

Mathematical Preliminaries

- Sets
- Graphs
- Proof Techniques

SETS

A set is a collection of elements

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

$$B = \{train, bus, bicycle, airplane\}$$

We write

$$1 \in A$$

$$ship \notin B$$

Set Representations

$$C = \{ a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k \}$$

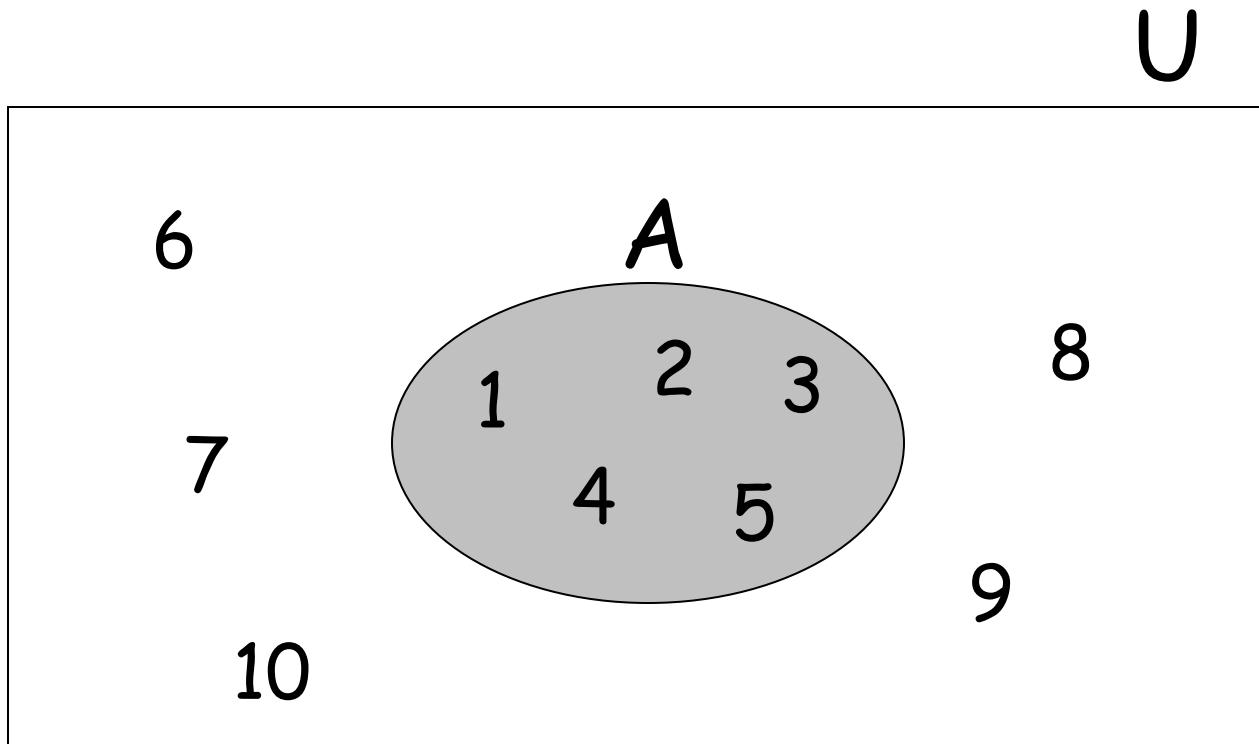
$$C = \{ a, b, \dots, k \} \longrightarrow \text{finite set}$$

$$S = \{ 2, 4, 6, \dots \} \longrightarrow \text{infinite set}$$

$$S = \{ j : j > 0, \text{ and } j = 2k \text{ for some } k > 0 \}$$

now $k=1, S = \{ 2, 4, 6, \dots \}$

$$A = \{ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 \}$$



Universal Set: all possible elements

$$U = \{ 1, \dots, 10 \}$$

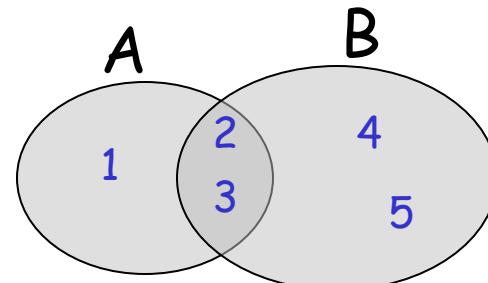
Set Operations

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

$$B = \{ 2, 3, 4, 5 \}$$

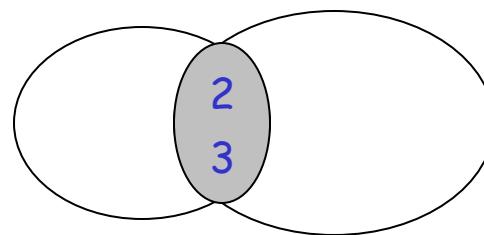
- Union

$$A \cup B = \{ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 \}$$



- Intersection

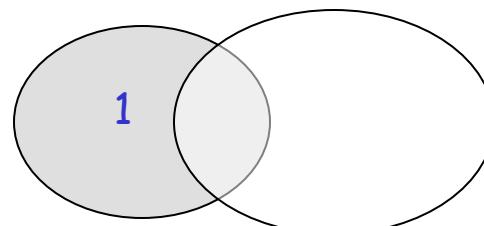
$$A \cap B = \{ 2, 3 \}$$



- Difference

$$A - B = \{ 1 \}$$

$$B - A = \{ 4, 5 \}$$

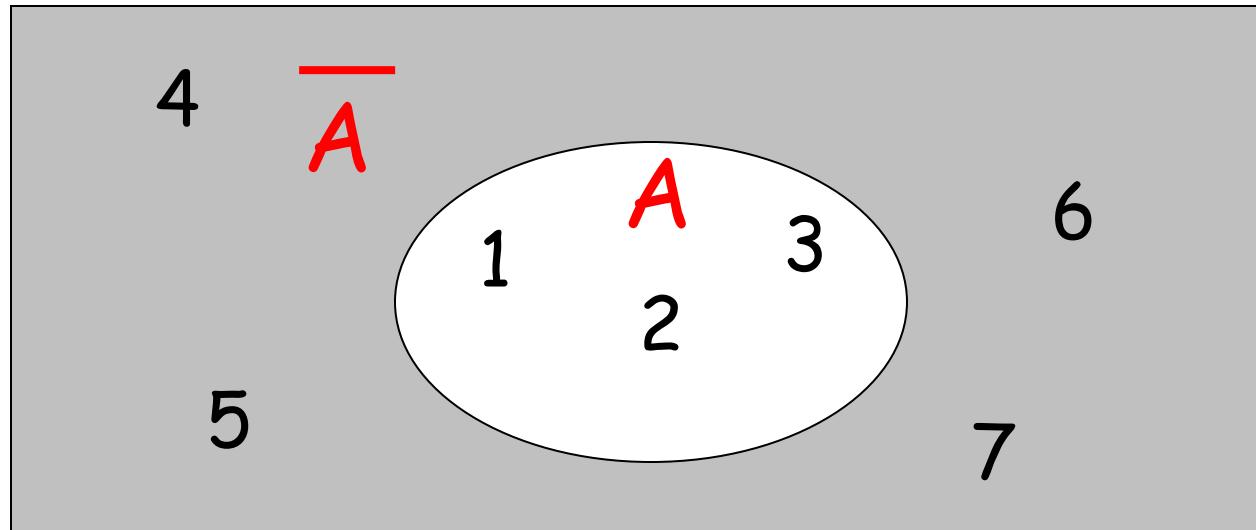


Venn diagrams

• Complement

Universal set = {1, ..., 7}

$$A = \{1, 2, 3\} \rightarrow \overline{A} = \{4, 5, 6, 7\}$$

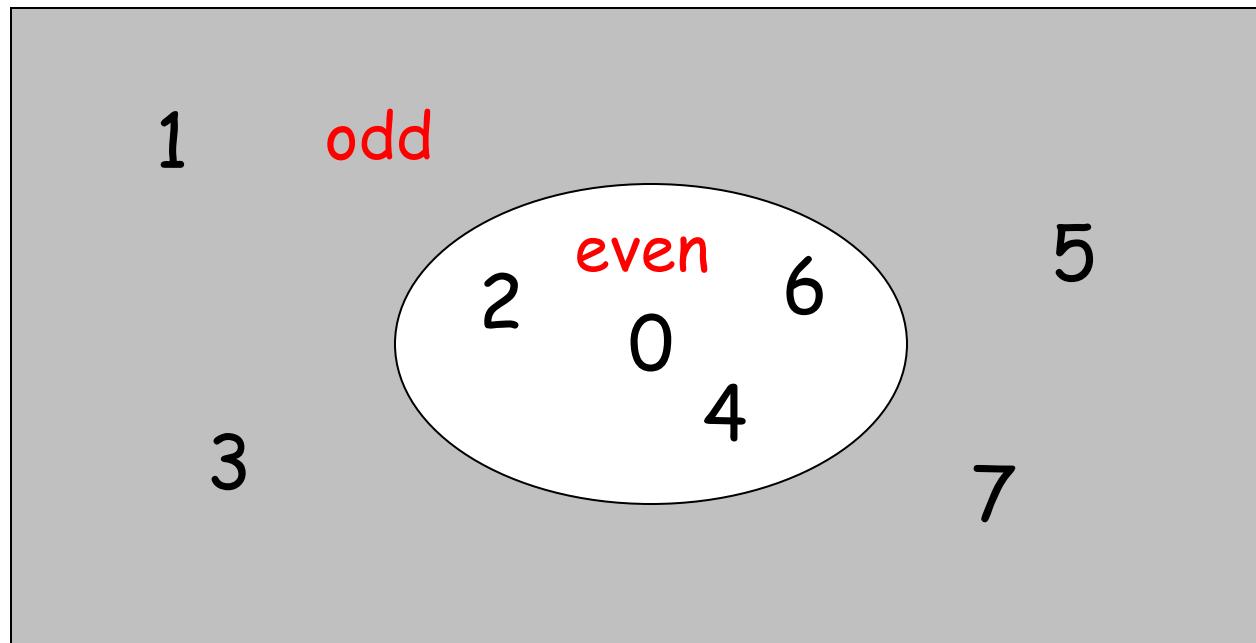


ในส่วนหัวคือ

$$\overline{\overline{A}} = A$$

$$\{ \text{even integers} \} = \{ \text{odd integers} \}$$

Integers



DeMorgan's Laws

$$\overline{A \cup B} = \overline{A} \cap \overline{B}$$

$$\overline{A \cap B} = \overline{A} \cup \overline{B}$$

Empty, Null Set: \emptyset

$$\emptyset = \{ \}$$

$$S \cup \emptyset = S$$

$$S \cap \emptyset = \emptyset$$

$\overline{\emptyset}$ = Universal Set

$$S - \emptyset = S$$

$$\emptyset - S = \emptyset$$

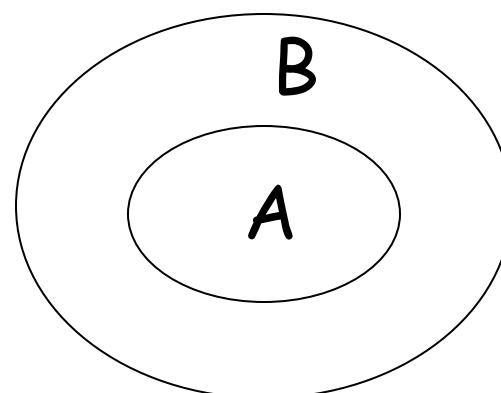
Subset

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

$$B = \{ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 \}$$

$$A \subseteq B$$

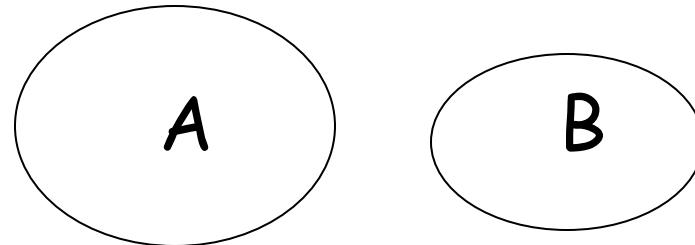
Proper Subset: $A \subset B$



សំគាល់ប្រើប្រាស់ Disjoint Sets

$$A = \{ 1, 2, 3 \} \quad B = \{ 5, 6 \}$$

$$A \cap B = \emptyset$$



qMnvoa set Set Cardinality

- For finite sets

$$A = \{ 2, 5, 7 \}$$

$$|A| = 3$$

(set size)

Powersets

A powerset is a set of sets

$$S = \{a, b, c\}$$

ప్రాంతమును సబ్‌సెట్ అంటుకొను

Powerset of S = the set of all the subsets of S

$$2^S = \{ \emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{c\}, \{a, b\}, \{a, c\}, \{b, c\}, \{a, b, c\} \}$$

Observation: $|2^S| = 2^{|S|}$ ($8 = 2^3$)

ກາຈັນດູ

Cartesian Product

$$A = \{ 2, 4 \}$$

$$B = \{ 2, 3, 5 \}$$

$$A \times B = \{ (2, 2), (2, 3), (2, 5), (4, 2), (4, 3), (4, 5) \}$$

ໜ້າຕະຫຼາມ : $\frac{2}{3}$
ໜ້າຕະຫຼາມ : $\frac{3}{3}$

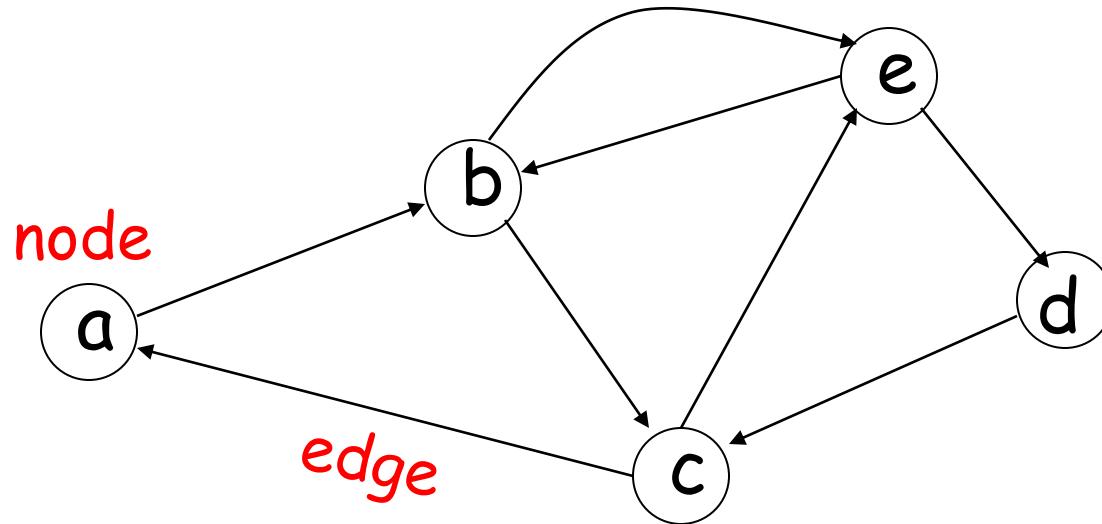
$$|A \times B| = |A| |B|$$

Generalizes to more than two sets

$$A \times B \times \dots \times Z$$

GRAPHS

A directed graph



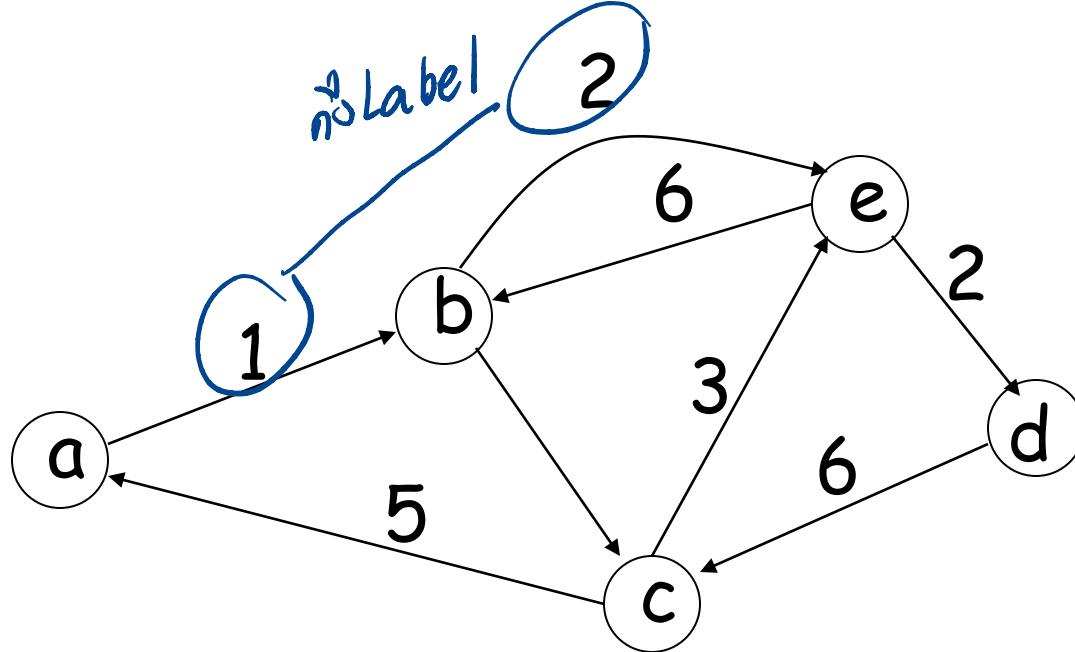
- Nodes (Vertices)

$$V = \{ a, b, c, d, e \}$$

- Edges

$$E = \{ (a,b), (b,c), (b,e), (c,a), (c,e), (d,c), (e,b), (e,d) \}$$

กราฟที่มีปัจจัย ~ Labeled Graph

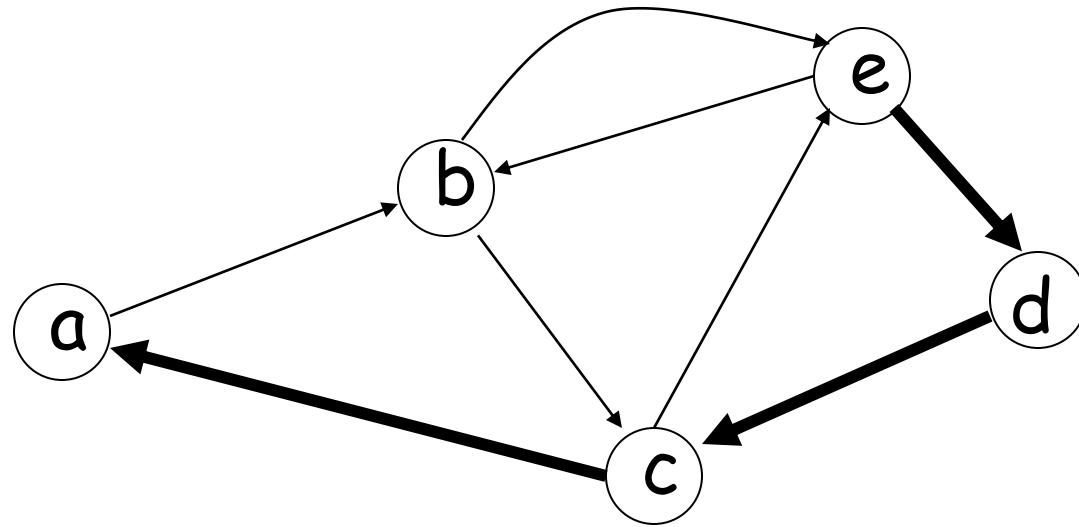


รากฐาน

- โครงสร้างข้อมูล
- วิธีการดำเนินการ

Walk

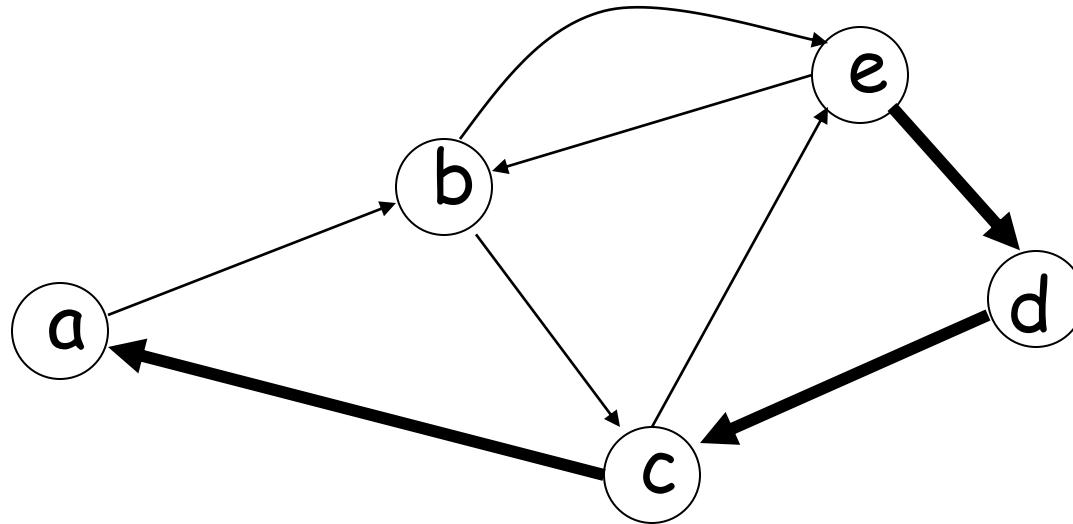
ໄຕນ໌ນ) ເຄີຍຫຸ້າເກັ້ນທຶນໄໝ້າ



Walk is a sequence of adjacent edges

$(e, d), (d, c), (c, a)$

Path



ນໍາມີ

Path is a walk where no edge is repeated

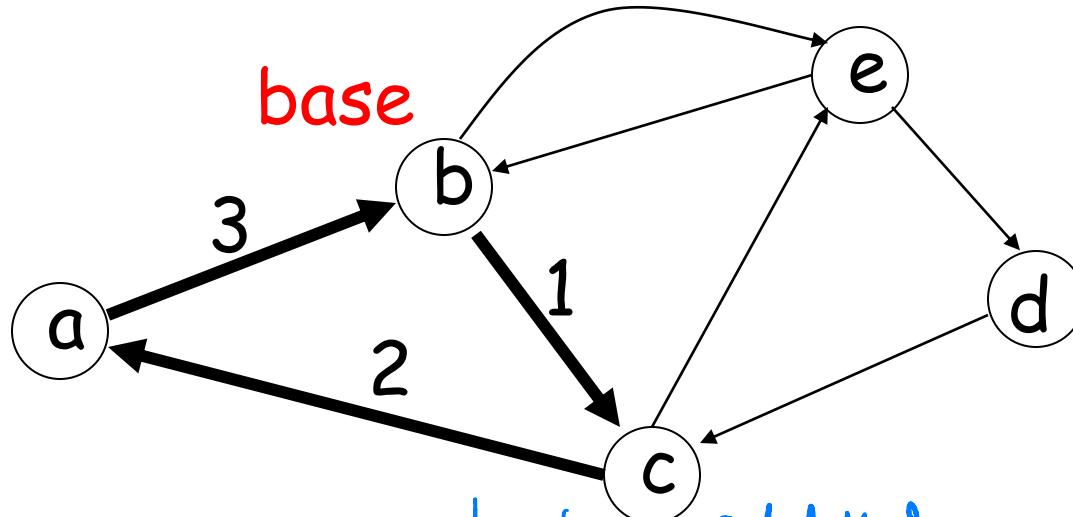
edge ບັນຍາ
node ບັນຍາ

Simple path: no node is repeated

ເຫັນກວ້ານມາທີ່ເກີນ

Cycle

ນີ້ node ຫຼື ທີ່ເປັນ base



ດີ່ນທີ່ node base ສຳຄັນສິ່ງ

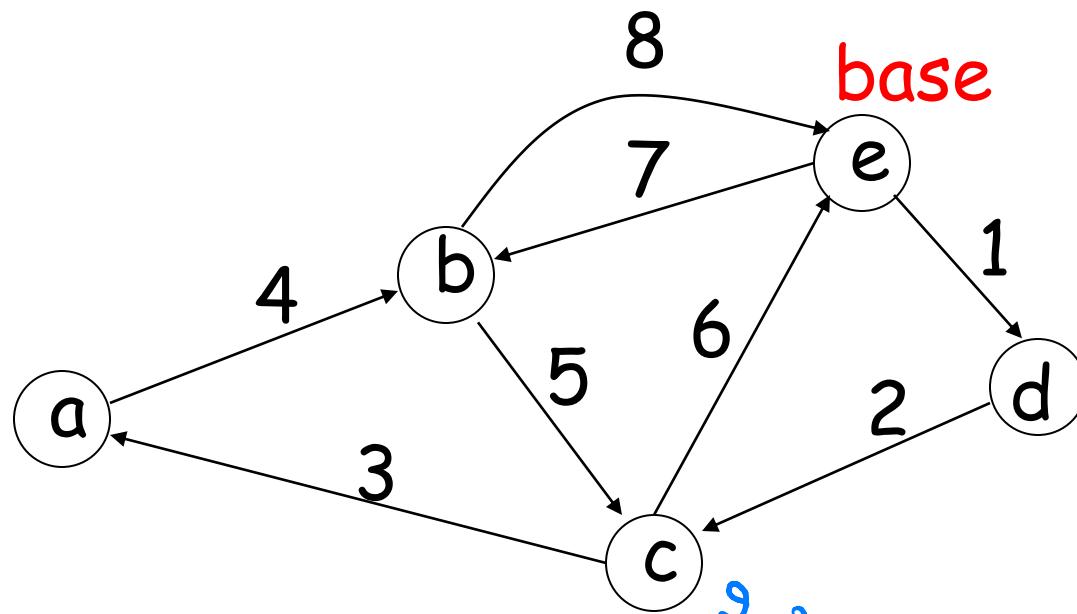
Cycle: a walk from a node (base) to itself

ບດຍາຊ

ດີ່ນທີ່

Simple cycle: only the base node is repeated

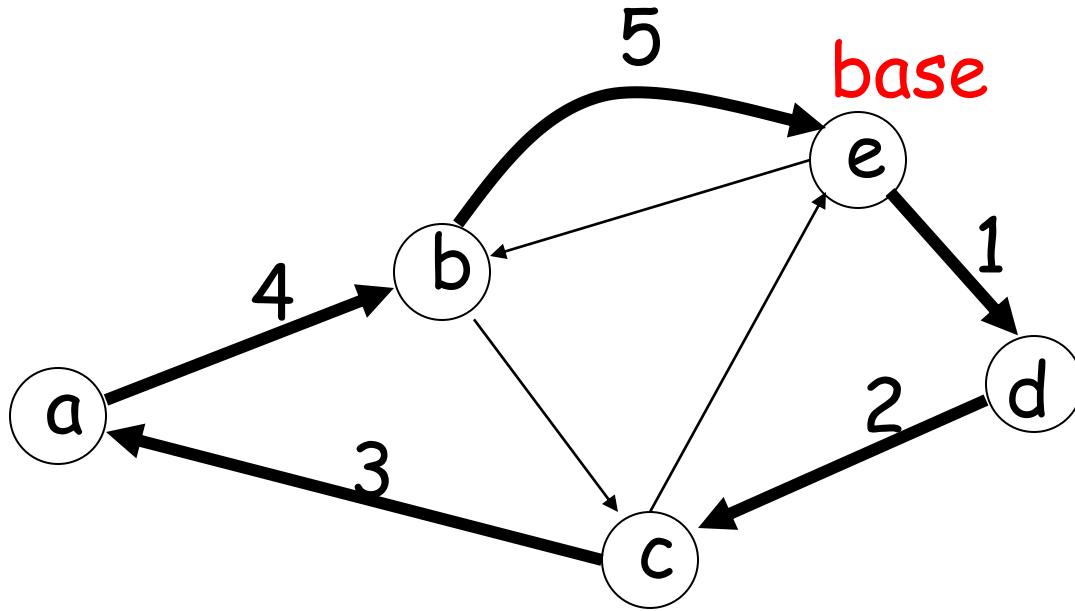
"even edge" Euler Tour



even edge (even)
even edge ໃນກົດໝາຍ

A cycle that contains each edge once

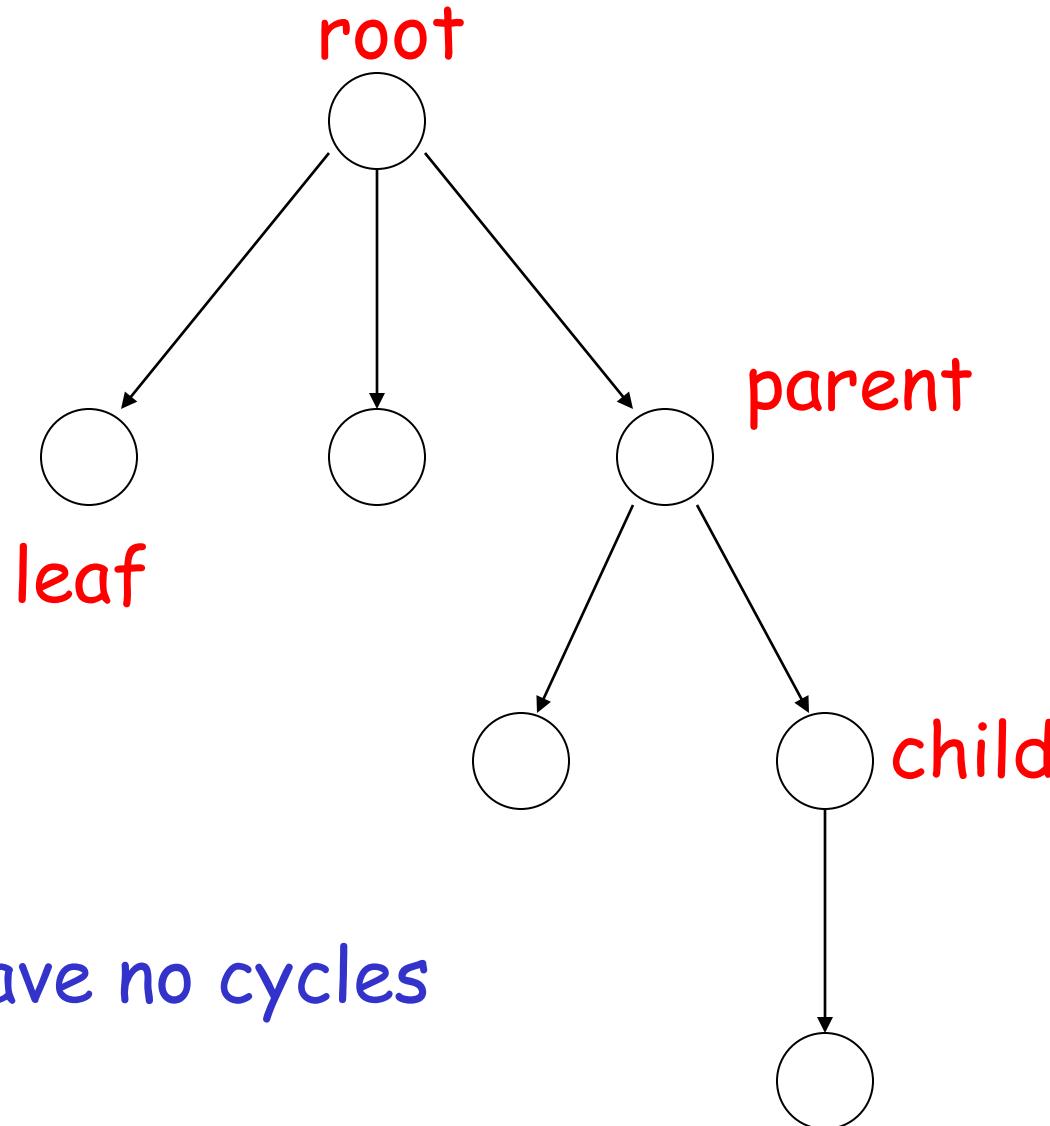
"ជ្រើសរើស node" Hamiltonian Cycle



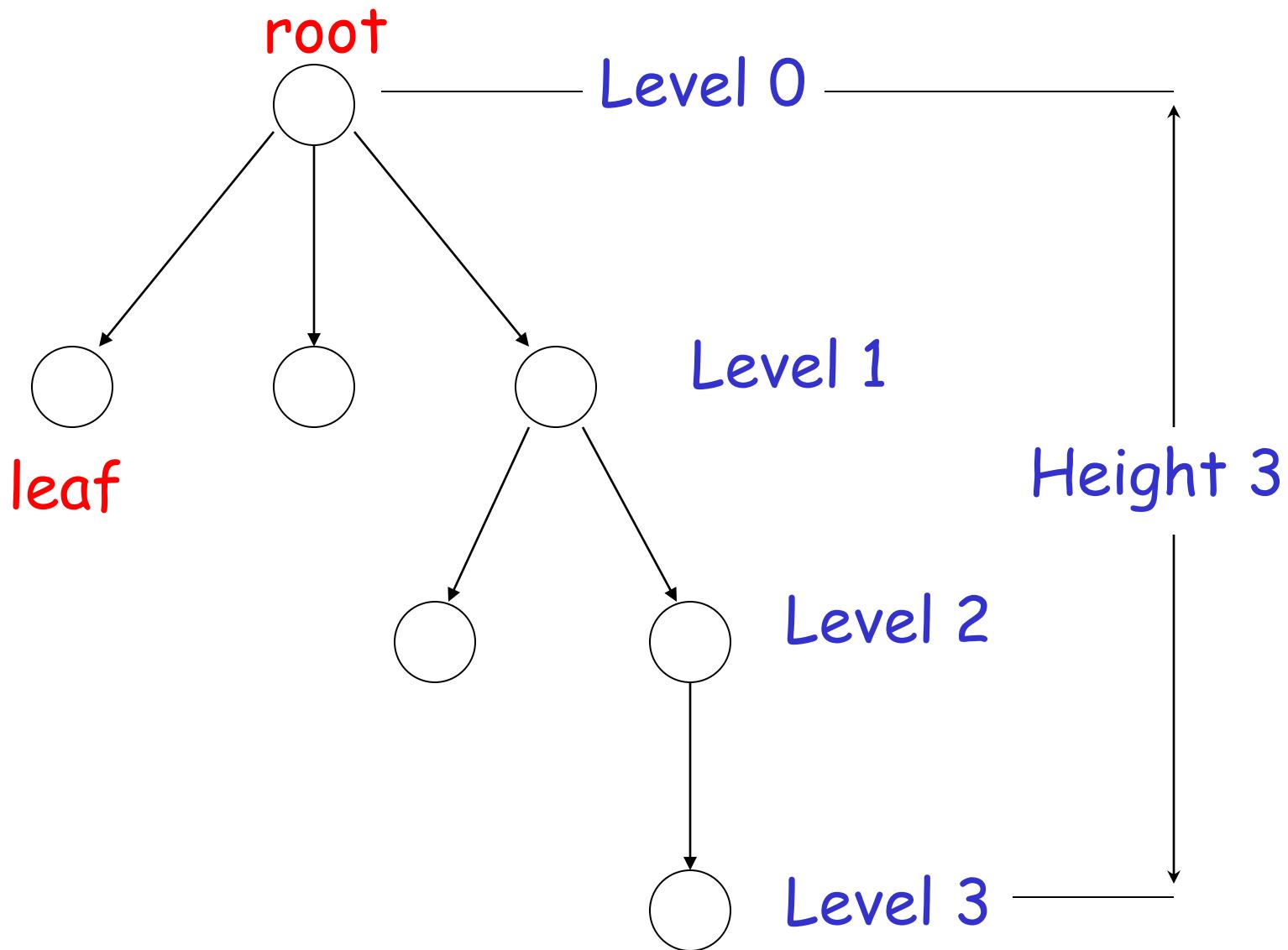
ជ្រើសរើស ក្នុង ជ្រើសរើស node

A simple cycle that contains all nodes

Trees

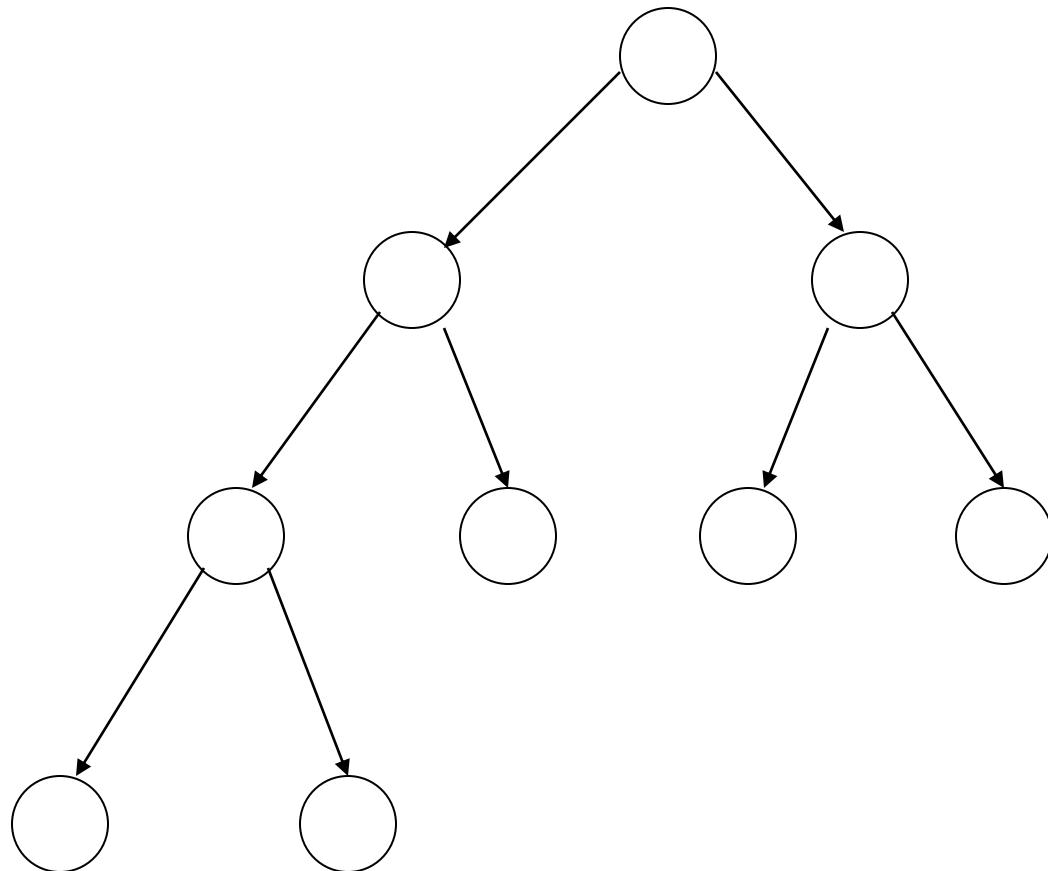


Trees have no cycles



Binary Trees

node សែរក្នុងមានកៅន 2 node



PROOF TECHNIQUES

- Proof by induction
- Proof by contradiction

Induction

ជិត្យុង

We have statements $P_1, P_2, P_3, \dots, P_i$ ដើម្បី

If we know

- ទៅ
- for some b that P_1, P_2, \dots, P_b are true
 - for any $k \geq b$ that

P_1, P_2, \dots, P_k imply P_{k+1}

($k=b$)

($k>b$)

Then

Every P_i is true

ໃນ base case

ການປ່ອຍ case

Proof by Induction 3 step

① • Inductive basis

Find P_1, P_2, \dots, P_b which are true

ຕີ່ສະມັກຕົກ ສະນາໄຟເນື້ອງຈິງ

② • Inductive hypothesis

Let's assume P_1, P_2, \dots, P_k are true,
for any $k \geq b$

③ • Inductive step

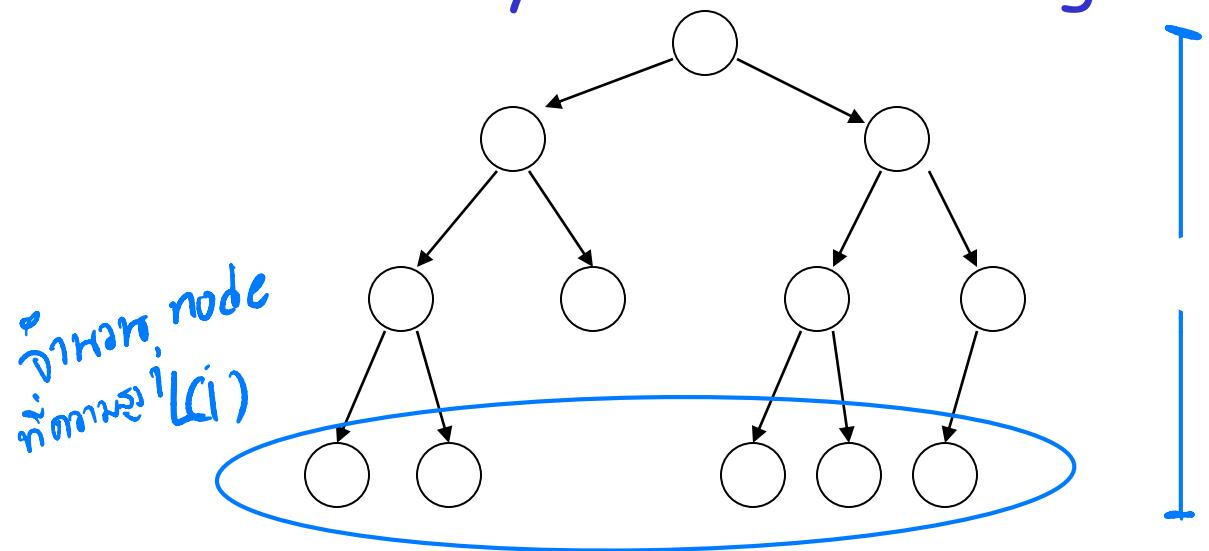
Show that P_{k+1} is true

Example

Theorem: A binary tree of height n
has at most 2^n leaves.

Proof by induction:

let $L(i)$ be the maximum number of leaves of any subtree at height i



We want to show: $L(i) \leq 2^i$

- Inductive basis

base case
(ຕົດເອງໄດ້)

$$L(0) = 1 \quad (\text{the root node})$$

(root)



- Inductive hypothesis

ຖີ່ i ມາກສູດ ດັ່ງ k

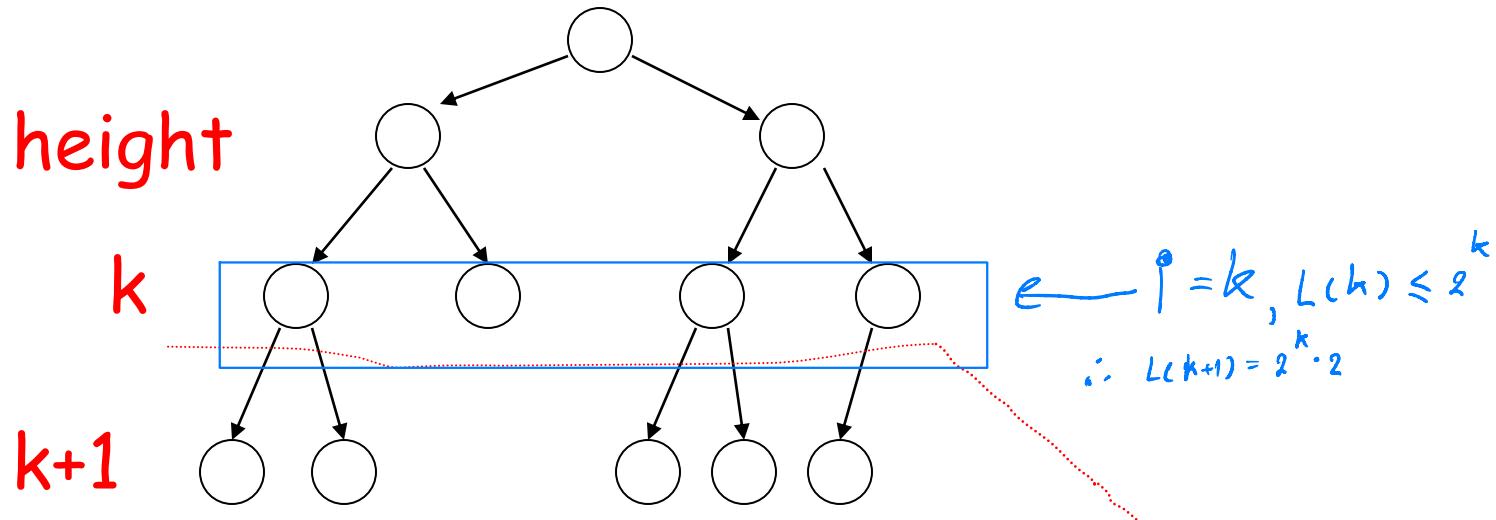
Let's assume $L(i) \leq 2^i$ for all $i = 0, 1, \dots, k$

- Induction step

ແກ່ທາງໆໄມ້ໄດ້ ໂພກະ ...

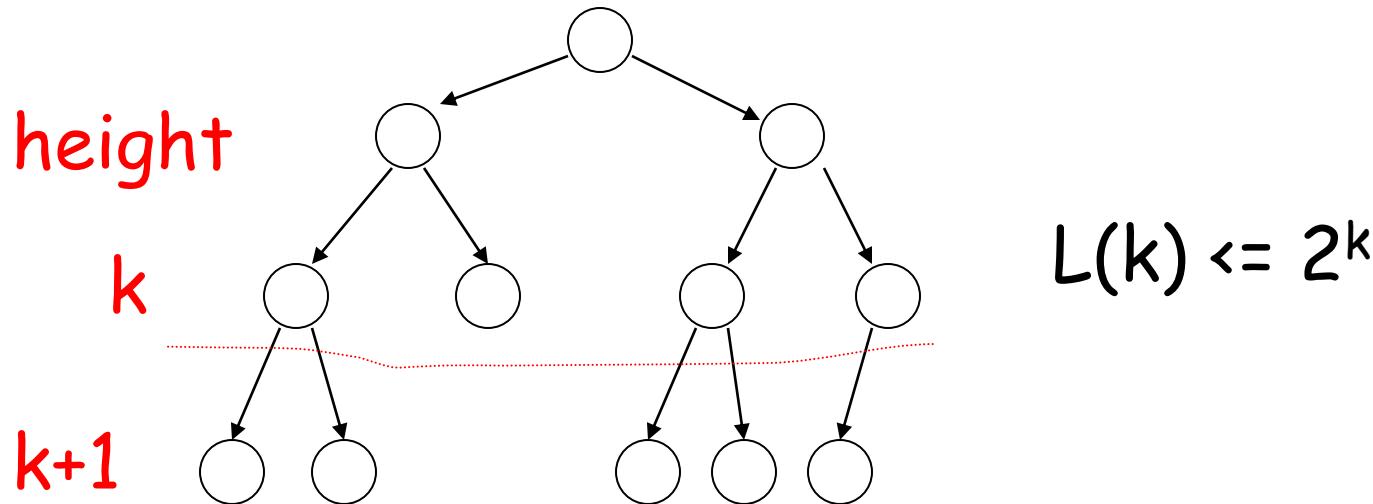
we need to show that $L(\underline{k + 1}) \leq 2^{\underline{k+1}}$

Induction Step



From Inductive hypothesis: $L(k) \leq 2^k$

Induction Step



$$L(k+1) \leq 2 * L(k) \leq 2 * 2^k = 2^{k+1}$$

(we add at most two nodes for every leaf of level k)

Proof by Contradiction

ການີ້ສູງແລ້ວມາຈະຫຼັງ

We want to prove that a statement P is true

ສມຜົດ ຈຳກັດ ພົມ

- we assume that P is false
ເຮັດໃຈສູງປະເພີດ
- then we arrive at an incorrect conclusion
ສຽງຜວກ
- therefore, statement P must be true

Example

ឧប្បជ្ជាណាកម្ម

Theorem: $\sqrt{2}$ is not rational

Proof:

សម្រាប់ដូចជា ពីរ ពាក្យល់

Assume by contradiction that it is rational

$$\sqrt{2} = n/m$$

ព័ត៌មានកណ្តាល

n and m have no common factors

We will show that this is impossible

$$\sqrt{2} = n/m \longrightarrow 2m^2 = n^2$$

2 · m² ↙ ម៉ោង ↙ លក្ខណៈ
 n² ↑ លក្ខណៈ ↓ ម៉ោង

Therefore, n^2 is even → n is even

$n = 2k$

$$2m^2 = 4k^2 \longrightarrow m^2 = \underline{2k^2} \longrightarrow m \text{ is even}$$

ម៉ោងបាន 2 ដើម្បី ម៉ោងបាន

$m = 2p$

Thus, m and n have common factor 2

∴ ស្ម័គេ ផ្តល់ជូន

Contradiction!

Languages

A language is a set of strings

String: A sequence of letters

Examples: "cat", "dog", "house", ...

Defined over an alphabet:

$$\Sigma = \{a, b, c, \dots, z\}$$

set of letters

Alphabets and Strings

We will use small alphabets: $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$

સ્ટ્રિંગ અને અલ્પાલ્પ

Strings

a

એકાંકી

ab

u = *ab*

abba

v = *bbbaaa*

baba

w = *abba*

aaabbbaabab

String Operations

 $w = a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n$ $abba$ $v = b_1 b_2 \cdots b_m$ $bbbaaa$

ຫມ່ານມອິນ

Concatenation

 $wv = a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n b_1 b_2 \cdots b_m$ $abbabbbaaa$

$w = a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n$ $ababa aabb b$

ក្រឡូន string (សម្រាប់ខ្លួន-ខ្លួន)
Reverse

 $w^R = a_n \cdots a_2 a_1$ $b b b a a a b a b a b a$

କୋଡ଼ିଙ୍ ଟାଇପ୍

String Length

$$w = a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n$$

Length: $|w| = n$

Examples: $|abba| = 4$

$$|aa| = 2$$

$$|a| = 1$$

କୋମ୍ପ୍ସିନ୍ ପରିଚୟ

Length of Concatenation

$$|uv| = |u| + |v|$$

Example: $u = aab, |u| = 3$

$v = abaab, |v| = 5$

$$|uv| = |aababaab| = 8$$

$$|uv| = |u| + |v| = 3 + 5 = 8$$

ພົບກົງ
string ທີ່ມີສະພາບ alphabet Empty String

A string with no letters: λ / ϵ ໂດຍ empty string


Observations: $|\lambda| = 0$

ຕອນກົນ string ຊົ່ວ = string ນີ້
 $\lambda w = w\lambda = w$

$\lambda abba = abba\lambda = abba$

Substring

Substring of string:

a subsequence of consecutive characters

* ଗୋଟିଏଟାଙ୍କାରୀ

String

abbab

abbab

abbab

abbab

Substring

ଏହା ବ୍ୟାକରିତ ହୁଏ

ab

abba

b

bbab

substring "ສຳເນົາ" Prefix and Suffix "

abbab

Prefixes

λ

a

ab

abb

abba

abbab

Suffixes

abbab

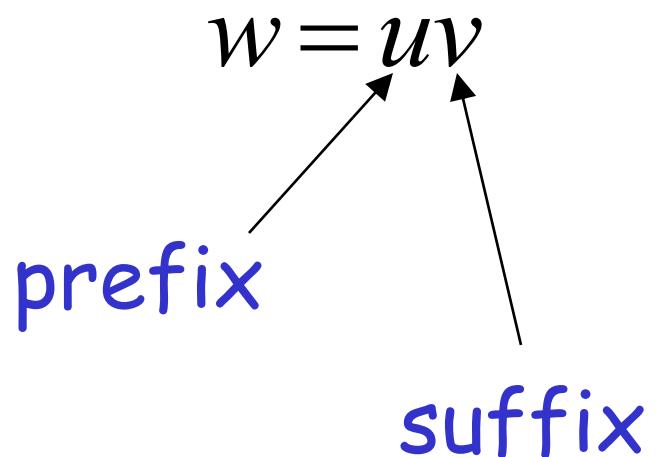
bbab

bab

ab

b

λ



Another Operation

សម្រាប់វត្ថុ w និង n នៅរដ្ឋ

$$w^n = \underbrace{ww \cdots w}_n$$

Example: $(abba)^2 = \underline{abba} \underline{abba}$

កំពី ឬ នៅ = empty string

Definition:

$$w^0 = \lambda$$

$$(abba)^0 = \lambda$$

The * Operation

Σ^* : the set of all possible strings from

alphabet Σ

0, 1, 2, ..., n
ກົດຕົວມາຕ່າງໆ ອອກຫຸ້ນ ຖັນຍຸ

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

ມາດນີ້ $\Sigma^0 \cup \Sigma^1 \cup \Sigma^2 \cup \dots \Sigma^n$

$$\Sigma^* = \{\lambda, a, b, aa, ab, ba, bb, aaa, aab, \dots\}$$

$$\Sigma^0 = \{\lambda\}$$

$$\Sigma^1 = \{a, b\}$$

$$\Sigma^2 = \{a, b\} \cdot \{a, b\} = \{aa, ab, ba, bb\}$$

$$\Sigma^3 = \{a, b\} \cdot \{a, b\} \cdot \{a, b\} = \{aaa, aab, aba, abb, baa, bab, bba, bbb\}$$

The + Operation

Σ^+ : the set of all possible strings from
alphabet Σ except λ
γ₂₁₂ is empty string (1)

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

$$\Sigma^* = \{\lambda, a, b, aa, ab, ba, bb, aaa, aab, \dots\}$$

$$\Sigma^+ = \Sigma^* - \lambda$$

$$\Sigma^+ = \{a, b, aa, ab, ba, bb, aaa, aab, \dots\}$$

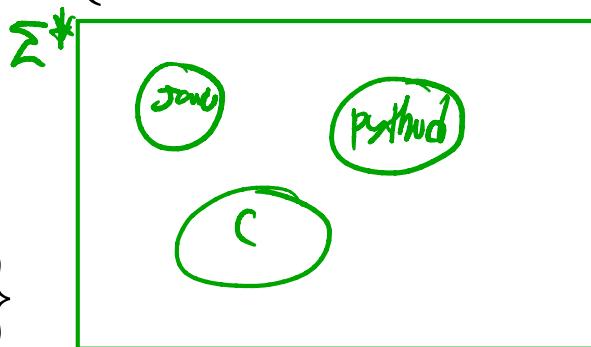
لغات

Languages

A language is any subset of Σ^*

Example: $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$

universe $\leftarrow \Sigma^* = \{\lambda, a, b, aa, ab, ba, bb, aaa, \dots\}$



Languages: $\{\lambda\}$

$\{a, aa, aab\}$

$\{\lambda, abba, baba, aa, ab, aaaaaaa\}$

Note that:

$$|\emptyset| = 0$$

$$|\{\lambda\}| = 1$$

Sets

$$\emptyset = \{\} \neq \{\lambda\}$$

Set size

$$|\{\} \mid = |\emptyset| = 0$$

Set size

$$|\{\lambda\}| = 1$$

String length

$$|\lambda| = 0$$

Another Example

An infinite language $L = \{a^n b^n : n \geq 0\}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{ll} n=0 & \lambda \quad a^0 = \lambda, \quad b^0 = 1 \\ n=1 & ab \\ n=2 & aabb \\ n=5 & aaaaabbbbb \end{array} \right\} \in L$$

ab $\notin L$
 ഫന്റി $a=2$ നും $b=2$ എന്ന്
 ഒരു അടിസ്ഥാനം ലഭിക്കുന്നതില്ല

Operations on Languages

The usual **set operations**

$$\{a, ab, aaaa\} \cup \{bb, ab\} = \{a, ab, bb, aaaa\}$$

$$\{a, ab, aaaa\} \cap \{bb, ab\} = \{ab\}$$

$$\{a, ab, aaaa\} - \{bb, ab\} = \{a, aaaa\}$$

Complement: $\overline{L} = \Sigma^* - L$

$$\overline{\{a, ba\}} = \{\lambda, b, aa, ab, bb, aaa, \dots\}$$

Reverse

Definition: $L^R = \{w^R : w \in L\}$

Examples: $\{ab, aab, baba\}^R = \{ba, baa, abab\}$

$$L = \{a^n b^n : n \geq 0\}$$

reverse $L^R = \{b^n a^n : n \geq 0\}$

Concatenation

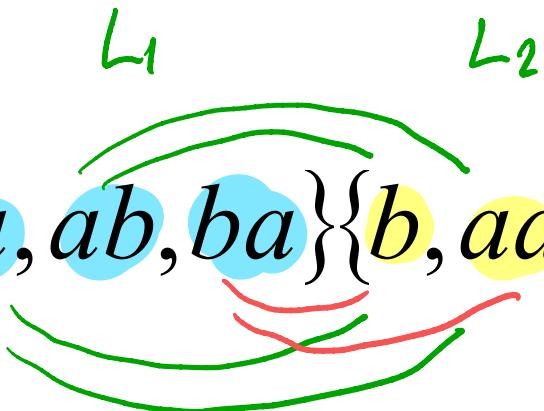
תְּבָרֵךְ

מִתְּבָרֵךְ ... product $m \circ$.

Definition:

$$L_1 L_2 = \{xy : x \in L_1, y \in L_2\}$$

Example: $\{a, ab, ba\} \{b, aa\}$



$$= \{ab, aaa, abb, abaa, bab, baaa\}$$

Another Operation

ຕາມຫົວໜ້າ ດັ່ງນີ້

Definition:

$$L^n = \underbrace{LL\cdots L}_n$$

$$\{a,b\}^3 = \{a,b\}\{a,b\}\{a,b\} =$$

$$\{aaa, aab, aba, abb, baa, bab, bba, bbb\}$$

Special case: $L^0 = \{\lambda\}$

$$\{a, bba, aaa\}^0 = \{\lambda\}$$

More Examples

$$L = \{a^n b^n : n \geq 0\}$$

$$L^2 = \{a^{\textcolor{cyan}{n}} b^{\textcolor{cyan}{n}} a^{\textcolor{yellow}{m}} b^{\textcolor{yellow}{m}} : \textcolor{cyan}{n}, \textcolor{yellow}{m} \geq 0\}$$

$a^n b^n a^m b^m \rightarrow$ օօղական դրամի թռիչք $a'b'aa bb$

$$aabbaaabb \in L^2$$

Star-Closure (Kleene *)

Definition: $L^* = L^0 \cup L^1 \cup L^2 \dots$
ກົດຈຳກັດ ສົມມາຕ່າງໆ - ...

Example:

$$\{a, bb\}^* = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda, \quad L^0 \\ a, bb, \quad L^1 \\ aa, abb, bba, bbbb, \quad L^2 \\ aaa, aabb, abba, abbbb, \quad L^3 \\ \dots \end{array} \right\}$$

Positive Closure

Definition: $L^+ = L^1 \cup L^2 \cup \dots$
 $= L^* - \{\lambda\}$

$\{a, bb\}^+ = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a, bb, \\ aa, abb, bba, bbbb, \\ aaa, aabb, abba, abbbb, \dots \end{array} \right\}$

Positive Closure

Definition: $L^+ = L^1 \cup L^2 \cup \dots$
 $= L^* - \{\lambda\}$

$$\{a, bb\}^+ = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a, bb, \\ aa, abb, bba, bbbb, \\ aaa, aabb, abba, abbbb, \dots \end{array} \right\}$$

Positive Closure

Definition: $L^+ = L^1 \cup L^2 \cup \dots$
 $= L^* - \{\lambda\}$

$$\{a, bb\}^+ = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a, bb, \\ aa, abb, bba, bbbb, \\ aaa, aabb, abba, abbbb, \dots \end{array} \right\}$$