Part 1
1. Set
D Venn Diagram Euler Diagram
2) Cartesian Product
set A,B
A×B={(a,b)   a fA, b fB} (ordered pairs 针对公元素)
(9,6):= { (9,6)}
(a,b,c) 3个法就以上,24 ordered tuples
- Statement 必须为 true 或 false, 存在海边的结果、
Prà originat pro disjunct
CNF:全是 and DNF: 键 or
p->9
unverse: 9 > p
inverse: 7p -> 7q
Contrapositive: 79->7p
hegation: $7(p\rightarrow q)$
Tantology: 种动之的东西(untradiction的反面)
Predicate:可以不确定结果 e.g.: x3 >10)
Valuous truth: YXED, X>X (X取值范围空军)
YX7Y57XYX

3. Induction base case inductive case

Structural Induction true for n or <n elements, then true for n+1 elements

N:40A 66 +1

4. Relation and function

Relation:可多个X对应的个y

Function:1个X只能对这位1个Y

LXIY) ER (XIY) EF & XRY, XFY

domain, range

母子!在住住一

injective, one-to-one 朝 j

Surjective, onto 溢射

reflexive: aRa => T

irreflexive: aRa = ) L

total : arb VbRa =)T

transitive: aRBABRC=) aRC

Symmetric: arb= 6/29

anti-symmetric: arb 16Ra => a=b

asymmetric: alb NbRa => 1

fartial order: reflexive, anti-symmetric, transitive, =

Equivalence relation: reflexive, symmetric, transitive, =,=

Equivalence class of x a set containing all the elements that xxt is true

[x] = {t & A | x Rt}

Partition:-介集会的一种的创,没有重复,没有造漏(这些集会面组成一个集会,才是partition) \$2:{1,2,3,4,53, partition 可为{{1,33, {2,43,{53}}

Quotient set: 日集与A上有equivalence relation R AIR == [X]R | X EA] 有好也会用 AI运算符号表示, Quotient set 是一种 partion 5- Wumbers and Equinumerosity 鱼然数:从0ft/6,+1 整数:(N,N), 6箧 · 有理数:(≥,≥+),作商 实故:通过村西序列定义出无穷小,再通过无家门定义 Equinumerosity: A is equinumerous to B (A 2B), ASB 存在双射 R#N  $A \approx P(A) + A \rightarrow P(A)$ X1= 0.787909 f is not surjective X2=0.234567 x3 = 0.989 644 JZFA 使 f(z)=B X4 =0.2378 92 考虑 Yo=0.84910...[与前面墙洞) 苦足由B, MJZef[Z],但f[Z]=B 龙 ZEB, 则 Z ( F(Z) , 但 f(Z)=B 有陷集京提元素个数

b. Cardinality 无限集: 从或蛇(如N为 X ( R为2 x)

A 兰 B 表示 card A < card B

auntable set:≤N的集会,这与有限集概不同 W.Z.QZ countable

7 Finite sets and Pigeonhole Principle 荒郊城度 h之srtl,则最大递增/递减子序列的凝到大厅等于v或5 8. Partial Order total order: 是 partial order 且任意西顶均可比较 poset偏序集,其中港滿足 partial order 美纸 图像可用 Hasse Diagram 表示 Poset LP, <) ege: 一条纥

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质数、圆纸、RSA
 Fermat primes: Fn=22h
 F.~ F4为债数, F.为会数
最马小定理: ①p EP, gcd(a,p)=1, ap-1=1 (mod p)
         2 ptP, aP = a [modp)
欧轮建理: 据cd (a, m)=1, 见) g (m)=1 (mod m)
Fermat Primality Test
 2 = 2 (nod n), 内分分数
 2^n = 2 (modn), n 可能为负数
  然后面的3^n=3 (mod n)、5^n=1 (mod n) 是正成之
Fermat witness 92 Fermat Liar
 Carmichael number: a = a (mod n) for all a
中国和徐定理
 ①整理或mod的数全部互质
②对每个式子整理成 mod 配采 , 是其它的会数 (利用欧彩定理)
③每个式子余数报 ②中计算出的数, 钨和和加
RSA
                   四加家
们生成
   两个质数 p, q
                   Y=e(x)=x^{E}(modn)
   n=pg
   A= 4(n)=(p-1)(q-1) ③解密
                   D= E- (mod A) (BP DE = 1 (mod A))
   排选巨
                     X= d(y) = yo (mod n)
   公开(n,E)
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Caroup (G,·) :: G×G > G ①结定律:(qb)(=a(bc) 回在相当于1的元素, 1·a=a·1=a 3 7a - G, 10 a- 6G Ollosure: Vaib EG, a-b EG 不一定符号交换律 Abelian group: 發色交换律b6 group  $(ab)^{-1} = b^{-1} q^{-1}$ ba=(a=>b=c ab=ac=>b=c Subgroup: [EH, 差a, b EH, 凡] ab EH, Za EH, a-1 EH Fundamental Theorem of Arithmetic 正整数可写成若干个质数的积 Cyclic group:由个流生的的,可有限可无限(XX) 流生的Order:最小的加使Xm=1,记为1x1 group的 order: 液微, 记为[G] (Lipermutation) Symmetric Crraup: Sn,为h行表的有排列的集全 [[Sn]=n!) ( = {C} e, T 主类的称为排列  $S_{2} = \{e, T\} e = (\frac{12}{12})^{=(12)} T = (\frac{12}{21})$ S3={e,T,T',T", o, o'} e=便()=(123)(123) の=(123)(123) の1=(123) =(123)  $T = (12) = (\frac{123}{213}) T' = (23) = (\frac{123}{132}) T'' = (13) = (\frac{123}{21})$ 计算:必须从左向左计算, (96)(60)=(960)

Transposition: 两个元素互换的排列 (a,b) Even permutation: 田偶越介 transposition 组成 Odd transposition: 电奇数个 transposition 组成 sgn (5) = {+1, 000 o even H emomorphism f: G-> G', f(xy)= f(x)f(y) (G, G'> Graup)) fl(G)= 1 G1 fla=1=fla)=1 (a,b=G, K=kerf f(a=1)=fla)=1 (f(a)=flb)=) a=1b=k=> b=aK=> ak=bK image: 值城 kernel: {a=G|f|a|=|g|} homomorphism injective => kerf={|g} Isomorphism: bijective homomorphism ( ) kerf={lg} # imf=G' Coset Group Gh5 subgroup H, aH = {9 | g=ah, hEH} aH为left uset, Ha为right coset Coset 元素数量与 subgroup H元素数量相同 H的不同caset的的最多 index [G:H] 如对于不同的a, 总共有1G1个uset

左辙线集[Left transversal]:从每个不同的 Coset 中提取一个蒸缴