

The Incomplete Codex of Basic Mathematics
for Computer Scientists
From Programmers to Hackers: Mathematical Basis to Computer
Science

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Do you read me, Overleaf?

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Part I

Mathematical Preliminaries

Chapter 2

Algebraic Structures

2.1 Algebraic Structures

2.1.1 Sets

Definition 1 (Set)

A set is a collection of distinct objects.

Definition 2 (Order)

Let S be a set. An order on S is a relation, denoted by $<$, with the following properties:

- If $x \in S$ and $y \in S$ then one and only one of the following statements is true:

$$x < y, x = y, y < x$$

- For $x, y, z \in S$, if $x < y$ and $y < z$, then $x < z$.

Remark

- It is possible to write $x > y$ in place of $y < x$
- The notation $x \leq y$ indicates that $x < y$ or $x = y$.

Definition 3 (Ordered Set)

An ordered set is a set in which an order is defined.

Definition 4 (Bound)

Suppose S is an ordered set, and $E \subset S$.

If there exists $\beta \in S$ such that $x \leq \beta$ for every $x \in E$, we say that E is bounded above, and call β an upper bound of E . If there exists $\alpha \in S$ such that $x \geq \alpha$ for every $x \in E$, we say that E is bounded below, and call α a lower bound of E .

Definition 5 (Least Upper Bound)

Suppose that S is an ordered set, and $E \subset S$. If there exists a $\beta \in S$ with the following properties:

- β is an upper bound of E
- If $\gamma < \beta$, then γ is not an upper bound of E

Then β is called the Least Upper Bound of E or the supremum of E , denoted

$$\beta = \sup(E)$$

Definition 6 (Greatest Lower Bound)

Suppose that S is an ordered set, and $E \subset S$. If there exists a $\alpha \in S$ with the following properties:

- α is a lower bound of E
- If $\gamma < \alpha$, then γ is not a lower bound of E

Then α is called the Greatest Lower Bound of E or the infimum of E , denoted

$$\beta = \inf(E)$$

Definition 7 (least-upper-bound property)

An ordered set S is said to have the least-upper-bound property if the following is true:

if $E \subset S$, E is not empty, and E is bounded above, then $\sup(E)$ exists in S .

Definition 8 (greatest-lower-bound property)

An ordered set S is said to have the greatest-lower-bound property if the following is true:

if $E \subset S$, E is not empty, and E is bounded below, then $\inf(E)$ exists in S .

Theorem 1

Suppose S is an ordered set with the least-upper-bound property, $B \subset S$, B is not empty, and B is bounded below.

Let L be the set of all lower bounds of B . Then

$$\alpha = \sup(L)$$

exists in S , and $\alpha = \inf(B)$.

Proof. Note that $\forall x \in L, y \in B, x \leq y$.

L is nonempty as B is bounded below.

L is bounded above since $\forall x \in S \setminus L, \forall y \in L, x > y$.

Since S has the least-upper-bound property and $L \subset S$, $\exists \alpha = \sup(L)$.

The followings hold:

- α is a lower bound of B .
($\because \forall \gamma \in B, \gamma > \alpha$)
- β with $\beta > \alpha$ is not a lower bound of B
(\because Since α is an upper bound of L , $\beta \notin L$.)

Hence $\alpha = \inf(B)$. □

Corollary

For all ordered sets, the Least Upper Bound property and the Greatest Lower Bound Property are equivalent.

2.1.2 Group**Definition 9** (Group)

A group is a set G with a binary operation \cdot , denoted (G, \cdot) , which satisfies the following conditions:

- **Closure:** $\forall a, b \in G, a \cdot b \in G$
- **Associativity:** $\forall a, b, c \in G, (a \cdot b) \cdot c = a \cdot (b \cdot c)$
- **Identity:** $\exists e \in G, \forall a \in G, a \cdot e = e \cdot a = a$

- **Inverse:** $\forall a \in G, \exists a^{-1} \in G, a \cdot a^{-1} = a^{-1} \cdot a = e$

Definition 10 (Semigroup)

A semigroup is (G, \cdot) , which satisfies Closure and Associativity.

Definition 11 (Monoid)

A monoid is a semigroup (G, \cdot) which also has identity.

Definition 12 (Abelian Group)

An Abelian Group or Commutative Group is a group (G, \cdot) with the following property:

- **Commutativity:** $\forall a, b \in G, a \cdot b = b \cdot a$

2.1.3 Ring

Definition 13 (Ring)

A Ring is a set R with two binary operations $+$ and \cdot , often called the addition and multiplication of the ring, denoted $(R, +, \cdot)$, which satisfies the following conditions:

- $(R, +)$ is an abelian group
- (R, \cdot) is a semigroup
- **Distribution:** \cdot is distributive with respect to $+$, that is, $\forall a, b, c \in R$:
 - $a \cdot (b + c) = (a \cdot b) + (a \cdot c)$
 - $(a + b) \cdot c = (a \cdot c) + (b \cdot c)$

The identity element of $+$ is often noted 0.

Definition 14 (Ring with identity(1))

A Ring with identity is a ring $(R, +, \cdot)$ of which (R, \cdot) is a monoid. The identity element of \cdot is often noted 1.

Definition 15 (Commutative Ring)

A commutative ring is a ring $(R, +, \cdot)$ of which \cdot is commutative.

Definition 16 (Zero Divisor)

For a ring $(R, +, \cdot)$, let 0 be the identity of $+$.

$a, b \in R$, $a \neq 0$ and $b \neq 0$, if $a \cdot b = 0$, a, b are called the zero divisors of the ring.

Definition 17 (Integral Domain)

An integral domain is a commutative ring $(R, +, \cdot)$ with 1 which does not have zero divisors.

2.1.4 Field

Definition 18 (Field)

A Field is a set F with two binary operations $+$ and \cdot , often called the addition and multiplication of the field, denoted $(F, +, \cdot)$, which satisfies the following conditions:

- $(F, +, \cdot)$ is a ring
- $(F \setminus \{0\}, \cdot)$ is a group

Alternatively, a Field may be defined with a set of Field Axioms listed below:

(A) **Axioms for Addition**

- (A1) **Closed under Addition**
 $\forall a, b \in F, a + b \in F$
- (A2) **Addition is Commutative**
 $\forall a, b \in F, a + b = b + a$
- (A3) **Addition is Associative**
 $\forall a, b, c \in F, (a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$
- (A4) **Identity of Addition**
 $\exists 0 \in F, \forall a \in F, 0 + a = a$
- (A5) **Inverse of Addition**
 $\forall a \in F, \exists -a \in F, a + (-a) = 0$

(M) **Axioms for Multiplication**

- (M1) **Closed under Multiplication**
 $\forall a, b \in F, a \cdot b \in F$
- (M2) **Multiplication is Commutative**
 $\forall a, b \in F, a \cdot b = b \cdot a$
- (M3) **Multiplication is Associative**
 $\forall a, b, c \in F, (a \cdot b) \cdot c = a \cdot (b \cdot c)$
- (M4) **Identity of Multiplication**
 $\exists 1 \in F, \forall a \in F, 1 \cdot a = a$
- (M5) **Inverse of Multiplication**
 $\forall a \in F \setminus \{0\}, \exists a^{-1} \in F, a \cdot a^{-1} = 1$

(D) **Distributive Law**

$\forall a, b, c \in F, (a + b) \cdot c = a \cdot c + b \cdot c$
where \cdot takes precedence over $+$.

Definition 19 (Ordered Field)

An ordered field is a field F which is an ordered set, such that

- $x + y < x + z$ if $x, y, z \in F$ and $y < z$
- $xy > 0$ if $x, y \in F, x > 0$ and $y > 0$

Theorem 2 (Existence of \mathbb{R})

There exists an ordered field \mathbb{R} containing \mathbb{Q} as a subfield which has the least-upper-bound property.

Definition 20 (Extended Real Number System)

The extended real number system, denoted $\overline{\mathbb{R}}, [-\infty, \infty]$, or $\mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty, \infty\}$, consists of the real field \mathbb{R} and two symbols, $+\infty$ and $-\infty$. We preserve the original order in \mathbb{R} , and define $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$-\infty < x < \infty$$

Remark

The extended real number system does not form a field.

2.1.5 Polynomial Ring

2.2 From \mathbb{N} to \mathbb{R}

Chapter 3

Number Theory

3.1 Arithmetic

3.1.1 Integer Arithmetic

Theorem 3 (Division Algorithm)

Definition 21 (Divisibility)

Theorem 4 (Euclidean Algorithm)

Theorem 5 (Extended Euclidean Algorithm)

Definition 22 (Linear Diophantine Equation)

Theorem 6 (Solutions for Linear Diophantine Equation)

3.1.2 Modular Arithmetic

Definition 23 (Modulus)

Chapter 4

Analysis

Chapter 5

Linear Algebra

Chapter 6

Calculus

Chapter 7

Statistics

Chapter 8

Logic

Part II

Applications to Computer Science

Chapter 9

Relational algebra

Chapter 10

Automata

Chapter 11

Complexity Theory

11.1 test

11.1.1 subtest

Definition 24 (This)
This is Sparta.

Chapter 12

Cryptosystem

12.1 Basic Terminology

12.2 Symmetric-key Cryptosystems

12.3 Asymmetric-key Cryptosystems