



SAPIENZA
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA

“SAPIENZA” UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA
INGEGNERIA DELL'INFORMAZIONE,
INFORMATICA E STATISTICA
DIPARTIMENTO DI INFORMATICA

Discrete Mathematics

TODO non so se scriverò qualcosa qui idk

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1

Number Theory

1.1 TODO

1.1.1 TODO

Definition 1.1.1.1: Peano's axioms

The **Peano's axioms** are 5 axioms which define the set \mathbb{N} of the **natural numbers**, and they are the following:

- i) $0 \in \mathbb{N}$
- ii) $\exists \text{succ} : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$, or equivalently, $\forall x \in \mathbb{N} \quad \text{succ}(x) \in \mathbb{N}$
- iii) $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{N} \quad x \neq y \implies \text{succ}(x) \neq \text{succ}(y)$
- iv) $\nexists x \in \mathbb{N} \mid \text{succ}(x) = 0$
- v) $\forall S \subseteq \mathbb{N} \quad (0 \in S \wedge (\forall x \in S \quad \text{succ}(x) \in S)) \implies S = \mathbb{N}$

Principle 1.1.1.1: Induction principle

Let P be a property which is true for $n = 0$, thus $P(0)$ is true; also, for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$ we have that $P(n) \implies P(n + 1)$; then $P(n)$ is true for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Using symbols, using the formal logic notation, we have that

$$\frac{P(0) \quad P(n) \implies P(n + 1)}{\forall n \quad P(n)}$$

Observation 1.1.1.1: The fifth Peano's axiom

Note that the fifth Peano's axiom is equivalent to the induction principle, since, it states that for every subset S of \mathbb{N} containing 0 and closed under succ must be equal to \mathbb{N} itself.

Definition 1.1.1.2: Integers

TODO

Definition 1.1.1.3: Divisor

TODO

Esempio 1.1.1.1 (Divisors). TODO

Definition 1.1.1.4: \mathbb{P}

TODO

Proposition 1.1.1.1: \mathbb{P} is infinite

There are infinitely many primes. Using symbols

$$|\mathbb{P}| = +\infty$$

Dimostrazione. By way of contradiction, assume that \mathbb{P} is finite, thus

$$\exists n \in \mathbb{N} \mid \mathbb{P} = \{p_1, \dots, p_n\}$$

and let $x = p_1 \cdot \dots \cdot p_n$. Since $x \neq p_1, \dots, p_n$, then $x \notin \mathbb{P}$, so x is not a prime number; but x can't be divided by any of the p_1, \dots, p_n either, because the remainder will always be 1. This means that x is neither prime nor non-prime, which is a contradiction \nmid . \square

Definition 1.1.1.5: gcd

The **gcd** (*Greatest Common Divisor*) of two given numbers a, b is the greatest of the divisors which a and b have in common. Using symbols, we say that

$$d = \gcd(a, b) \iff \forall f \in \mathbb{N} : f \mid a \wedge f \mid b \implies f \mid d$$

If the gcd of two numbers is 1, they are said to be **coprime**.

Esempio 1.1.1.2 (gcd). Given 15 and 63, we have that $\gcd(15, 63) = 3$.

Algorithm 1.1.1.1: Euclid's algorithm**Input:** Two natural numbers a, b .**Output:** $\gcd(a, b)$.

```

1: function GCD( $a, b$ )
2:   TODO
3: end function

```

Esempio 1.1.1.3 (Euclid's algorithm). To compute the $\gcd(341, 527)$, using the [Algorithm 1.1.1.1](#), we get the following:

$$\begin{aligned}
 527 &= 341 \cdot 1 + 186 \\
 341 &= 186 \cdot 1 + 155 \\
 186 &= 155 \cdot 1 + 31 \\
 155 &= 31 \cdot 5 + 0
 \end{aligned}$$

hence we have that

$$\gcd(341, 527) = 31$$

Lemma 1.1.1.1: Bézout's identity

Given a pair of numbers $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$, there exists $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that the $\gcd(a, b)$ is a [linear combination](#) of a and b . Using symbols

$$\forall a, b \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \exists x, y \in \mathbb{Z} \mid \gcd(a, b) = ax + by$$

Dimostrazione. Omitted. □

Esempio 1.1.1.4 (Bézout's identities). Using the [Esempio 1.1.1.3](#), in order to compute the Bézout's identity of 341 and 527, we need to do the following:

$$31 = 186 - 155 \cdot 1 = 186 - (341 - 186 \cdot 1) = 2 \cdot 186 - 341 = 2 \cdot (527 - 341) - 341 = 2 \cdot 527 - 3 \cdot 341$$

thus the Bézout's identity is

$$31 = 2 \cdot 527 - 3 \cdot 341$$

Corollary 1.1.1.1: Prime divisors

Given a natural number $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and a prime number $p \in \mathbb{P}$, it holds true that

$$p \nmid n \iff \gcd(p, n) = 1$$

Proof.

First direction. Instead of proving that $p \nmid n \implies \gcd(p, n) = 1$, we will prove the contrapositive, namely that $\gcd(p, n) > 1 \implies p \mid n$. Hence, since $\gcd(p, n) \mid p$ by definition, because $p \in \mathbb{P}$ then $\gcd(p, n)$ must be either 1 or p itself, and we assumed that $\gcd(p, n) > 1$, $\gcd(p, n)$ must be p , which means that $p \mid n$.

Second direction. Note that $\gcd(p, n) = 1 \implies \exists x, y \in \mathbb{Z} \mid 1 = px + ny$ by the [Lemma 1.1.1.1](#), hence if $p \mid a$ then $p \mid 1$ by the [Definition 1.1.1.5](#), which is impossible because $p \in \mathbb{P}$ by the [Definition 1.1.1.4](#). □

Lemma 1.1.1.2: Prime divisors

Given a pair of numbers $a, b \in \mathbb{N}$, and a prime number $p \in \mathbb{P}$ such that $p \mid ab$, then either $p \mid a$ or $p \mid b$. Using symbols

$$\forall a, b \in \mathbb{N} \quad \exists p \in \mathbb{P} : p \mid ab \implies p \mid a \vee p \mid b$$

Dimostrazione. Without loss of generality, assume that $p \nmid a$, thus $\gcd(p, a) = 1$ by the [Corollary 1.1.1.1](#); hence, for the [Lemma 1.1.1.1](#), we have that

$$\exists x, y \in \mathbb{Z} \mid 1 = px + ay \iff b = bpx + bay$$

Note that $p \mid ab \iff \exists k \in \mathbb{Z} \mid pk = ab$ which means that

$$b = bpx + pky = p(bx + ky) \iff p \mid b$$

The same argument can be used to show that $p \nmid b \implies p \mid a$. □

Theorem 1.1.1.1: Fundamental theorem of arithmetic

The **fundamental theorem of arithmetic**, also known as the **UPF** theorem (*Unique Prime Factorization*) states that for every natural number $n \in \mathbb{N}$ there exists a unique prime factorization for n . Using symbols

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad \exists! p_1, \dots, p_k \in \mathbb{P}, e_1, \dots, e_k \in \mathbb{N} \mid n = p_1^{e_1} \cdot \dots \cdot p_k^{e_k}$$

Dimostrazione. Omitted. □

1.2 Solved exercises

1.2.1 TODO

Problem 1.2.1.1: $n^2 + n$ is even

Show that $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad n^2 + n$ is an even number.

Dimostrazione. Note that $n^2 + n = n \cdot (n + 1)$, hence:

- if n is even, then

$$\exists k \in \mathbb{N} \mid n = 2k \implies n(n + 1) = 2k(2k + 1) = 4k^2 + 2k = 2(k^2 + k)$$

which is an even number;

- if n is odd, then

$$\exists k \in \mathbb{N} \mid n = 2k+1 \implies n(n+1) = (2k+1)(2k+2) = 4k^2 + 6k + 2 = 2(2k^2 + 3k + 1)$$

which is an even number. □

Problem 1.2.1.2: $4n - 1$ is not prime

Show that there are infinitely many numbers of the form $4n - 1$ that are not prime.

Dimostrazione. Note that $\forall x^2 \in \mathbb{N} - \{0\} \quad 4x^2 - 1 = (2x + 1)(2x - 1)$ which is a proper factorization of $4x^2 - 1$, hence every perfect square yields a number of the form $4n - 1$ which is not a prime number. Note that the number of perfect squares is infinite since the set of perfect square has the same cardinality of \mathbb{N} since it's possible to construct a bijective function as follows:

$$f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} : x \mapsto x^2$$

Also, note that this proof does not show *every non-prime number of the form $4n - 1$* , since that is outside the scope of the problem. □

1.2.2 Induction

Problem 1.2.2.1: Cardinality of the power set

Show that for every given set S such that $n := |S|$ it holds true that $|\mathcal{P}(S)| = 2^n$.

Proof. The statement will be shown by induction over n , the number of elements contained into S .

Base case. $n = 0 \implies S = \emptyset \implies \mathcal{P}(S) = \mathcal{P}(\emptyset) = \{\emptyset\} \implies |\mathcal{P}(S)| = 1 = 2^0 = 2^n$.

Inductive hypothesis. Assume that the statement is true for some fixed integer n .

Inductive step. It must be shown that, for a given set of elements S such that $|S| = n + 1$, it holds true that $|\mathcal{P}(S)| = 2^{n+1}$. Consider a subset $S' \subseteq S$ such that $|S'| = |S| - 1 = n + 1 - n = n$, hence for the inductive hypothesis we have that $|\mathcal{P}(S')| = 2^n$. Thus, to get the cardinality of $\mathcal{P}(S)$ the $(n + 1)$ -th element inside $S - S'$ must be paired with every of the sets contained inside $\mathcal{P}(S')$, hence

$$|\mathcal{P}(S)| = 2 \cdot |\mathcal{P}(S')| = 2 \cdot 2^n = 2^{n+1}$$

□

Problem 1.2.2.2: The $4n - 3$ set

Consider the following set:

$$S := \{4n - 3 \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

1. Show that S closed under multiplication.
2. A number p is said to be S -prime if and only if p is the product of exactly two factors of S ; for example, even though $3^2 = 9 \notin S$ we have that $9 = 1 \cdot 9$, and since $1 = 4 \cdot 1 - 3 \in S$ and $9 = 4 \cdot 3 - 3 \in S$, then 9 is S -prime. Is the set of S -prime numbers infinite?
3. TODO

Dimostrazione.

1. To show that S is closed under multiplication, it suffices to show that

$$\forall a, b \in \mathbb{N} \quad (4a - 3)(4b - 3) = 16ab - 12a - 12b + 9 = 4(ab - 3a - 3b + 3) - 3 \in S$$

2. TODO

□