

CS 6041

Theory of Computation

Introduction

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Set and element

- **Set:** a group of objects represented as a unit
 - E.g., natural number N , integers Z , empty set \emptyset
- **Element/member:** the object in a set
 - E.g., $1 \in N$
- **Subset:** if every member of A is also a member of B
 - E.g., $\{1,2,3\} \subseteq N$



Set operations

- **Union:** combine all elements in two sets into a single set
 - E.g., $A = \{1\}$, $B = \{2\}$, $A \cup B = ?$
- **Intersection:** the set of elements that are in both sets
 - E.g., $A = \{1,2,3\}$, $B = \{2,3,4\}$, $A \cap B = ?$
- **Complement:** the set of all elements that not are not in one set
 - E.g., $A = \{1,3,5, \dots\}$, $\bar{A} = ?$

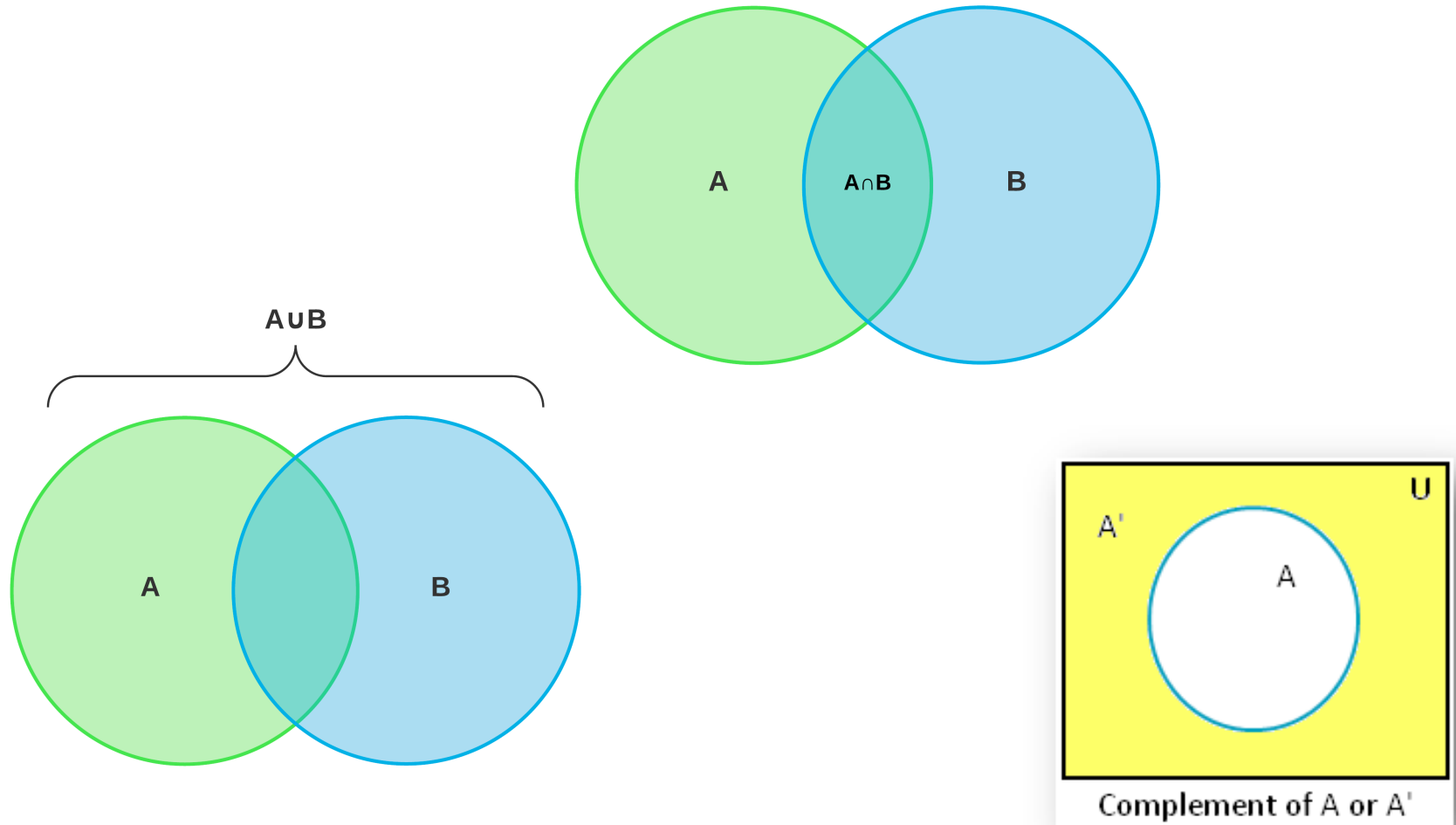


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- **Complement:** the set of all elements that not are not in one set
 - E.g., $A = \{1,3,5, \dots\}$, $\bar{A} = \{0,2,4,6, \dots\}$



Venn diagram



Sequence

- Sequence: a list of objects in some order
 - $\{7, 21, 33\}$
- Tuple: a finite sequence
 - $\{7, 21, 33\}$ is 3-tuple, $\{1, 3, 5, \dots\}$ not tuple
- Cross product: $A \times B$, the set of all ordered pairs wherein the first element is a member of A and the second element is a member of B
 - $A = \{1, 2\}$, $B = \{x, y, z\}$, $A \times B = ?$
- $A^k = A \times A \times \dots \times A$, (there are k A s)



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- Tuple: a finite sequence
 - $\{7, 21, 33\}$ is 3-tuple
- Cross product: $A \times B$, the set of all ordered pairs wherein the first element is a member of A and the second element is a member of B
 - $A = \{1, 2\}$, $B = \{x, y, z\}$, $A \times B = \{ (1, x), (1, y), (1, z), (2, x), (2, y), (2, z) \}$
- $A^k = A \times A \times \dots \times A$, (there are k A s)



String

- Alphabet: any non empty finite set
 - $\Sigma = \{0,1\}$, $\Sigma = \{a,b,c,d,\dots,z\}$
- String: a finite sequence of symbols
 - $x = 01001, w = \textit{university}$
- Concatenation: append one string to another
 - $xw = ?$
 - $xx = x^2 = ?$



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 - $xw = 01001\textit{university}$
 - $xx = x^2 = 0100101001$



String

- Length, $x = 01001, w = university$
 - $|x|=5, |w|=10, |xw|=15$
- Empty string: the string of length 0
 - $|\varepsilon| = 0, x^0 = \varepsilon$
- Substring: a string consecutively within another string
 - *sity* is a substring of *w*
- Subsequence: a sequence consecutively within another sequence
 - $\{u, v, s\}$ is a subsequence of *w*



Language

- Language: a set of strings
- Empty language: \emptyset
 - Empty string language: $\{\varepsilon\}$
 - Empty string: ε
- Concatenation on language
 - $AB = \{xy \mid x \in A \text{ and } y \in B\}$
 - $\{\varepsilon\}A = A\{\varepsilon\} = A$
 - $\emptyset A = A\emptyset = \emptyset$



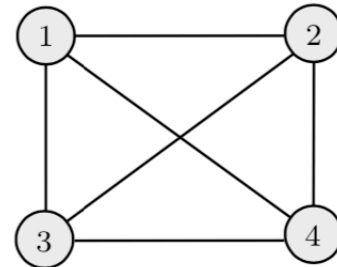
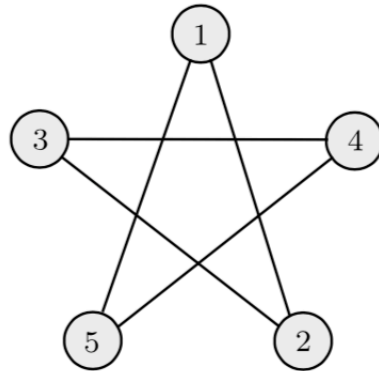
Lexicographic ordering

- Lexicographic ordering (Shorter strings precede longer strings) of all string over $\{0, 1\}$ is
 - $\{\epsilon, 0, 1, 00, 01, 10, 11, 000, \dots\}$



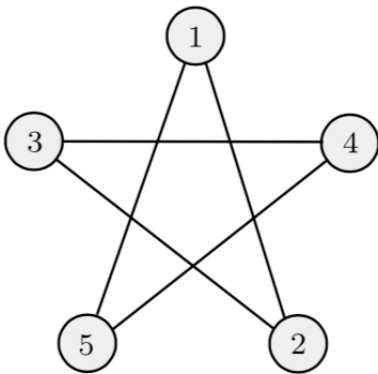
Graph

- An **undirected graph**, or simply a **graph**, is a set of points with lines connecting some of the points.
- The points are called **nodes**
- the lines are called **edges**



Graph

- The number of edges at a particular node is the *degree* of that node.
- We can describe a graph with a diagram or more formally by specifying V and E .

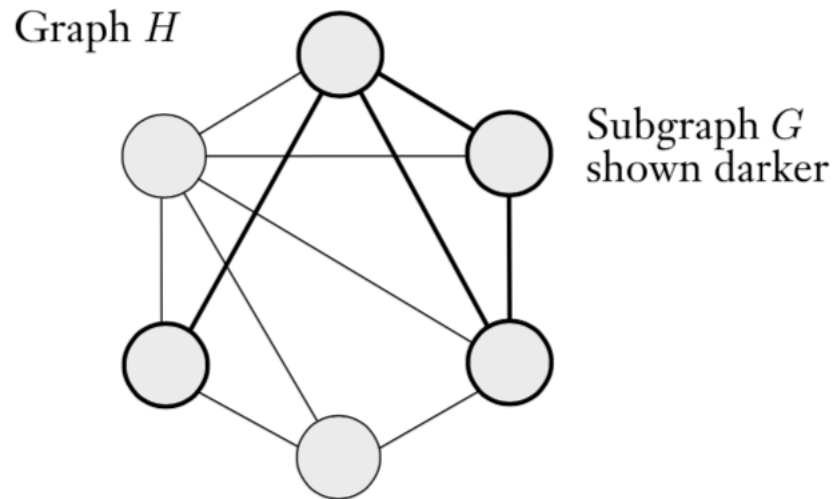


all the nodes have degree 2

($\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$, $\{(1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 4), (4, 5), (5, 1)\}$)

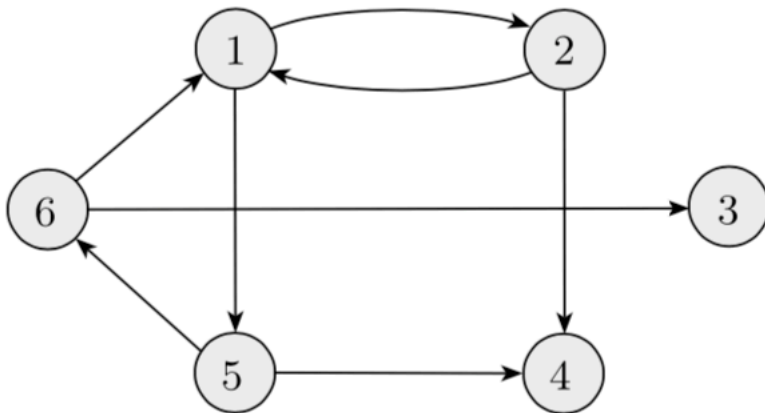
Graph

- Graph G is a **subgraph** of graph H if the nodes of G are a subset of the nodes of H , and the edges of G are the edges of H on the corresponding nodes.



Directed graph

- A directed graph has arrows instead of lines
- The number of arrows pointing from a particular node is the *outdegree* of that node
- The number of arrows pointing to a particular node is the *indegree* of that node



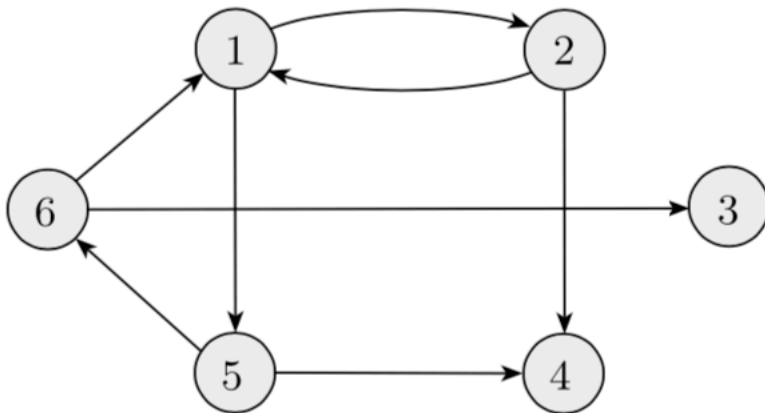
Indegree of {6} = ?

Outdegree of {6} = ?

Description?

Directed graph

- A directed graph has arrows instead of lines
- The number of arrows pointing from a particular node is the *outdegree* of that node
- The number of arrows pointing to a particular node is the *indegree* of that node



Indegree of {6} = 1
Outdegree of {6} = 2

({1,2,3,4,5,6}, {(1,2), (1,5), (2,1), (2,4), (5,4),
(5,6), (6,1), (6,3)})

Boolean logic and operation

- OR

- $0 \vee 0 = 0$

- $1 \vee 0 = 1$

- AND

- $0 \wedge 1 = 0$

- NOT

- $\neg 0 = 1$

- XOR

- $0 \oplus 0 = 0$

- $0 \oplus 1 = 1$

- $1 \oplus 1 = 0$

Result is true when
X and Y are different



Types of proof

- Proof by construction
 - Create a formula, graph, automata, Turing machine ...
- Proof by contradiction
 - $\sqrt{2}$ is irrational
- Proof by induction
 - $P(1)$ is true
 - Suppose $P(n)$ is true, prove $P(n+1)$ based on $P(n)$



Proof by construction definition

- Many theorems state that a particular type of object exists. One way to prove such a theorem is by demonstrating how to construct the object. This technique is a proof by construction.



Proof by construction example

- Prove: "There exist positive integers that can be expressed in two ways as the sum of cubic numbers."

- Proof:

$$1729 = 10^3 + 9^3 = 12^3 + 1^3$$

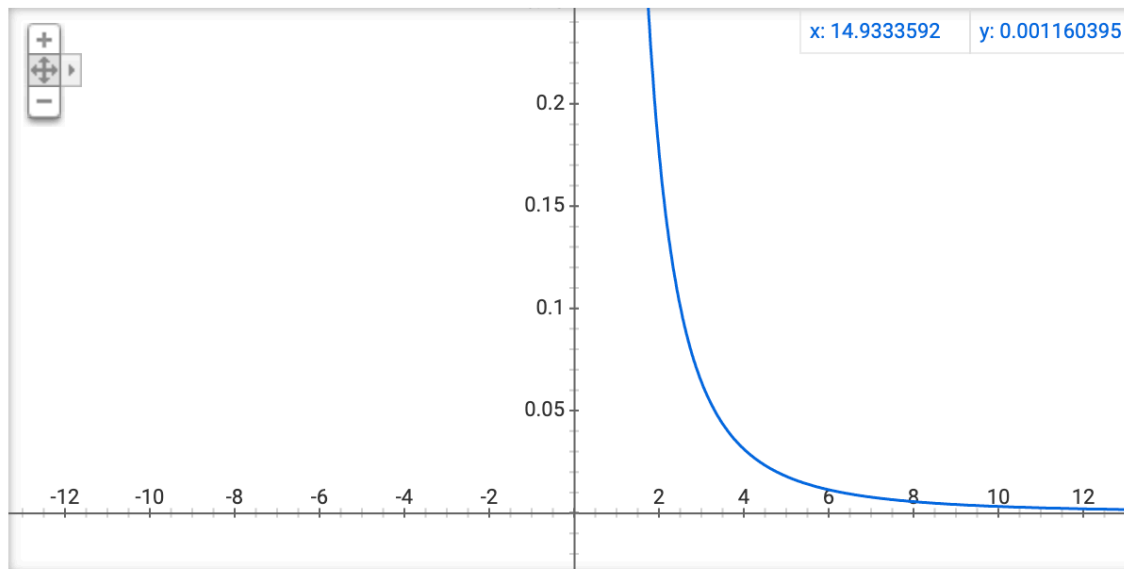


Proof by construction example

- Compare which one is larger: $3^{-\frac{5}{2}}$ and $3.1^{-\frac{5}{2}}$
- Proof:

Create power function $y = x^{-\frac{5}{2}}$

Graph for $x^{-2.5}$



[https://www.google.com/search?q=y%3Dx%5E\(-2.5\)&oq=y%3D&aqs=chrome..69i57j0j69i59j0l2j69i65.2872j0j7&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8](https://www.google.com/search?q=y%3Dx%5E(-2.5)&oq=y%3D&aqs=chrome..69i57j0j69i59j0l2j69i65.2872j0j7&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8)

$$3^{-\frac{5}{2}} > 3.1^{-\frac{5}{2}}$$

Proof by contradiction definition

- In one common form of argument for proving a theorem, we assume that the theorem is false and then show that this assumption leads to an obviously false consequence, called a contradiction. This technique is a proof by contradiction.



Proof by contradiction example

- Prove: if triangle ABC is an acute triangle (all angle is less than 90°) and $\angle A > \angle B > \angle C$, then $\angle B > 45^\circ$

- Proof:

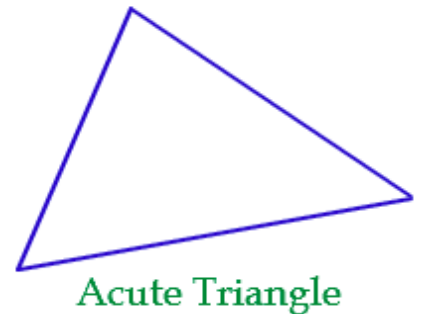
Suppose $\angle B \leq 45^\circ$

$\therefore \angle C < \angle B \leq 45^\circ$

$\therefore \angle B + \angle C < 2 \times \angle B \leq 90^\circ$

$\therefore \angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$, then

$\angle A = 180^\circ - \angle B - \angle C \geq 180^\circ - 90^\circ = 90^\circ$, which is contradicted with ABC is an acute triangle.



Proof by contradiction example

- Prove: square root $\sqrt{2}$ is irrational

- Proof:

Suppose $\sqrt{2}$ is rational , then $\sqrt{2}$ can be expressed as $\frac{m}{n}$, m and n are not even at the same time

Then $n\sqrt{2} = m$

$2n^2 = m^2$ (square both sides)



Proof by contradiction example

- Prove: $\sqrt{2}$ is irrational

- Proof:

$2n^2 = m^2$ (square both sides)

m^2 is twice of n^2 and m must be even number

Suppose $m=2k$

Then $2n^2 = m^2 = 4k^2$

$n^2 = 2k^2$, and n is also an even number, which is contradicted with “ m, n are not even at the same time”.



Proof by induction definition

- Proof by induction is an advanced method used to show that all elements of an infinite set have a specified property.
- Every proof by induction consists of two parts:
 1. basis step: proves that $P(1)$ is true.
 2. induction step: proves that for each $i \geq 1$, if $P(i)$ is true, then so is $P(i + 1)$.



Proof by induction example

- Prove: $3^n - 1$ is an even number

- Proof:

1, let $n=1$,

Then $3-1=2$, is even

2, suppose when $n=k$, $3^k - 1$ is even, then

$$3^{k+1} - 1 = 3 \times 3^k - 1$$

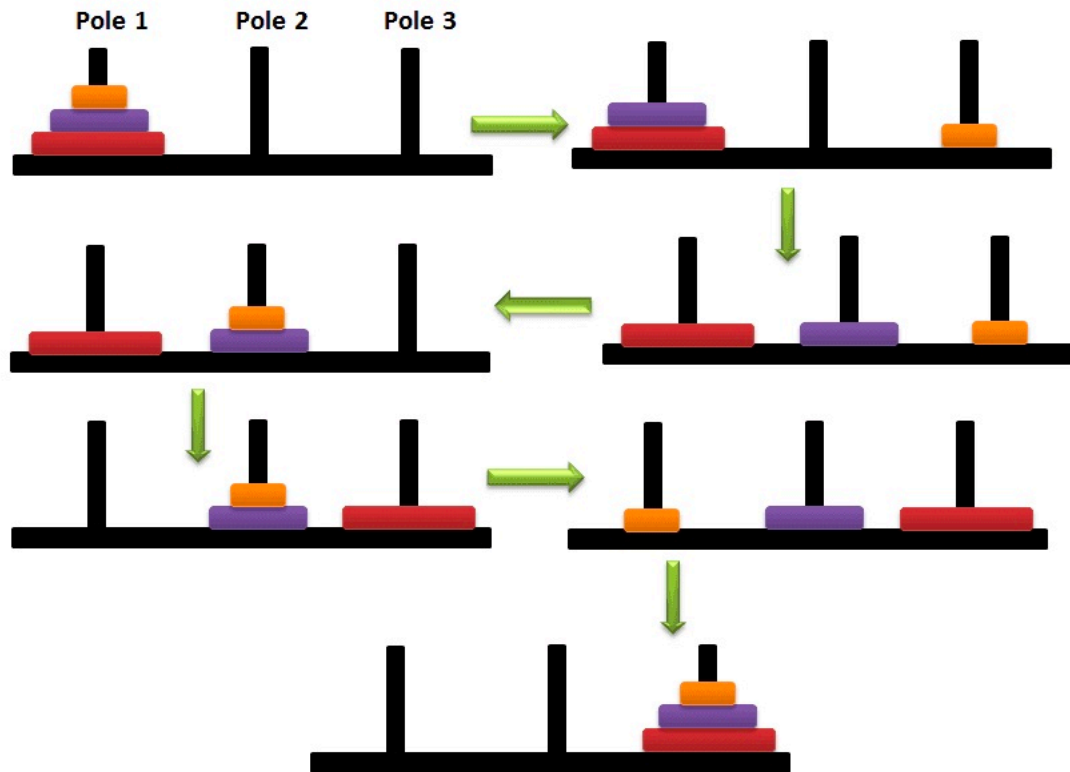
$$= 2 \times 3^k + 3^k - 1$$

Based on the assumption of $n=k$, $3^n - 1$ is also even for $n=k+1$



Proof by induction example

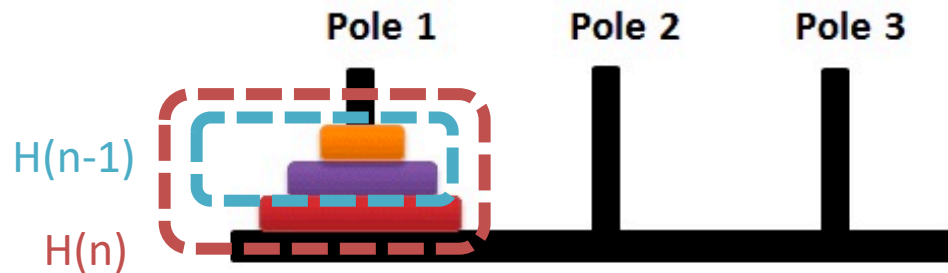
- Hanoi tower



Pole 1 has N disks. Each time we can only move one disk and the bigger disk cannot be put on top of smaller disks. How many moves do we need to move all disks from pole 1 to pole 3?

Proof by induction example

- Hanoi tower



$$H(n) = H(n-1) + 1 + H(n-1)$$

Move the top $n-1$ disks from pole 1 to pole 2

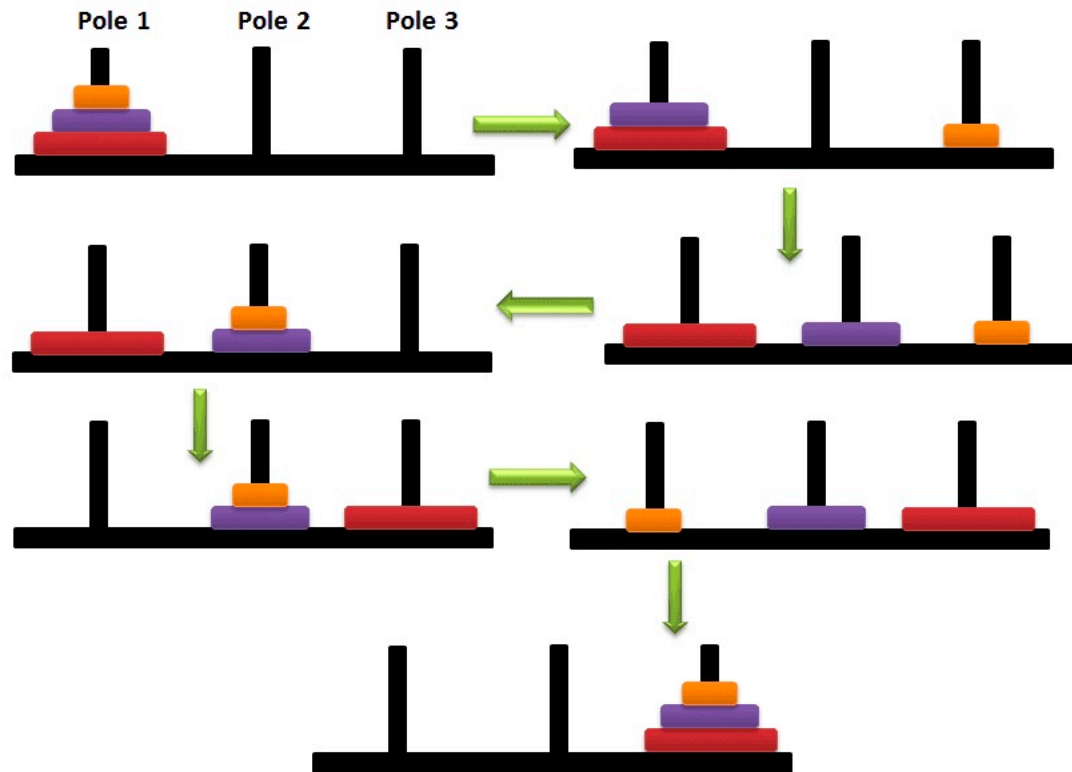
Move the bottom disk from pole 1 to pole 3

Move the top $n-1$ disks from pole 2 to pole 3



Proof by induction example

- Hanoi tower



$$H(n) = 2^n - 1$$

Conclusion

- Basic conceptions
 - Set and elements
 - Set operation
 - String and language
 - Boolean operation
- Types of proof
 - Construction
 - Contradiction
 - Induction



Co-lecturing assignments

Date	Student	Topic	Details
8/26	Alazmi, Hakem	Introduction	Proof by contradiction and induction definition and illustration
8/28	Lee, Hongkyu	DFA	DFA definition and illustration
9/4	Bilagi, Vishal	DFA	Example to show how to design a DFA
9/9	Butler, Lauren	NFA	NFA definition and illustration
9/11	Han, Bing	RL	RL definition and illustration
9/16	Hu, Longhua	RE	RE definition and illustration
9/18	Javvadi, Lakshmi Sri Sowmya	NRL	pumping lemma and example
9/25	Kambhampati, Lakshmi Sravya	NRL	pumping lemma and example
9/30	Khan, Afsar	CFL	CFL definition and illustration
10/2	Kim, Amy	CFL	How to design CFG
10/7	Ogunmoyero, Oluwaseun	CFL	Chomsky normal form definition and illustration
10/9	Patel, Heer	PDA	PDA definition and illustration
10/14	Patel, Krushita	PDA	PDA definition and illustration
10/16	Ramanaiah, Manasa	N-CFL	pumping lemma and example
10/21	Roberts, Kelley	TM	TM definition and illustration
10/28	Sammeta, Devi Samyuktha	TM	TM definition and illustration
10/30	Sharma, Nisha	Decidability	Decidability proof
11/4	Shin, Seunghyeon	Decidability	Decidability proof
11/11	Simo Kaptue, Jordan	Reducibility	Reducibility proof
11/13	Singh, Rajbin	Reducibility	Reducibility proof
11/18	Yang, Lingyun	Complexity	Complexity proof
11/20	Zolan, Adam	Complexity	P vs NP definition and illustration



Co-lecturing assignments

- Each student is given 15 mins in class
- The topic is what we learnt last class
- Students make a few pages of slides
- Students can pick the examples they like to use
- The co-lecturing assignment accounts for 5% of the total score



Co-lecturing assignment example

8/26	Alazmi, Hakem	Introduction	Proof by contradiction and induction definition and illustration
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Read the corresponding chapter from the book



Discuss what is the proof by contradiction

What is the proof by induction

Give us some examples

Use your own words



For online/offline students

- Online:
 - There is no co-lecturing assignment
 - You have 7 written assignment to submit
- Offline:
 - There is one co-lecturing assignment
 - You have 6 written assignment to submit

