pcm)}$
for all $n \geq b$ នៃការវិត្យការណ៍នេះ

Mathematical Induction

Use in \mathbb{Z}^+

នរណ៍មុនពេលនៃការណ៍នេះ

ប្រើប្រាស់ការវិត្យការណ៍
recursive method
យកចំណាំសម្រាប់វិត្យ
បង្កើតឡើងទៅតាម

A proof by induction that $P(n)$ is true for every positive integer n consists of 2 steps:

BASIS STEP: Show that $P(1)$ is true.

INDUCTIVE STEP:

Show that $P(k) \rightarrow P(k+1)$ is true for every positive integer k .

Sometimes we want to prove that $P(n)$ is true for $n = b, b+1, b+2, \dots$ where b is an integer other than 1.

BASIS STEP: Show that $P(b)$ is true.

INDUCTIVE STEP:

Show that $P(k) \rightarrow P(k+1)$ is true for every positive integer $k \geq b$.

Prove that the sum of the first n odd positive integers is n^2 .

$$\text{P}(n) : 1+3+5+\dots+(2n-1) = n^2, \quad \forall n \geq 1$$

basis step : Show that $P(1)$ is true.

$$P(1) : 1=1^2 \text{ true } \therefore P(1) \in T$$

Inductive step: $\forall k \geq 1$ show $P(k) \rightarrow P(k+1)$

Assume $P(k)$, show $P(k+1)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{consider, } 1+3+\dots+(2k+1) &= 1+3+\dots+(2k+1) \\ &= \dots + (2(k+1)-1) \\ &= k^2 + 2k+1 \\ &= (k+1)^2 \end{aligned}$$

Prove that $n < 2^n$ for all positive integers n .

$$P(n) : \forall n \geq 1 \quad n < 2^n$$

basis step : show $P(1) : 1 < 2^1 \Rightarrow P(1) \in T$

Inductive step

$$\forall k \geq 1, (P(k) \rightarrow P(k+1))$$

$$\text{Assume } P(k) : k < 2^k$$

$$\text{show, } P(k+1)$$

$$\text{consider, } k+1 < 2^{k+1}$$

$$< 2^k + 2^k$$

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

in math induction

$$\begin{aligned} \text{assume, } & \frac{\text{base case}}{\text{P}(b)} \\ \text{in } & P(b) \wedge \forall k \geq b (P(k) \rightarrow P(k+1)) \text{ នឹងជាមួយ} \\ & \text{tautology.} \\ T = & ((P(b) \wedge \forall k \geq b (P(k) \rightarrow P(k+1))) \rightarrow \forall n \geq b (P(n))) \end{aligned}$$

prove.

Assume $P(b)$

$$\forall k \geq b (P(k) \rightarrow P(k+1))$$

show $\forall n \geq b (P(n))$

The well ordering property.

នៅក្នុងស៊ីតុលិកនៃវត្ថុ nonnegative integers
has a least element

គឺជាផ្លូវការដែលមិនអាចស្វែងរកឱ្យបាន

proof by contradiction, ឬ ស្វែងរកឱ្យបាន

Assume $\exists m \geq b | \neg P(m)$ គឺជាផ្លូវការដែលអាចស្វែងរកឱ្យបាន

Let $S = \{m \geq b | \neg P(m)\} \neq \emptyset$

By well-ordering principle

Let r be the smallest non-neg. in S

$$\therefore \neg P(r)$$

We have $P(b) : b \notin S \therefore r \neq b$

$$r-1 \geq b$$

$$r-1 \in S$$

$$\therefore P(r-1) \in T$$

$$\therefore P(r) \in T$$

$$\therefore r \notin S$$

ពីនេះ:
contradiction

Mathematical Induction

Use mathematical induction to show that

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

for all nonnegative integer n.

Proof: By M.I

l) Basis step: $P(0)$

$$\begin{aligned} 2^0 &= 1 = 2^{0+1} - 1 \quad \therefore P(0) \\ \text{Assume } &1 + 2 + \dots + 2^k = 2^{k+1} - 1 \\ \text{Show } &1 + 2 + 2^2 + \dots + 2^{k+1} \\ &\quad + 2^{k+2} = 2^{k+2} - 1 \\ &\quad + 2^{k+2} = 2^{k+2} - 1 \\ &\quad \therefore P(k+1) \quad Q.E.D. \end{aligned}$$

ตัวอย่าง 3

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{+ ตัวบันทุณ } 2^0 + 2^1 + 2^2 + \dots + 2^n = 2^{n+1} - 1 \text{ เมื่อ } n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ ที่ } 2^n \text{ หารด้วย } 0 \\
 & \text{เมื่อ} \\
 & \text{P(0) : Base Steps } \quad 2^0 = 1 = 1 = 0 \text{ } 0 \\
 & P(n) ; \quad 2^0 + 2^1 + 2^2 + \dots + 2^n = 2^{n+1} - 1 \text{ } 0 \text{ } 0 \\
 & P(n+1) ; \quad \frac{2^0 + 2^1 + 2^2 + \dots + 2^n}{2^{n+1}} + 2^{n+1} = 2^{n+2} - 1 \text{ } \frac{2^n}{2^{n+1}} = \frac{2^n}{2} = \frac{2^n}{2} = 0 \text{ } 0 \\
 & \frac{m}{n} = 0 \text{ } 0 = 0 \text{ } 0 \\
 & 0 \cdot 0 = 0 \text{ } 0 = 0 \text{ } 0 \\
 & \text{Prove Done}
 \end{aligned}$$

Oxford Maths

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Assume $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}^+ (P(n) \bmod 3 = 0)$

$$\text{basis } P(0); \quad 0^3 + g(3) \cdot 3 = 0 \quad \therefore P(0) \in T$$

$$P(n); \quad n^3 + 2(n) \geq 3 = 0 \in T$$

$$P(n+1); (n+1)^3 + 2(n+1)$$

$$n^3 + 2n = P(n)$$

$$\text{Ans: } \sum_{i=0}^n i^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4}$$

$$n^2 + 2n + 3(n^2 + n + 1) \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$$

Strong induction

A proof by induction that $P(n)$ is true for every positive integer n consists of 2 steps:

Use a different induction step.

BASIS STEP: Show

INDUCTIVE STEP: Show that $[P(1) \wedge P(2) \wedge \dots \wedge P(k)] \rightarrow P(k+1)$ is true for

Example :

Example: Show that if n is an integer greater than 1, then n can be written as the product of primes.