# CS111B - Discrete Mathematics

Lecture 1: Introduction and Foundations

by Arsen Mamikonyan

# Logistics

**Course**: Discrete Mathematics

#### Lectures

**Time** MWF, 10:30-11:20 (from Aug 28 to Dec 08)

**Location 113W** 



### **Problem Solving**

**TA Problem Solving TBA (starting next week)** 

**TA** Naira Babayan

Office Hours TBA (starting next week)

+ office hours by appointment (email me or Naira)

# Graded Homeworks (10% of the total grade)

One homework weekly (other than exam weeks)

due at the beginning of Friday Lecture

# Attendence and Quizzes (20% of the total grade)

Attendence is mandatory

There will be a quiz roughly every other week, not announced beforehand.

# Mid-term exams (30% of the total grade)

• 2 midterm exams (dates will be announced soon)

# Final exam (40% of the total grade)

• Final exam in the end of the semester

#### **Textbooks**

Edward R. Scheinerman, Mathematics - A Discrete Introduction (3rd Ed), Brooks Cole.

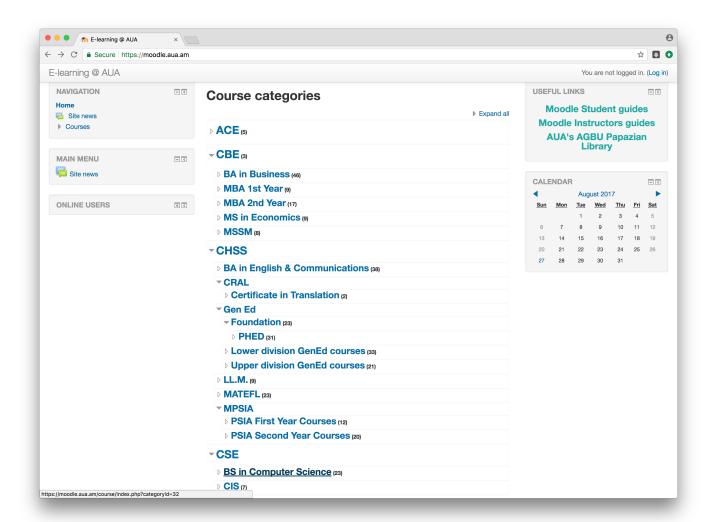
Eric Lehman, F Thomson Leighton, Albert R Meyer - Mathematics for Computer Science

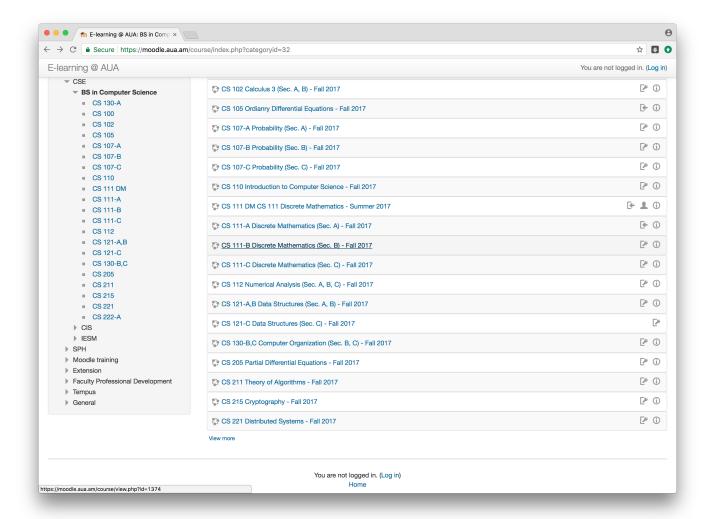
available on Moodle.

### Moodle

All this information and textbooks are available on <a href="moodle.aua.am/">moodle.aua.am/</a>)

Make sure to register on Moodle!





Moodle self enrollment code: **CS111B-AM** 



Turn editing on

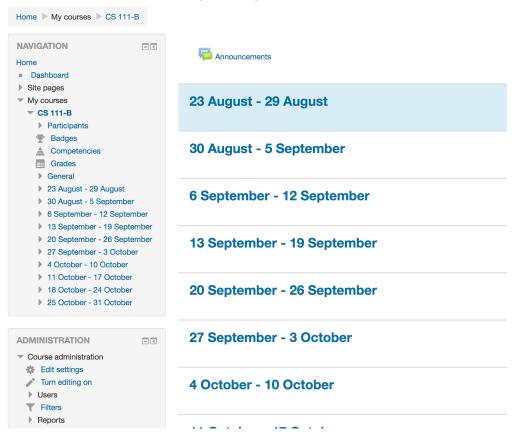
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**ONLINE USERS** 

Arsen Mamikonyan

(last 10 minutes: 1)

#### Discrete Mathematics (Sec. B) - Fall 2017



#### What is Discrete Mathematics?

**Definition** Discrete mathematics is the study of mathematical structures that are fundamentally discrete rather than continuous.

#### Discrete mathematics includes:

- number theory
- combinatorics
- probability
- set theory
- algebra
- mathematical logic
- graph theory
- etc...

# **Proofs**

<b>Definition</b> . A mathematical proof of a <i>proposition</i> is a chain of <i>logical deduction</i> leading to the proposition from a base set of <i>axioms</i> .

**Definition.** A proposition is a statement (communication) that is either true or false.

Proposition 
$$2 + 3 = 5$$

Proposition 
$$1 + 1 = 3$$

**Claim.** For every nonnegative integer n the value of  $n^2 + n + 41$  is prime.

A prime is an integer greater than 1 that is not divisible by any other integer greater than 1.

For example, 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, are the first five primes.

Register on Moodle (with a picture)