

Discrete Mathematics for Computer Science

Lecture 1a: Course Content and Information

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What is This Course About?

What is Discrete Mathematics?

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

- I.e., the part of mathematics devoted to the study of **discrete objects**.
- E.g., integers, graphs, statements in logic, ...

Thus, discrete mathematics excludes topics in “continuous mathematics”, e.g., real numbers, calculus, ...

Problems Solved Using Discrete Mathematics



Problems Solved Using Discrete Mathematics

Logic and Proofs: How to prove a theorem?

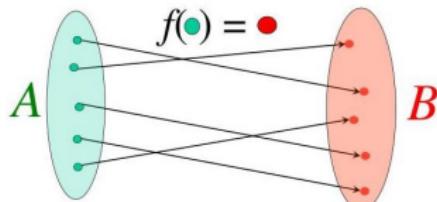
	<u>Statements</u>	<u>Reason</u>
1	$\neg p \wedge q$	Premise (given)
2	$\neg p$	Simplification from (1)
3	$r \rightarrow p$	Premise (given)
4	$\neg r$	Modus Tollens from (2) and (3)
5	$\neg r \rightarrow s$	Premise (given)
6	s	Modus Ponens from (4) and (5)
7	$s \rightarrow t$	Premise (given)
8	t	Modus Ponens from (6) and (7)
QED		

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Set and Function: How to represent discrete objects?



Problems Solved Using Discrete Mathematics

Counting: How many ways are there to choose a valid password on a computer system?



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Number Theory and Cryptography: How can I encrypt a message so that no unintended recipient can read it?



Problems Solved Using Discrete Mathematics

Discrete Probability: What is the probability of winning a lottery?



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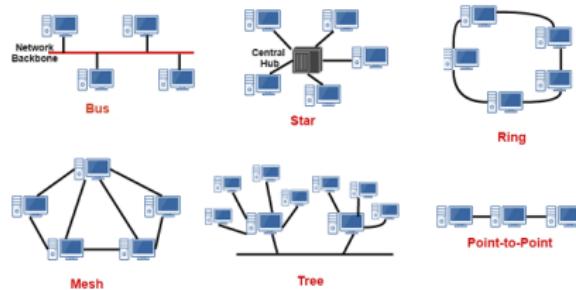


How can I identify spam e-mail messages?



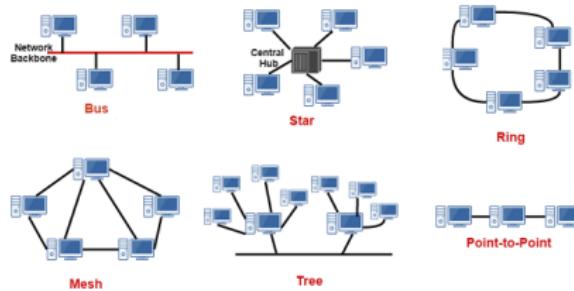
Problems Solved Using Discrete Mathematics

Graph: Is there a link between two computers in a network?



Problems Solved Using Discrete Mathematics

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What is the shortest path between two locations?



Problems Solved Using Discrete Mathematics

Algorithm and Complexity: How can a list of integers be sorted so that the integers are in increasing order?



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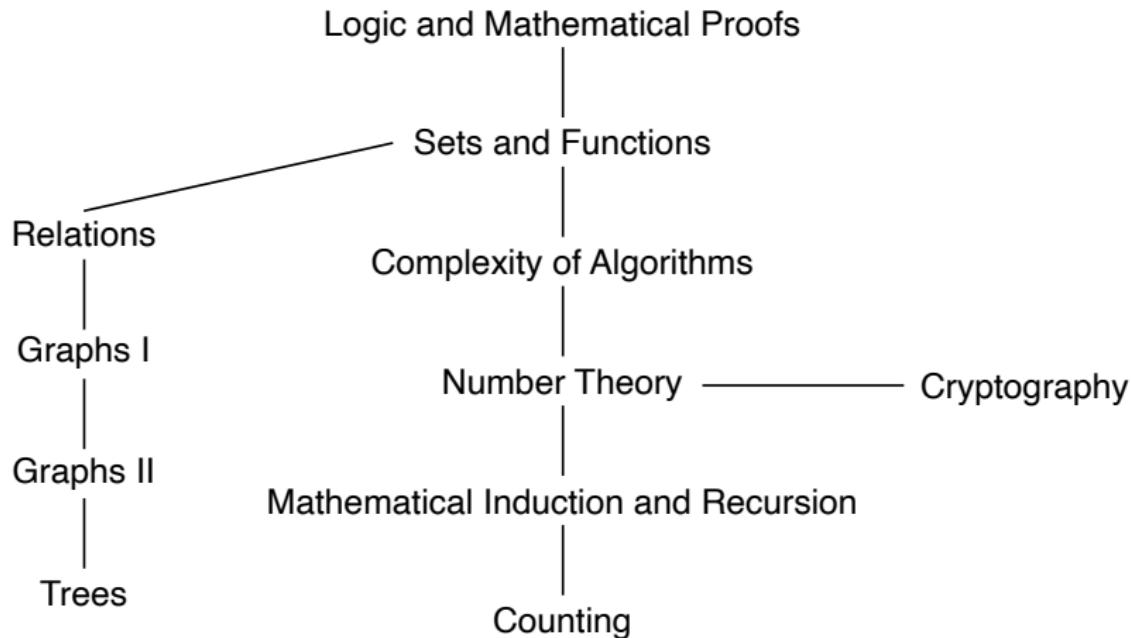
How many steps are required to do such a sorting?

How can it be proved that a sorting algorithm correctly sorts a list?

Application Areas

- Computer science: algorithms, programming languages, cryptography, artificial intelligence, ...
- Electronic engineering: digital communications, signal processing, information theory, coding theory, ...

Topics of This Course



Lecture Schedule (Tentatively)

- 1 Logic (2 lectures)
- 2 Mathematical Proofs (1 lecture)
- 3 Sets and Functions (1 lecture)
- 4 Complexity of Algorithms (1 lecture)
- 5 Number Theory (2.5 lecture)
- 7 Cryptography (0.5 lecture)
- 8 Midterm Exam
- 9 Mathematical Induction (1 lecture)
- 10 Recursion (1 lecture)
- 11 Counting (2 lectures)
- 13 Relations (2 lectures)
- 14 Graph I and II (3 lectures)
- 15 Trees (1 lecture)
- 16 Review (1 lecture)

Learning Objectives

- Find research problems
- Formulate the problem in mathematics
- Read papers and materials
- Solve the problem

Learning Objectives

- Find research problems
- Formulate the problem in mathematics
 - ▶ Understand the formulation of common problems in several areas of discrete mathematics, including counting, graphs, number theory, cryptography, logic and proof, recursions, probability theory, etc.
- Read papers and materials
 - ▶ Be able to read, understand, and construct mathematical arguments and proofs
- Solve the problem
 - ▶ Learn a number of discrete mathematical tools
 - ▶ Apply discrete mathematical tools to solve certain problems in computer science and electronic engineering

Problem I: Mathematical Proof

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Proof II (proof by contrapositive):

It is equivalent to prove that “If n is even, then $3n + 2$ is even.” Why?

W.l.o.g., suppose that $n = 2k$ for some integer k , then $3n + 2 = 6k + 2$; which is even.

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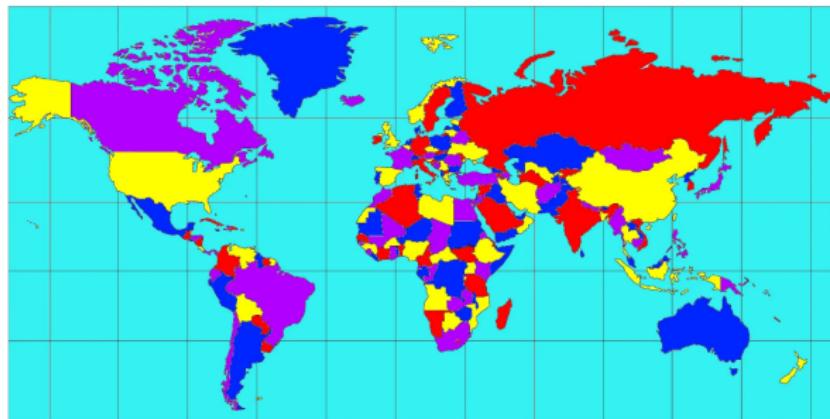
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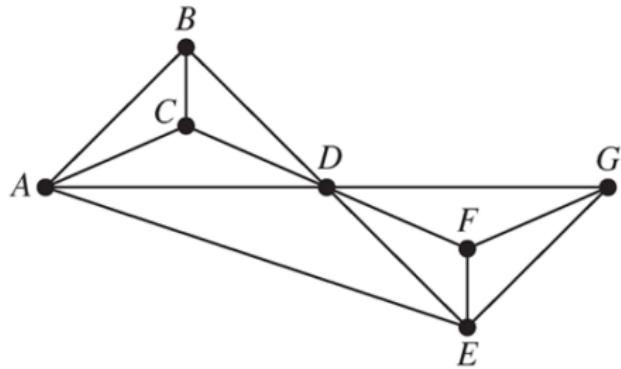
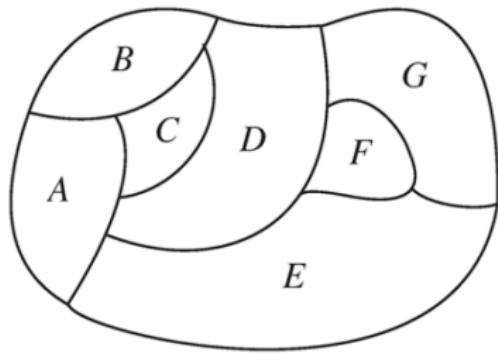
Proof III (proof by contradiction): Assume to the contrary that there exists an integer n such that $3n + 2$ is odd and n is even. Since n is even, so is $3n$. Then 2 must be odd, leading to a contradiction.

Problem II: Graph Colorings – Four-Color Theorem

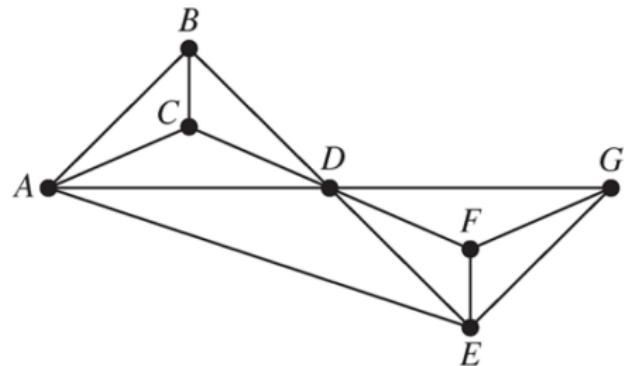
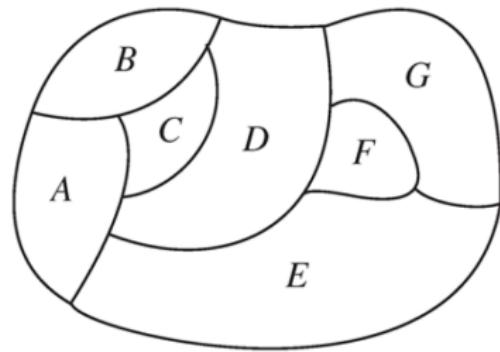
Given any separation of a plane into contiguous regions, producing a figure called a map, no more than four colors are required to color the regions of the map so that no two adjacent regions have the same color.



Problem II: Graph Colorings – Four-Color Theorem



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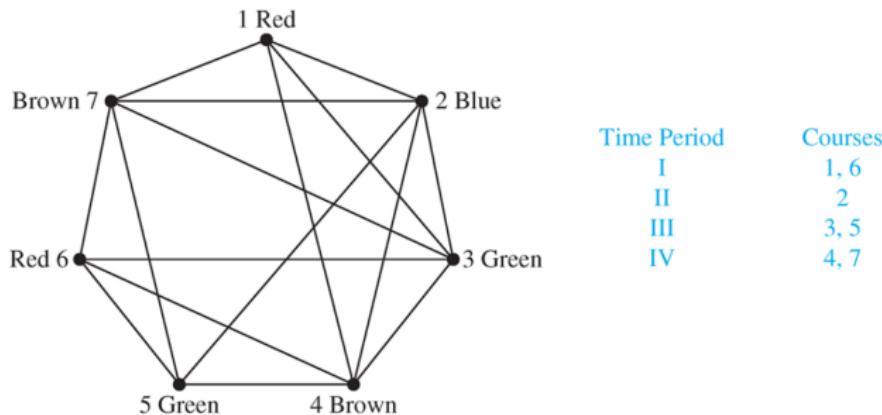


Four-color theorem holds for all planar graph.

Problem II: Graph Colorings: Scheduling Final Exams

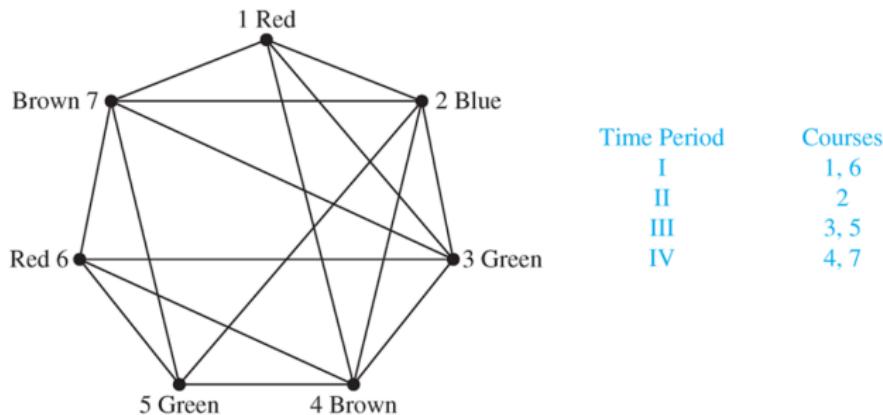
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Vertices represent courses. There is an edge between two vertices if there exists at least one student taking both courses.



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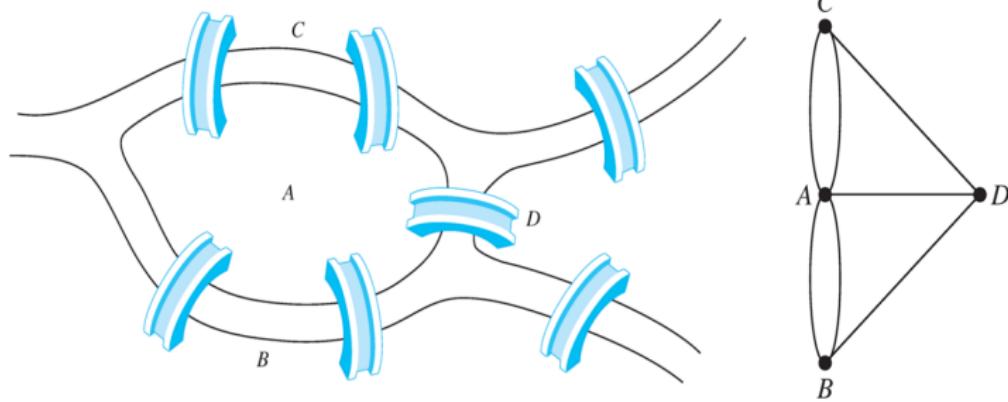
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Graph coloring is computationally hard!!!

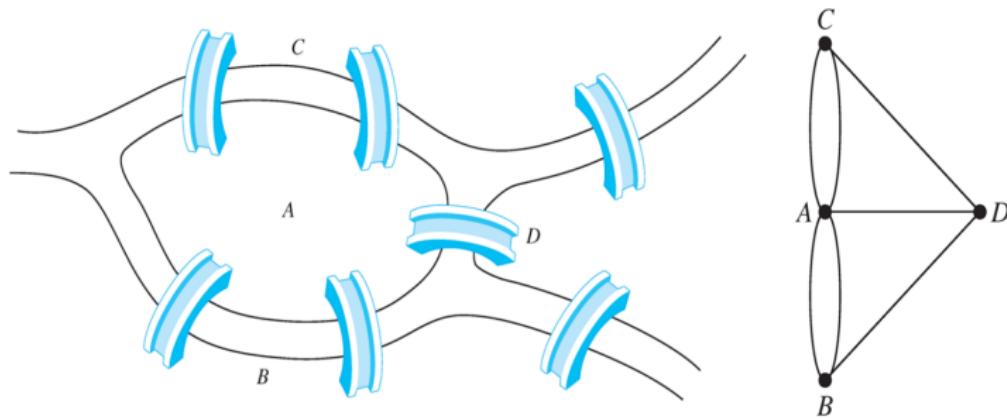
Problem III: Königsberg seven-bridge problem

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Have such a solution if only if each of its vertices has even degree.

Problem IV: Fibonacci Number – Population of Rabbits

Reproducing pairs (at least two months old)	Young pairs (less than two months old)	Month	Reproducing pairs	Young pairs	Total pairs
		0	0	1	1
		1	0	1	1
		2	1	1	2
		3	1	2	3
		4	2	3	5

- A young pair of rabbits (one of each sex) is placed on an island.
- A pair of rabbits does not breed until they are 2 months old.
- After they are 2 months old, each pair of rabbits produces another pair each month. Assuming that no rabbits ever die.

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Recursion:

$$\Rightarrow F_0 = 1, F_1 = 1, F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \text{ for } n \geq 2$$

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Recursion:

$$\Rightarrow F_0 = 1, F_1 = 1, F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \text{ for } n \geq 2$$

\Rightarrow What is the closed-form expression of F_n ?

Ready to Start?

Before We Start: Course Information

About This Course

- Instructor:

Dr. Ming Tang

Department of Computer Science and Engineering

Office: Room 613, South Tower, CoE Building

Email: tangm3@sustech.edu.cn

- Course Webpage:

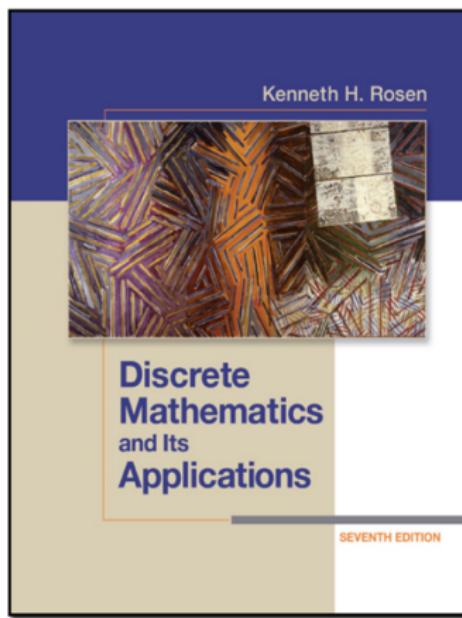
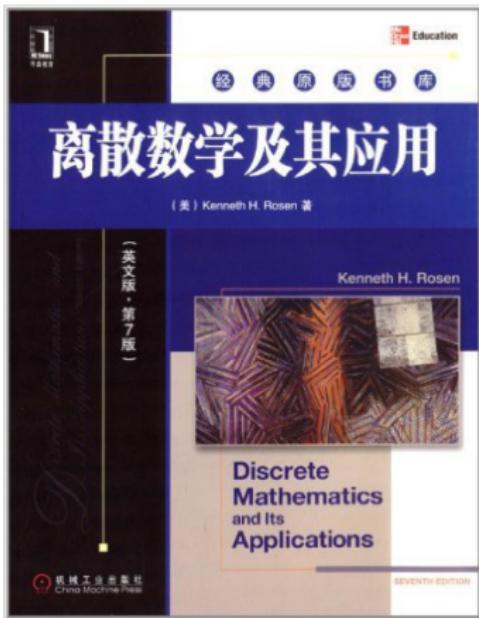
Blackboard: Discrete Mathematics Spring 2025 (not yet created)

QQ Chat Group: 910716288

About This Course

- Lectures:
 - ▶ Room 106 in Teaching Building 3
 - ▶ Monday 19:00–20:50 (every week)
 - ▶ Wednesday 19:00–20:50 (every two weeks)
- Office hour:
 - ▶ Friday 15:00–17:00 (send an email for an appointment)
 - ▶ Or other time periods (send an email for an appointment)
- **Midterm: 2025-04-15 (Tentative)**

Textbook



Marking Scheme

- Quiz in class: twice (10%)
- Homework assignments (20%)
 - ▶ Six assignments in total
 - ▶ Assigned in class and posted on the course webpage
 - ▶ Must be submitted **online** before due date
 - ▶ **Overdue policy:** 80% within 24 hours; 60% within 48 hours; 0 after 48 hours (No Exception)
- Midterm exam (30%)
 - ▶ Covers the first half of the course materials
- Final exam (40%)
 - ▶ Cover the entire semester's materials
- Project (5%, optional): ranging from -1% to 5%
 - ▶ I like the topic of this project, while I do not recommend you to work on this project unless you are very interested in it.
 - ▶ You are welcome to discuss this project with me during office hour

Plagiarism Policy

- Homework assignments should be worked on and written up **individually**, though group discussions are allowed.
- Any unintellectual behavior and cheating on homework assignments and exams will be dealt with **severely**.
- If you get the main idea for a solution from someone else or a website, you **must acknowledge** that source in your submission.

Plagiarism Policy

Plagiarism in an assignment or a quiz:

- For the first time: the score of the assignment or quiz will be **zero**
- For the second time: the score of the course will be **zero**

When two assignments are nearly identical, it may be difficult to tell who actually wrote it. Thus, the policy will apply to **BOTH** students, unless one confesses having copied without the knowledge of the other.

What is OK and what is not OK?

- It is OK to discuss an assignment with a friend and share ideas. At the time of actual writing, you should **write it alone**.
- It is OK to get the main idea for a solution from the web, as long as you **acknowledge** the source. At the time of actual writing, you should **write answers on your own** instead of copying from the web.
- It is OK to show your assignment to friends to explain the logic, as long as the friends write their assignment **on their own later**.
- It is OK to help friends debug their programs. You will probably learn a lot by doing so.

It is **NOT OK** to take the assignment of a friend, make a few cosmetic changes (variable names), and pass it as your work.

Other Important Messages

- You are encouraged to **ask questions** in class:
 - ▶ If you're having trouble understanding something, then at least 50% of the class is also having trouble: they'll be happy if you ask.
- You are welcome to **provide suggestions and comments**:
 - ▶ If you find mistakes or just think that something's confusing, please email me. Your classmates and future students will thank you.

Acknowledgements

- Most slides were prepared based on the lecture notes and slides from Prof. Qi Wang in CS Department at SUSTech
- Some slides were prepared based on lecture materials used in the following institutions:

