CSI2101 Discrete Structures: Introduction

Lucia Moura

Winter 2010

• The various aspects of discrete mathematics form the foundation for:

- The various aspects of discrete mathematics form the foundation for:
 - modelling computing structures

- The various aspects of discrete mathematics form the foundation for:
 - modelling computing structures
 - designing programs and algorithms

- The various aspects of discrete mathematics form the foundation for:
 - modelling computing structures
 - designing programs and algorithms
 - reasoning about programs and algorithms

- The various aspects of discrete mathematics form the foundation for:
 - modelling computing structures
 - designing programs and algorithms
 - reasoning about programs and algorithms
 - solving real-world problems using the computer

- The various aspects of discrete mathematics form the foundation for:
 - modelling computing structures
 - designing programs and algorithms
 - reasoning about programs and algorithms
 - solving real-world problems using the computer
 - in particular, solving problems in information technology,
 i.e. problems involving computers, communication, information.

- The various aspects of discrete mathematics form the foundation for:
 - modelling computing structures
 - designing programs and algorithms
 - reasoning about programs and algorithms
 - solving real-world problems using the computer
 - in particular, solving problems in information technology,
 i.e. problems involving computers, communication, information.
- Aspects of discrete mathematics: (David J. Hunter, Essential of Discrete Mathematics, 2009)

- The various aspects of discrete mathematics form the foundation for:
 - modelling computing structures
 - designing programs and algorithms
 - reasoning about programs and algorithms
 - solving real-world problems using the computer
 - in particular, solving problems in information technology,
 i.e. problems involving computers, communication, information.
- Aspects of discrete mathematics: (David J. Hunter, Essential of Discrete Mathematics, 2009)
 - logical thinking

- The various aspects of discrete mathematics form the foundation for:
 - modelling computing structures
 - designing programs and algorithms
 - reasoning about programs and algorithms
 - solving real-world problems using the computer
 - in particular, solving problems in information technology,
 i.e. problems involving computers, communication, information.
- Aspects of discrete mathematics: (David J. Hunter, Essential of Discrete Mathematics, 2009)
 - logical thinking
 - relational thinking

- The various aspects of discrete mathematics form the foundation for:
 - modelling computing structures
 - designing programs and algorithms
 - reasoning about programs and algorithms
 - solving real-world problems using the computer
 - in particular, solving problems in information technology,
 i.e. problems involving computers, communication, information.
- Aspects of discrete mathematics: (David J. Hunter, Essential of Discrete Mathematics, 2009)
 - logical thinking
 - relational thinking
 - recursive thinking

- The various aspects of discrete mathematics form the foundation for:
 - modelling computing structures
 - designing programs and algorithms
 - reasoning about programs and algorithms
 - solving real-world problems using the computer
 - in particular, solving problems in information technology,
 i.e. problems involving computers, communication, information.
- Aspects of discrete mathematics: (David J. Hunter, Essential of Discrete Mathematics, 2009)
 - logical thinking
 - relational thinking
 - g recursive thinking
 - quantitative thinking (counting)

- The various aspects of discrete mathematics form the foundation for:
 - modelling computing structures
 - designing programs and algorithms
 - reasoning about programs and algorithms
 - solving real-world problems using the computer
 - in particular, solving problems in information technology,
 i.e. problems involving computers, communication, information.
- Aspects of discrete mathematics: (David J. Hunter, Essential of Discrete Mathematics, 2009)
 - logical thinking
 - relational thinking
 - g recursive thinking
 - quantitative thinking (counting)
 - analytical thinking

- The various aspects of discrete mathematics form the foundation for:
 - modelling computing structures
 - designing programs and algorithms
 - reasoning about programs and algorithms
 - solving real-world problems using the computer
 - in particular, solving problems in information technology,
 i.e. problems involving computers, communication, information.
- Aspects of discrete mathematics: (David J. Hunter, Essential of Discrete Mathematics, 2009)
 - logical thinking
 - relational thinking
 - g recursive thinking
 - quantitative thinking (counting)
 - analytical thinking
 - applied thinking



- The various aspects of discrete mathematics form the foundation for:
 - modelling computing structures
 - designing programs and algorithms
 - reasoning about programs and algorithms
 - solving real-world problems using the computer
 - in particular, solving problems in information technology,
 i.e. problems involving computers, communication, information.
- Aspects of discrete mathematics: (David J. Hunter, Essential of Discrete Mathematics, 2009)
 - logical thinking
 - relational thinking
 - recursive thinking
 - quantitative thinking (counting)
 - analytical thinking
 - o applied thinking
- Question: How these 5 aspects appear in the the activities listed above?

formal logic
 (symbolic manipulation of notation; logical not-thinking :-))))))

- formal logic
 (symbolic manipulation of notation; logical not-thinking :-)))))
- propositional logic
 propositional calculus allows us to make logical deductions formally

- formal logic
 (symbolic manipulation of notation; logical not-thinking :-)))))
- propositional logic propositional calculus allows us to make logical deductions formally
- predicate logic
 make a proposition to depend on a variable and we get a predicate;
 here the logical deductions include quantifiers (for all, there exists) in front of the predicates)

- formal logic
 (symbolic manipulation of notation; logical not-thinking :-)))))
- propositional logic propositional calculus allows us to make logical deductions formally
- predicate logic
 make a proposition to depend on a variable and we get a predicate;
 here the logical deductions include quantifiers (for all, there exists) in front of the predicates)
- methods of proof: direct, by contraposition, by contradiction use what you learned in formal/symbolic logic, to guide your reasoning on mathematical proofs (written in paragraph form)

- formal logic
 (symbolic manipulation of notation; logical not-thinking :-))))))
- propositional logic propositional calculus allows us to make logical deductions formally
- predicate logic
 make a proposition to depend on a variable and we get a predicate;
 here the logical deductions include quantifiers (for all, there exists) in front of the predicates)
- methods of proof: direct, by contraposition, by contradiction use what you learned in formal/symbolic logic, to guide your reasoning on mathematical proofs (written in paragraph form)
- logic in programming imperative programming: conditional statements (if-then-else, do-while) logic programming languages (e.g. prolog): uses the rules of predicate logic

- formal logic
 (symbolic manipulation of notation; logical not-thinking :-))))))
- propositional logic propositional calculus allows us to make logical deductions formally
- predicate logic
 make a proposition to depend on a variable and we get a predicate;
 here the logical deductions include quantifiers (for all, there exists) in front of the predicates)
- methods of proof: direct, by contraposition, by contradiction use what you learned in formal/symbolic logic, to guide your reasoning on mathematical proofs (written in paragraph form)
- logic in programming imperative programming: conditional statements (if-then-else, do-while) logic programming languages (e.g. prolog): uses the rules of predicate logic
- logic in circuits

• It deals with the following type of structures:

- It deals with the following type of structures:
 - sets

- It deals with the following type of structures:
 - sets
 - functions

- It deals with the following type of structures:
 - sets
 - functions
 - relations

- It deals with the following type of structures:
 - sets
 - functions
 - relations
 - partial orderings

- It deals with the following type of structures:
 - sets
 - functions
 - relations
 - partial orderings
 - graph theory

- It deals with the following type of structures:
 - sets
 - functions
 - relations
 - partial orderings
 - graph theory
- Question 1: what are each of these structures?

- It deals with the following type of structures:
 - sets
 - functions
 - relations
 - partial orderings
 - graph theory
- Question 1: what are each of these structures?
- Question 2: give examples of situations where they can be applied in computer science.

- It deals with the following type of structures:
 - sets
 - functions
 - relations
 - partial orderings
 - graph theory
- Question 1: what are each of these structures?
- Question 2: give examples of situations where they can be applied in computer science.
 - ► Databases: table=relation; record=*n*-ary tuple

- It deals with the following type of structures:
 - sets
 - functions
 - relations
 - partial orderings
 - graph theory
- Question 1: what are each of these structures?
- Question 2: give examples of situations where they can be applied in computer science.
 - ► Databases: table=relation; record=*n*-ary tuple
 - Dependency of task executions (partial ordering); topological sorting: order tasks respecting dependencies.

- It deals with the following type of structures:
 - sets
 - functions
 - relations
 - partial orderings
 - graph theory
- Question 1: what are each of these structures?
- Question 2: give examples of situations where they can be applied in computer science.
 - ▶ Databases: table=relation; record=*n*-ary tuple
 - Dependency of task executions (partial ordering);
 topological sorting: order tasks respecting dependencies.
 - Graphs: networks (communication, roads, social), conflicts (timetabling, coloring maps), hierarquies (rooted trees), diagrams (binary relations).

Recurrence relations
 Recursively defined sequences of numbers. e.g. Fibonacci sequence.

- Recurrence relations
 Recursively defined sequences of numbers. e.g. Fibonacci sequence.
- Recursive definitions
 e.g. binary trees, recursive geometry/fractals

- Recurrence relations
 Recursively defined sequences of numbers. e.g. Fibonacci sequence.
- Recursive definitions
 e.g. binary trees, recursive geometry/fractals
- Proofs by induction Prove that P(n) is true for all $n \ge 0$: basis: P(0) is true + induction step $P(n) \Rightarrow P(n+1)$

- Recurrence relations
 Recursively defined sequences of numbers. e.g. Fibonacci sequence.
- Recursive definitions
 e.g. binary trees, recursive geometry/fractals
- Proofs by induction Prove that P(n) is true for all $n \ge 0$: basis: P(0) is true + induction step $P(n) \Rightarrow P(n+1)$
- Recursive data structures
 e.g. binary search trees

Recursive Thinking

- Recurrence relations
 Recursively defined sequences of numbers. e.g. Fibonacci sequence.
- Recursive definitions
 e.g. binary trees, recursive geometry/fractals
- Proofs by induction Prove that P(n) is true for all $n \geq 0$: basis: P(0) is true + induction step $P(n) \Rightarrow P(n+1)$
- Recursive data structures
 e.g. binary search trees
- Recursive algorithms
 e.g. binary search, mergesort, solving towers of Hanoi.

Why Discrete Mathematics ?

Quantitative Thinking

counting,

Why Discrete Mathematics ?

- counting,
- combinations, permutations, arrangements,

- counting,
- combinations, permutations, arrangements,
- the pigeonhole principle,

- counting,
- combinations, permutations, arrangements,
- the pigeonhole principle,
- discrete probability,

- counting,
- combinations, permutations, arrangements,
- the pigeonhole principle,
- discrete probability,
- counting operations in algorithms,

- counting,
- combinations, permutations, arrangements,
- the pigeonhole principle,
- discrete probability,
- counting operations in algorithms,
- estimating growth of functions, big-Oh notation.

Apply previous tools to analyze problems of interest such as:

- Apply previous tools to analyze problems of interest such as:
 - Writing programs that are correct.
 software engineering tools: testing versus verification.

- Apply previous tools to analyze problems of interest such as:
 - Writing programs that are correct.
 software engineering tools: testing versus verification.
 - ★ loop invariants,

- Apply previous tools to analyze problems of interest such as:
 - Writing programs that are correct.
 software engineering tools: testing versus verification.
 - ★ loop invariants,
 - ★ program correctness and verification.

- Apply previous tools to analyze problems of interest such as:
 - Writing programs that are correct.
 software engineering tools: testing versus verification.
 - loop invariants,
 - program correctness and verification.
 - Writing algorithms that are efficient.

- Apply previous tools to analyze problems of interest such as:
 - Writing programs that are correct.
 software engineering tools: testing versus verification.
 - ★ loop invariants,
 - program correctness and verification.
 - Writing algorithms that are efficient.
 - algorithm complexity,

- Apply previous tools to analyze problems of interest such as:
 - Writing programs that are correct.
 software engineering tools: testing versus verification.
 - ★ loop invariants,
 - program correctness and verification.
 - Writing algorithms that are efficient.
 - algorithm complexity,
 - analysis of algorithms.

- Apply previous tools to analyze problems of interest such as:
 - Writing programs that are correct.
 software engineering tools: testing versus verification.
 - loop invariants,
 - program correctness and verification.
 - Writing algorithms that are efficient.
 - algorithm complexity,
 - ★ analysis of algorithms.
- Question: How previous tools can be applied in each of the above areas?

- Apply previous tools to analyze problems of interest such as:
 - Writing programs that are correct.
 software engineering tools: testing versus verification.
 - loop invariants,
 - ★ program correctness and verification.
 - Writing algorithms that are efficient.
 - algorithm complexity,
 - analysis of algorithms.
- Question: How previous tools can be applied in each of the above areas?
 - ▶ This question will be answered more fully by the studies in this course.

 Making the bridge between the mathematical tools and problems we need to solve.

- Making the bridge between the mathematical tools and problems we need to solve.
 - problem solving skills

- Making the bridge between the mathematical tools and problems we need to solve.
 - problem solving skills
 - modelling

- Making the bridge between the mathematical tools and problems we need to solve.
 - problem solving skills
 - modelling
- Before using tools we need to learn the language and methods.

- Making the bridge between the mathematical tools and problems we need to solve.
 - problem solving skills
 - modelling
- Before using tools we need to learn the language and methods.
- A lot of the course will focus on acquiring the mathematical skills.
 But we don't want to lose sight of their use in applications.

- Making the bridge between the mathematical tools and problems we need to solve.
 - problem solving skills
 - modelling
- Before using tools we need to learn the language and methods.
- A lot of the course will focus on acquiring the mathematical skills.
 But we don't want to lose sight of their use in applications.
- Here we discuss some application problems illustrated in the following slides by Prof. Zaguia (2008): IntroZaguia2008.pdf

Calendar description:

CSI2101 Discrete Structures (3,1.5,0) 3 cr. Discrete structures as they apply to computer science, algorithm analysis and design. Predicate logic. Review of proof techniques; application of induction to computing problems. Graph theory applications in information technology. Program correctness, preconditions, postconditions and invariants. Analysis of recursive programs using recurrence relations. Properties of integers and basic cryptographical applications. Prerequisite: MAT1348.

Objectives:

- Discrete mathematics form the foundation for computer science; it is essential in every branch of computing.
- In MAT1348 (discrete mathematics for computing) you have been introduced to fundamental problems and objects in discrete mathematics.
- In CSI2101 (discrete structures) you will learn:
 - more advanced concepts in discrete mathematics
 - more problem solving, modelling, logical reasoning and writing precise proofs
 - how to apply concepts to various types of problems in computing: analyse an algorithm, prove the correctness of a program, model a network problem with graphs, use number theory in cryptography, etc.

Textbook

References:

- Kenneth H. Rosen, Discrete Mathematics and Its Applications, Sixth Edition, McGraw Hill, 2007.
 - (same textbook as normally used for MAT1348; we will use different sections!)

Topic by topic outline: (approximate number of lectures, order may vary)

- Introduction (1)
- Proposition logic (2)
- Predicate logic (2)
- Rules of inference/proof methods (2)
- Basic number theory and applications (4)
- Induction and applications. (4)
 Program correctness and verification (1)
- Solving recurrence relations. Complexity of divide-and-conquer algorithms. (3)
- Graphs (3)