



Proof

Induction

Linear algebra

Theory of computation

Randomized Algorithms

Automata

Computability

Complexity

Quantum computation

Probability

Etc.- Expectation

- Variance

Proof

ເຫດຜົນຄວາມຖີ່ສູງສັນໃຈ (Logic)

- Direct proof. ພິຈາລະນຸການມອງ

ອຍາກພື້ນຖານວ່າ $p \equiv T$ Etc. ນາຍ A ພັກໄມ້ຄົງ 80 ກົດອັນດີບັດ

" ເວົາຂອງບໍ່ໄວ້ເຫັນເວັນຈົກ 80 ມາຮັດຕາຊັ້ງລວມຢ່ານເວັນ (ພື້ນຖານການສັນໃຈ)

ກໍ..... ດຳເນີນໃນ ... ຂອງ...ໄດ້ວ່າ...

" $p \rightarrow q$ " \Rightarrow

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

Ex. ກໍ a ເປັນຈົກ
ຈະໄດ້ວ່າ a² ເປັນຈົກ

ນີ້ໄຟໄວ້ກໍານົດ p ເປັນຈົກ q ຕັ້ງປັ້ນທີ່ຈົກໄດ້
ກໍ a ເປັນຈົກ \rightarrow a² ເປັນຈົກ

proof: ເນື້ອ a ເປັນຈົກ ອຸດຕ່າງໆຈົກຈົງຈາກນາມເກີນທີ່ a = 2m

$$\text{ພິການ } a^2 = (2m)^2$$

$$= 4m^2$$

$$= 2(2m^2)$$

$$a^2 = 2 \quad \begin{matrix} \text{ຈົກຈົງ} \\ \text{ກໍ a } \end{matrix} \rightarrow a^2 \text{ ເປັນຈົກ}$$

ກໍ a $m \in \mathbb{Z}$ ໃກຕະກໍ a = 2m X

ກໍ p ເປັນສິນ
ກໍ a ເປັນຈົກຈົງຈາກນາມ

Theorem ສຳນັບທຳນາເຄີຍ

ກໍ a² ເປັນຈົກ \rightarrow a ດຳເນີນໃນກົດ

proof (direct proof)

ເລື່ອງວ່າ a² ເປັນຈົກ \rightarrow ກົດໃຫຍ່ $a^2 + 1 \exists m \in \mathbb{Z}$
ມາດູວ່າມີ m ທີ່

$$a^2 = 2m + 1$$

$$\text{ຈົກຈົງ } a = \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{2m+1}}{-\sqrt{2m+1}} \right\} \text{ ວິທີນີ້ direct proof ເຮັດວຽກ}$$

ພື້ນຖານການສັນໃຈ (ບາງຄັ້ງ direct proof ແກ້ວກົດໃນວ່ານີ້)

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

contra position motion

proof by contra position
 $\neg p \rightarrow \neg q$

contra positive preposition of

$$p \rightarrow q$$

ເລື່ອງວ່າກໍ a² ເປັນຈົກ \rightarrow a ດຳເນີນໃນກົດ

$\neg q \rightarrow \neg p$

ພື້ນຖານການສັນໃຈ

\therefore ກໍ a² ເປັນຈົກ \rightarrow a ດຳເນີນໃນກົດ

Theorem : ចំណាំលាក់ = ដឹងទៅនៅក្នុងទំនួរ

prime

proof : សម្រាប់ទំនួរ ត្រូវរាយការណ៍ដឹងទៅនៅក្នុងទំនួរ

ឬ $\delta = \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n\}$ ជា set នៃ ទំនួរទំនួរ

} assume w.p. ទំនួរទំនួរ contradiction

អនុវត្ត $L = \underbrace{p_1 \cdot p_2 \cdots p_n}_{\text{prime}} + 1$

1. តើ L ឱ្យបានទំនួរ = ពិតជាដឹងទៅទំនួរ

2. តើ L ឱ្យបានទំនួរ = ||សារីវាទំនួរដឹងទៅទំនួរ||
បានពីរាយការណ៍ទំនួរ } ក្នុងទំនួរ នៅទំនួរ
រាយការណ៍ទំនួរ } រាយការណ៍ទំនួរ sets } ក្នុងទំនួរ

ឬ w contradiction ដឹងទៅការ ឱ្យលើ case

Summary

(overall)

- Direct
- contra position
- Cases
- contradiction
- Induction

Mathematical Induction

គឺជាភិសោធន៍ "P(k)" និងខាងក្រោម $\forall k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

P(1) /
P(2) / $P(k) \rightarrow P(k+1)$ $\forall k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

P(3) /
 ↘
 សារីវាទំនួរ \oplus
 ↗
 សារីវាទំនួរ

Theorem $1+2+3+\dots+n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

proof : Basis step: $\forall n=1$

$$\textcircled{1} = \frac{1(2)\textcircled{1}}{2}$$

$$= \textcircled{1} /$$

Inductive step $\forall 1+2+\dots+n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

$$\forall n \geq 1 \quad 1+2+\dots+n+1 = \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2}$$

$P(1)$
 $P(n) \rightarrow P(n+1)$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{យើងយើង } 1+2+3+\dots+(n+1) \\ & = (1+2+3+\dots+n) + (n+1) \\ & = \underbrace{n(n+1)}_{\text{from I.}} + (n+1) \\ & = (n+1) \left[\frac{n}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right] \\ & = \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$P(k) \quad \forall k = 1, 2, \dots$

$$P(1) \vee \wedge (P(k) \rightarrow P(k+1))$$

$\downarrow \text{change}$

$P(2)$

ដែលមិនអាចបង្កើតឡើង ព័ត៌មានមួយទៅពីរបាន

$$P(1) \wedge P(k) \rightarrow P(k+2) \times \text{ក្រោមឯង} \rightarrow \text{មិនអាចបង្កើតឡើង}$$

$P(1) \wedge P(2) \wedge P(k) \rightarrow P(k+2) \quad \checkmark$

Etc. $P(k) \rightarrow P(k+s)$ នៅវិញ គឺជាការណ៍ នៃការសម្រាប់
Basis $\rightarrow P(8), P(9), P(10)$

\therefore Strong Induction

Basis: $P(1) \vee$

$$[P(1) \wedge P(2) \wedge \dots \wedge P(k) \rightarrow P(k+1)] \quad \checkmark$$

$P(1) \rightarrow P(2) \quad P(3) \quad P(4) \quad \dots$

Etc. វិនិយោគឱ្យបានចុះតាមលក្ខណៈ P ដូចតាំនៃ N តុកុម្ភ

- Prove that for any integer $n \geq 1$
 $n^3 - n$ is a multiple of 6

Proof.

$$\text{When } n=1 \quad 1^3 - 1 = 0 \quad \text{ដូចតាំនៃ 6 តុកុម្ភ} \quad \checkmark$$

Inductive Step តើ $n^3 - n$ គឺជាការណ៍ នៃការណ៍

$$(n+1)^3 - [n+1] = \text{នូវការណ៍ នៃការណ៍ក្នុងការណ៍}$$

$$\text{គូវការណ៍} \quad (n+1)^3 - (n+1) = n^3 - 3n^2 + 3n - n$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= (n^3 - n) + 3(n^2 - n) + 3n - n \\
&\quad \text{គឺជាការណ៍} \quad \text{គឺជាការណ៍} \\
&\quad \text{គឺជាការណ៍} \quad \text{គឺជាការណ៍} \\
&\quad \text{គឺជាការណ៍} \quad \text{គឺជាការណ៍}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{prove that } \sum_{k=1, n} \sum_{\substack{1 \\ 2_1 \cdot 2_2 \cdots 2_k}} = n$$

$\{2_1, 2_2, \dots, 2_k\} \subseteq \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

sum overall non empty subsets of $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

proof by induction on n

$$\sum \frac{1}{2 \cdots} = \frac{1}{1} = 1 = n \cup$$

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

$$\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3}$$

Inductive Step $n \rightarrow n+1$

$$\sum \frac{1}{2_1 \cdots 2_n} = n \rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{2_1 \cdots 2_{n+1}} = n+1$$

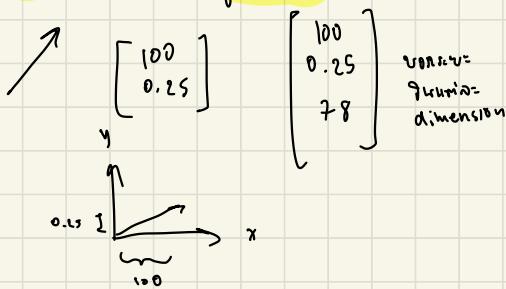
$\{2_1, \dots, 2_n\} \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\}$ $\{2_1, \dots, 2_n\} \subseteq \{1, \dots, n+1\}$

$$\sum \frac{1}{2_1 \cdots 2_k} = \sum \frac{1}{2_1 \cdots 2_k} + \sum \frac{1}{\text{---}}$$

$\{2_1, \dots, 2_k\} \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\}$ $\{2_1, \dots, 2_k\} \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\}$

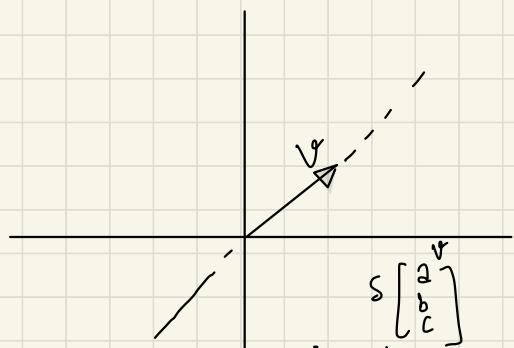
$$= n + \frac{1}{n+1}$$

Linear Algebra



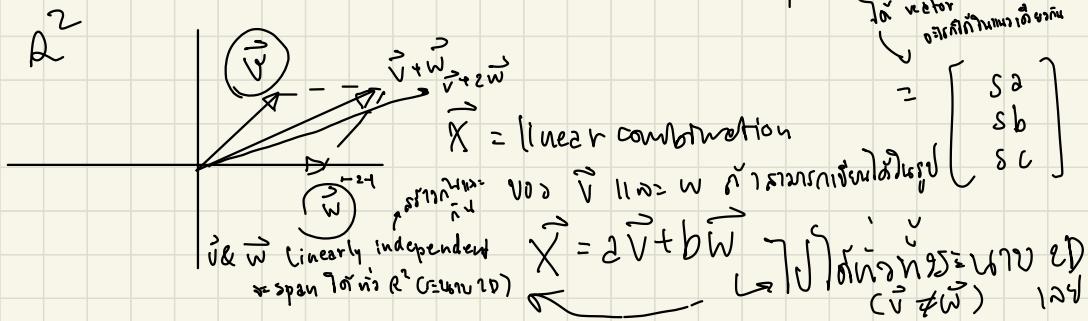
$$\begin{bmatrix} 100 \\ 0.25 \end{bmatrix}$$

vector
quadrant
dimension



जो वेक्टर एक अनुकूलता रखता है

$$= \begin{bmatrix} sa \\ sb \\ sc \end{bmatrix}$$

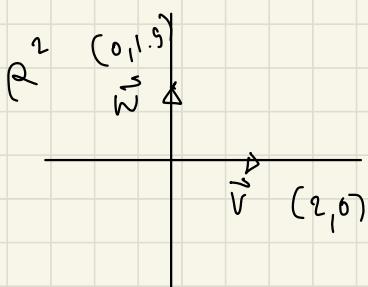
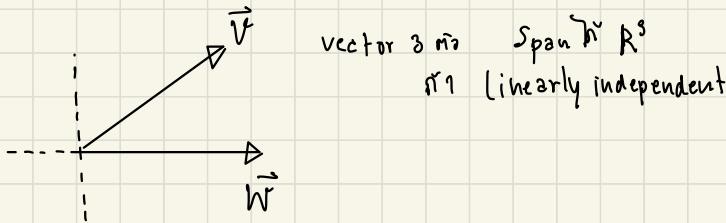


$$X = a \vec{v} + b \vec{w}$$

\vec{v} & \vec{w} linearly independent
 $\Rightarrow \text{span } \{\vec{v}, \vec{w}\} \text{ in } R^2 (C=\text{dim 2D})$

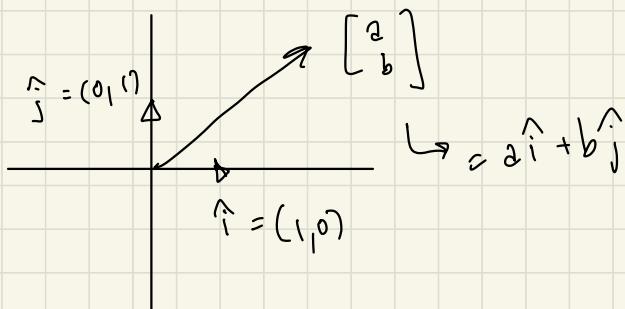
$$X = a \vec{v} + b \vec{w}$$

($\vec{v} \neq \vec{w}$)

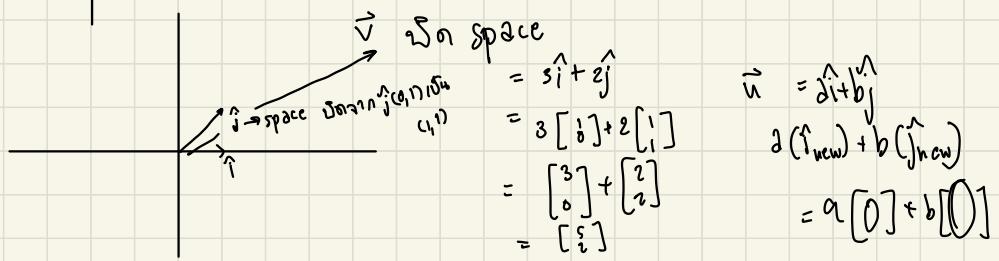
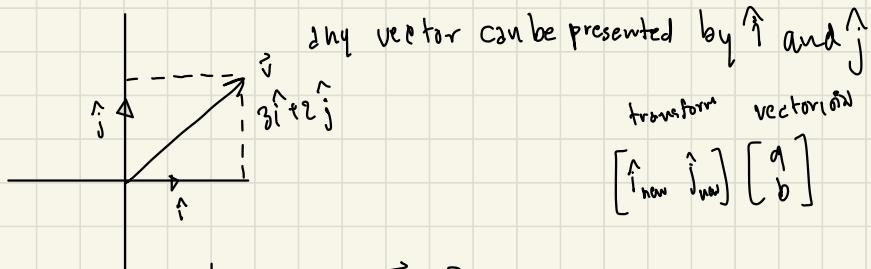


basis $V \cup \mathbb{R}^2$

V_1 , "basis" \vec{v}_1 set $V \cup$
linearly independent vector
 $\in \text{span } V \cup \mathbb{R}^2$



Matrix \rightarrow information in transformation space



Matrix Vector Mul

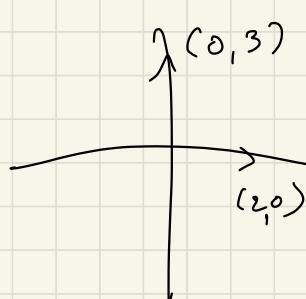
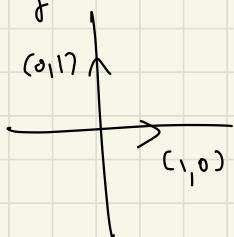
$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = x \begin{bmatrix} a \\ c \end{bmatrix} + y \begin{bmatrix} b \\ d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ax+by \\ cx+dy \end{bmatrix}$$

\uparrow no transform \downarrow no transform
 transform vector \uparrow no transform \downarrow no transform
 $\hookrightarrow x\hat{i} + y\hat{j}$

vector \rightarrow object in space

Matrix tell transformation of space

Scaling



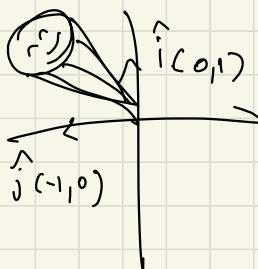
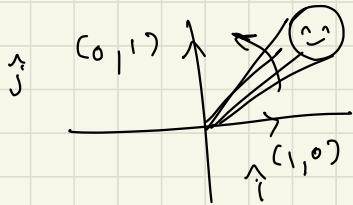
transformation

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x & 0 \\ 0 & y \end{bmatrix}$$

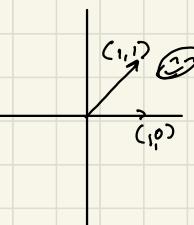
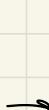
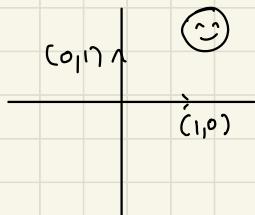
Matrix of scaling

Rotation



$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

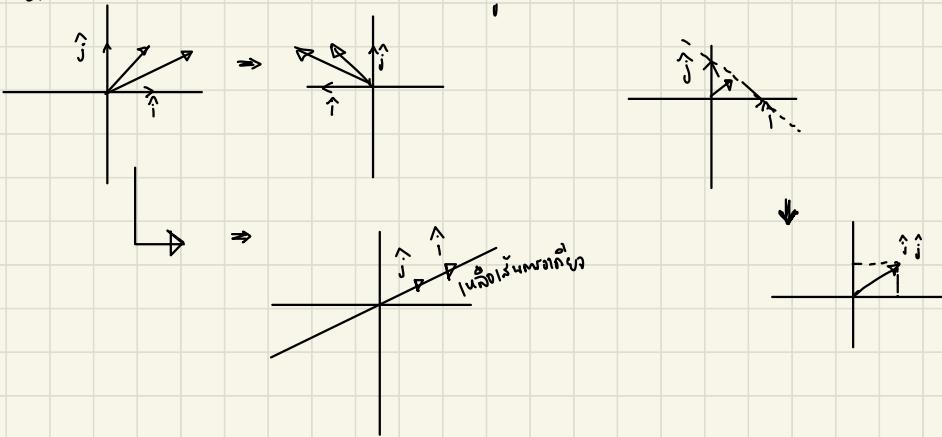
shear



$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Linear Algebra

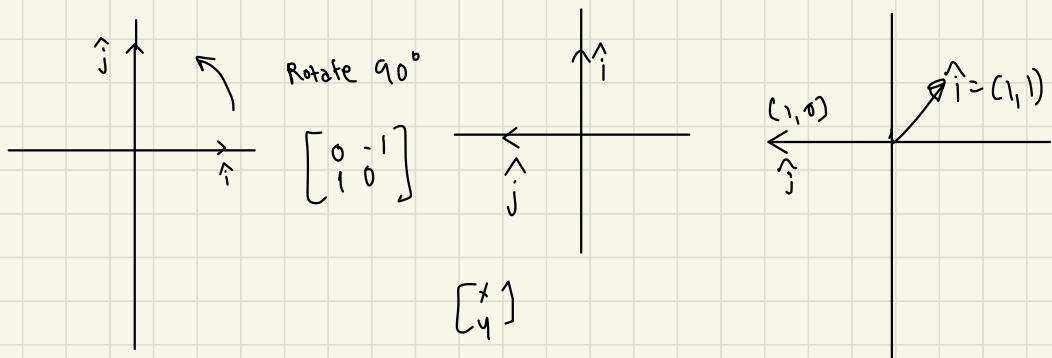
transform \rightarrow ឧបករណ៍សម្រាប់ផ្តល់ព័ត៌មានថា កីឡាបានដោះស្រាយឡើង



Matrix - Vector Mul

Matrix - Matrix Mul

\Rightarrow shear $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \text{circle} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

$\downarrow \rightarrow \text{rotate} \rightarrow \text{scale}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ax+by+cz \\ dx+ey+fz \\ gx+hy+iz \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$$

Determinant

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = ad - bc$$



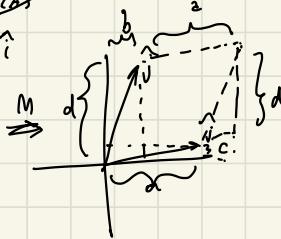
"determinant"

คือ volume ที่ขยายพื้นที่มากเท่า
กับ volume จริง

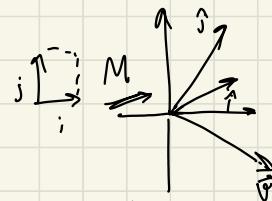
$c = \text{determinant ของ } M$

$$\det M = c$$

$$J \begin{bmatrix} A \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{M} \begin{bmatrix} \text{area} \end{bmatrix}$$

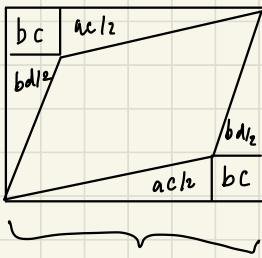


$$M \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\quad} \begin{bmatrix} \text{area} \end{bmatrix}$$



M^{-1} \rightarrow transformation กลับ^{กัน}
coordinate sys. พิกัด^{กัน}
ไปกลับเดิม inverse
transformation

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \text{det}(M) = 0 \\ \hline \begin{array}{l} \text{transform} \\ \text{พื้นที่ } 0 \end{array} \end{array}$$



$J \begin{bmatrix} A \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{M} \begin{bmatrix} \text{volume} \end{bmatrix}$

ถ้า matrix ไม่สามารถ transform
ให้เป็น volume ที่มากกว่า
หรือเท่ากับ zero
 $\det(M) = 0$ หมายความว่า

$$\begin{aligned} &= (a+b)(c+d) - 2bc - ac - bd + ac + ad + bc + bd - 2bc - ac - bd \\ &= ad - bc \end{aligned}$$

System of Linear eq.

$$2x + 5y = -3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 4x + 3y = 2 \\ \text{linearly} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} ? \\ \uparrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \xrightarrow[M]{M^{-1}} \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \begin{bmatrix} j \\ i \end{bmatrix} \\ \uparrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

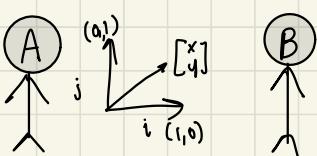
independent

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = M^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

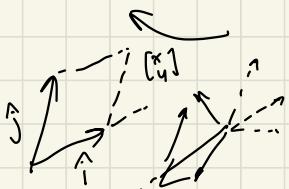
\Rightarrow infinite ans,
no non ans.

$$A = U^{-1} M U$$

$$B = A^{-1} M A$$



$$\begin{aligned} & \xrightarrow{i_B} \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = x' \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + y' \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ & = x' \begin{bmatrix} a \\ c \end{bmatrix} + y' \begin{bmatrix} b \\ d \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ c \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$



$$= \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} d \\ b \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} M^{-1} \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{rotate}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{matrix}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{solution}}$$

Eigen vector / Eigen Value

Linear transformation Matrix $n \times n$ ที่ตัวแทนด้วย $M \times n$ ตัวหนึ่ง (มิติ)

scale

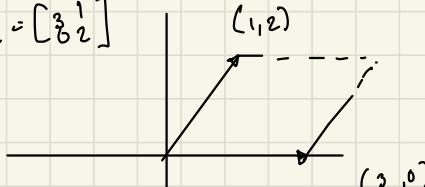
$$M\vec{x} = \lambda \vec{x}$$

scalar

Linear transformation อาจเป็น
Eigen vector etc. rotate

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



Eigen
Vector ที่ไม่ถูก transform หลังจากที่หมุน

$$M\vec{v} = \lambda \vec{v} \quad I \text{ ไม่เปลี่ยน}$$

$$M\vec{v} = \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \vec{v}$$

Matrix
Scalar
vector ยังคงอยู่

ก็จะ

$$M\vec{v} = \lambda I \vec{v}$$

$$M\vec{v} - \lambda I \vec{v} = \vec{0}$$

$(M - \lambda I)\vec{v} = \vec{0}$ จะหาได้ เช่น ไม่ว่า ที่ transform ผลลัพธ์เท่ากับ

$\det(M - \lambda I) = 0$ \therefore transformation ของรากของ dimension space ก็คือ

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} a-\lambda & b \\ c & d-\lambda \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$(a-\lambda)(d-\lambda) - bc = 0$$

$\lambda = \alpha, \beta$

$$\begin{aligned} M\vec{v} &= \lambda \vec{v} \\ M\vec{v} &= \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \vec{v} \\ M\vec{v} - \lambda I\vec{v} &= 0 \\ (M - \lambda I)\vec{v} &= 0 \\ \det(M - \lambda I) &= 0 \\ \det \begin{bmatrix} a-\lambda & b \\ c & d-\lambda \end{bmatrix} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

(a-λ)(d-λ) ≠ 0
 $\lambda = \alpha, \beta$

Theory of Computation

ສົດທະນາ limit ຂອງ computer ໂຄງໄນ້ສະເລຸກ ເຖິງພື້ນປົກຕົວແລ້ວຢູ່ມີເຫັນ ສອງໄດ້ຫຼັງຈາກປົກ

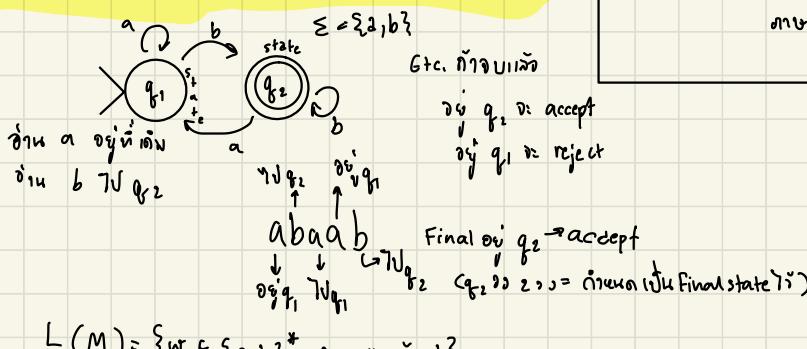
ຕົກຂາຍຄວາມຮາມການ
ແບບທຳກົງກ່ຽວຂ້ອງຕົກຕ່າງໆ
automata

automata ມີຄວາມຮັບຮັດ ເຊື່ອງການ
ເຮັດສູ່ → ເຮັດໃໝ່ computer → ຂັບຂໍ້ມູນກາ

ການຮັດເພື່ອ → ປັບໃໝ່ ທີ່
ຮມເບຄວາມຮັດ ຕ້າ \boxed{A} recognize ການໄດ້
ຕ້າ ແກ້ປັບໃໝ່ ຖີ່
 \hookrightarrow ດັວງ
ນັກການກັບ \boxed{A} recognize Σ/Γ_n ດັວງ

Finite automata (ພົດທະນະຄົງໃນ automata ນີ້ນີ້)

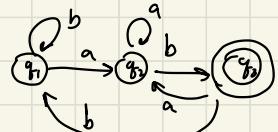
Deterministic Finite Automata (DFA)



DFA

- set of state → ຈຳກັດຕາໄວ້
- start state → ດັວນນີ້ \circlearrowleft
- transition function → input limit: ແບບທຳກົງ state ຫຼື
- Final states, (ຕ້ອງໃຫຍ່ string ໄປເຫັນທີ່ state ມີລົ້ນນີ້ = accept)
 \hookrightarrow symbol \odot

Recognize ການກັບໃບນີ້ໄດ້ປັນ? design ໃຫນ້ໃຫນທີ່ລົງທຶນ ab



DFA ອີ່ accept string ສະໜັບຜົນ ab

$L(M_2) = \{w \in \{a, b\}^*: w \text{ສະໜັບຜົນ ab}\}$

ບໍລິຫານ ຂອງນາງເຈັ້ງ

ຄົນໄດ້ໄຍ ຖກຫຼຸ່ມຫົວໃນ

ຈຸ່າວົດຈຳກັງ Etc 9 ວິ

"String W ມາຕົວນີ້

ລີ້ນ string ອີ່ automata

automata ອີ່ສິ່ງ output ວິ

2 ວິຈີ $\begin{cases} \text{accept} \\ \text{reject} \end{cases} \equiv \{\text{alphabet}\}$

ຈີ່
aa $\rightarrow \boxed{A} \rightarrow \text{accept}$

automata

ab $\rightarrow \boxed{A} \rightarrow \text{reject}$

aba $\rightarrow \boxed{A} \rightarrow \text{accept}$

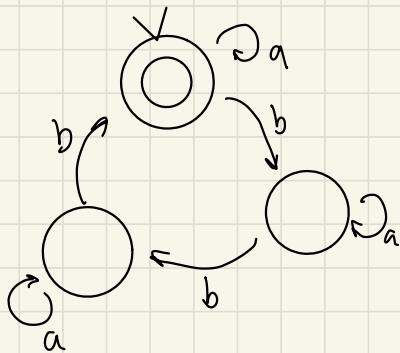
set ວິ string W ອີ່ accept

ຕ້ອນ automata A ອີ່ເປັນຕົງ

ການ (language) ອີ່ A recognize

$\Sigma = \{a, b\}$ ລົງດາວໂຫຼານໄດ້ recognize

$L_1 = \{w \in \{a, b\}^*: w \text{ມີບັນດາ "b" ນາກົດໃນລະບົບ}\}$



$L_2 = \{w \in \{a, b\}^*: w \text{ມີບັນດາ "b" ນາກົດໃນລະບົບ}\}$

$$L_3 = L_1 \cup L_2$$

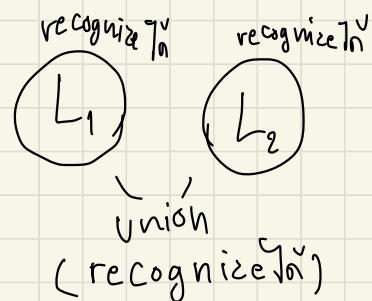
ເຖິງໃສ state

$$L_4 = \{w: w = u \cdot v \text{ } \begin{matrix} \text{ໃນ } L_1, \\ \text{ໃນ } L_2 \end{matrix}\}$$

string w
ມີບັນດາ
 $w = u \cdot v$

split ຮູ່

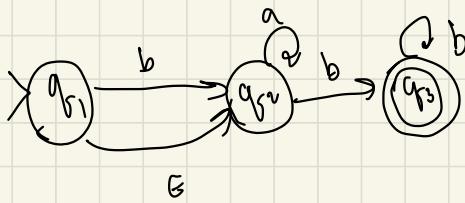
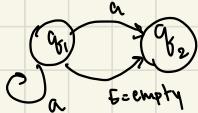
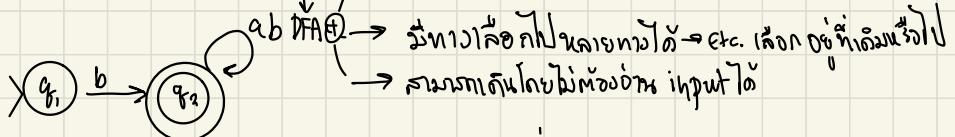
$$\begin{array}{c} u \bar{v} \\ \downarrow \\ b/ \cdot 3 = 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \bar{u} v \\ \downarrow \\ b \cdot s = 0 \end{array}$$



$$1 \oplus 1 = 1$$

NFA : Non deterministic Finite Automata

DFA \rightarrow จาน ច่าว ဂງ ງາມ NFA \rightarrow ຂອງ ມີເນື່ອສິ້ນທີ່ຈະ \rightarrow reject



ກຳນົດຕົກຕອນທີ່ວ່າ w ອັນດຽບ
ນະແຍງວ່າ Final state ບໍ່
ຮັກງວ່າ M accepts w

$bb \checkmark$
 $abb \checkmark$

\downarrow
ຈຶ່ງ a ໂດຍມີສິ້ນທີ່ຈະ \rightarrow ເຊັ່ນ \rightarrow reject
 \rightarrow ລັກງວ່າ empty string ໂດຍ \rightarrow ອັນດຽບ
q2 ໃນຕົວຕົວ \rightarrow $bb \rightarrow$ accept

$ba X$

NFA = DFA ເພີ່ມການຝຶກນຳ

(ສໍາລັບ)

ຈຸ່ນຫາວ່າ limit

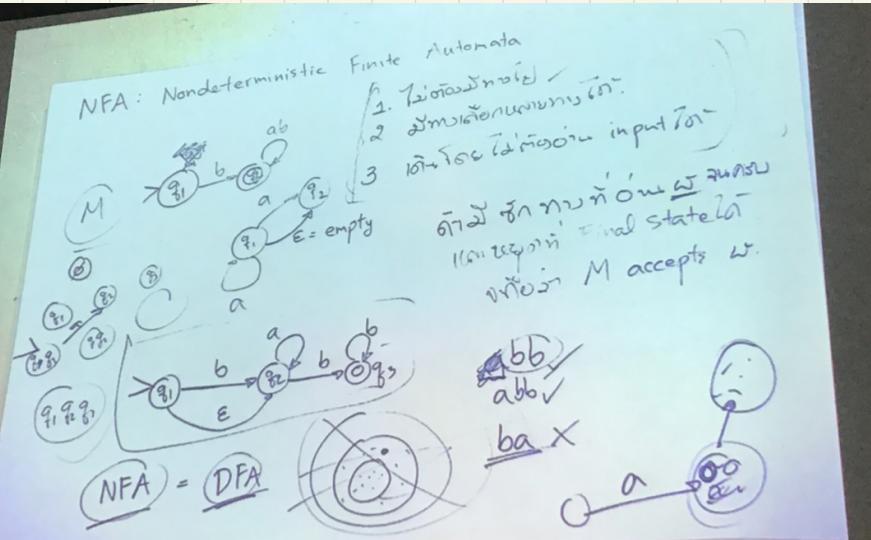
ສົ່ງດີ ການໃໝ່ recognize

ໃຊ້ຫຼັກກຳ ກ້າວກຳ NFA ໃຊ້ DFA ກົດກົດໄດ້

NFA: Non-deterministic Finite Automata

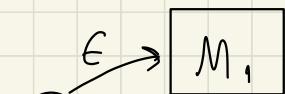
1. ເລີດຕົກຕອນ
2. ພັນຍາຕົກຕອນນຳການໂຄງ
3. ໂດຍຮັບໄດ້ມີຜົນອີກ input z

ຕ້ອນ ສຳຄັນກັບ z ອັນດຽບ
ນະແຍງວ່າ Final state ບໍ່
ຮັກງວ່າ M accepts w .

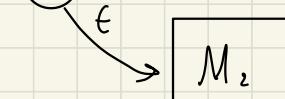


DFA / NFA — regular language

regular expression

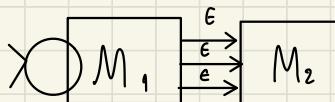


L_1



L_2

$L_1 \cup L_2$



$L_1 \cdot L_2$

$w \in L_1$

$L_1^* \{ w^i : i \geq 0, w \in L_1 \}$

w^*

ການເຮັດວຽກ ແລະ ລັບສິດທິພາໄຕ ຈຳກັດໄວ້

$a b^* a a \cup b a^* \rightarrow$ ອີ DFA / NFA ຖ້ານວອນ
(ມີຈິງ regular expression)

$L = \{ w \in \{a, b\}^* : w \text{ ສໍາຄັນ } a, b \text{ ຫຼັກ } \} \Rightarrow$ ບໍລິຫານ

ພິບຊາວ
ກິ່ງຈິງ
recognition

↳ push down automata ວິທີ່
another level of automata

highest level \rightarrow turing Machine

\rightarrow same level of computer

Randomized Algorithm

Probability ជាករណីសម្រាប់ "ចែងក្នុងការសរសៃរបស់វា" ដែលបានលើន

Ω = សម្រាប់ outcome ពីរបៀប

sample space $\Omega = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$
 $\Omega = \{\text{ចាំ}, \text{ស្អឹក}\}$

outcome INF និង

Event $E \subseteq \Omega$

$E_1 = \{2, 4, 6\}$

រាយការណ៍ទៅនឹង និង Event $E \subseteq \Omega$ នូយ

នឹង function $Pr[E] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ដែលគឺជាបច្ចុប្បន្ន

1. $Pr[E] \geq 0$

2. សារឱ្យ Event E_1, E_2 និង $E_1 \cap E_2 = \emptyset$

$$Pr[E_1 \cup E_2] = Pr[E_1] + Pr[E_2]$$

$$3. Pr[\Omega] = 1$$

$$\Omega = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

$$\sum_{w \in \Omega} Pr[w] = 1 \quad \begin{matrix} \hookrightarrow \text{Prob នឹង} \\ \text{នឹង} \end{matrix}$$

$w \in \Omega$

$$Pr[w] = \frac{1}{|\Omega|}$$

Random Variable
 \uparrow map outcome ទៅរាយការណ៍
 និងនឹង

នឹង function map on $\Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

នឹង outcome នូយ ជាប្រអប់រាយការណ៍

Etc. សុវត្ថិភាព ឬ និមួយ

$$\Omega = \{H, T\}$$

$$X = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{កោល} \\ 0 & \text{ផ្លូវ} \end{cases}$$

Expected value (Expectation) *

ກ່າວເລື່ອງຂອງ random variable X

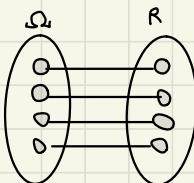
$$E[X] = \sum_{w \in R} X_w \Pr[w]$$

$$E[X] = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} i \Pr[X=i]$$

X = $\{(\text{ລົມ}, \text{ບູນຄະກິມ}\}^t$ ໃຫຍ້

$$E[X] = 1\left(\frac{1}{6}\right) + 2\left(\frac{1}{6}\right) + \dots + 6\left(\frac{1}{6}\right) = 3.5$$

$$E[X] = 1\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2\left(\frac{1}{10}\right) + \dots + 6\left(\frac{1}{10}\right) = 15$$



$$\underbrace{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}_{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} \quad \frac{1}{10} \quad \frac{1}{10} \quad \frac{1}{10} \quad \frac{1}{10} \quad \frac{1}{10} \quad \frac{1}{10}$$

ໂຄຍາລື່ອງພົດທຶນທີ່ໄດ້ເທົ່ານີ້ ? ໂຄຍາລື່ອງໃຫຍ້ algo ອັບເຈົ້າທີ່ໄດ້ນີ້ ?

Linearity of Expectation

$$z = aX$$

uppercase $\text{means random variable}$
lowercase means scalar

$$E[z]$$

$$= E[aX+bY] = aE[X]+bE[Y]$$

Ex.

Balls and Bins

□ □ □ ... □ ສັບ ທັກ ຢືນບຸດ ພູກ

ໂຄຍາລື່ອງນີ້ຄົງກົງກົງຢູ່

ໃຫ້ X ເປັນ r.v ແກ້ໄຂຄົງກົງ
random variable

$$E[X] = ?$$

Ex. $E[X] = \sum_{w \in R} X_w \Pr[w] \rightarrow$ ຕ້ອງນາມ outcome ທີ່ໄວ້
ກັບນາມ ຮັນ ຫັນນັດ

ສໍານົບຄວ້າ i ອີງ ທີ່ X; ເຖິງ r.v ຂີ

$$X_i = \begin{cases} 1 & ຄັກຕົ້ນ i ດ້ວຍ \\ 0 & ຄັກຕົ້ນ i ໄກສະໜັງ \end{cases}$$

$$E[X] = E\left[\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right] = \sum_{i=1}^n E[X_i]$$

$$\begin{aligned} E[X_i] &= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} k \Pr[X_i = k] \\ &= 0 \cdot \Pr[X_i = 0] + 1 \Pr[X_i = 1] \\ &= \Pr[X_i = 1] \end{aligned}$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^m \rightarrow ຂວົງຈີ່ທັນນາລະບຸ$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n E[X_i]$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^m \\ &= n \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^m < 1 \end{aligned}$$

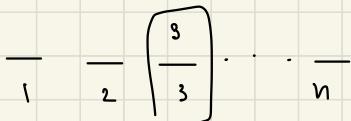
$$E[X] = n \left(\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^m \right) < 1 \quad \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^m \approx \frac{1}{e}$$

$$n < e^m$$

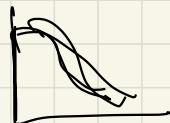
$$n \log m$$

$$m > n \log n$$

Permutation voor $n \in \mathbb{N}$



↳ fixed point



ກົດເລີນວ່າ permutation ທີ່ໄປມາຈະກົດຕົວໄດ້

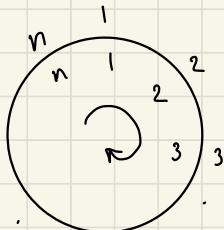
new permutation σ_{inj} # fixed point ω_{inj}

ກູ່ X ລົງ r.v ສິນກົມມື ຝີກົມມື fixed point

$$E[X] = ? \quad \text{กู } X_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{ถ้า } i \text{ คือ fixed point} \\ 0 & \text{อื่นๆ} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E[X] &= E\left[\sum_{i=1}^n X_i\right] \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n E[X_i] \quad - \frac{i}{i} - \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \Pr[X_i=1] = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

ໂຄຍເລີດບໍ່ຈະ ມີ fixed point ໂດຍນີ້

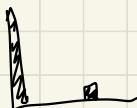


ນີ້ຈະກຳລັງວາງຈານຫັກຕອນໄຮກວາງຕຽງ
ນັ້ນຈາກນີ້ນີ້ → ນັ້ນ

$$E[X] = 0 \cdot \Pr[X=0] + n \Pr[X=n]$$

$\underbrace{\qquad\qquad\qquad}_{\frac{1}{n}}$

$$E[X] = 1_{\#}$$



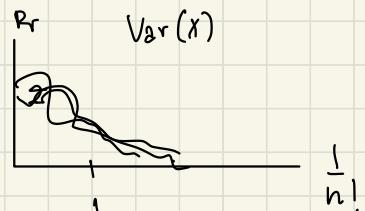
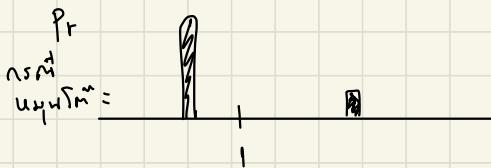
#fixed point

Variance

$$\mu = E[X]$$

$$E[(X - E[X])^2]$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = E[(X - \mu)^2]$$



Expectation \rightarrow ค่ากลาง แท้จริง

Variance \rightarrow ળວຍິກລົງເຄື່ອນດ້ານການ