

CS 2800: Discrete Structures

Spring 2016

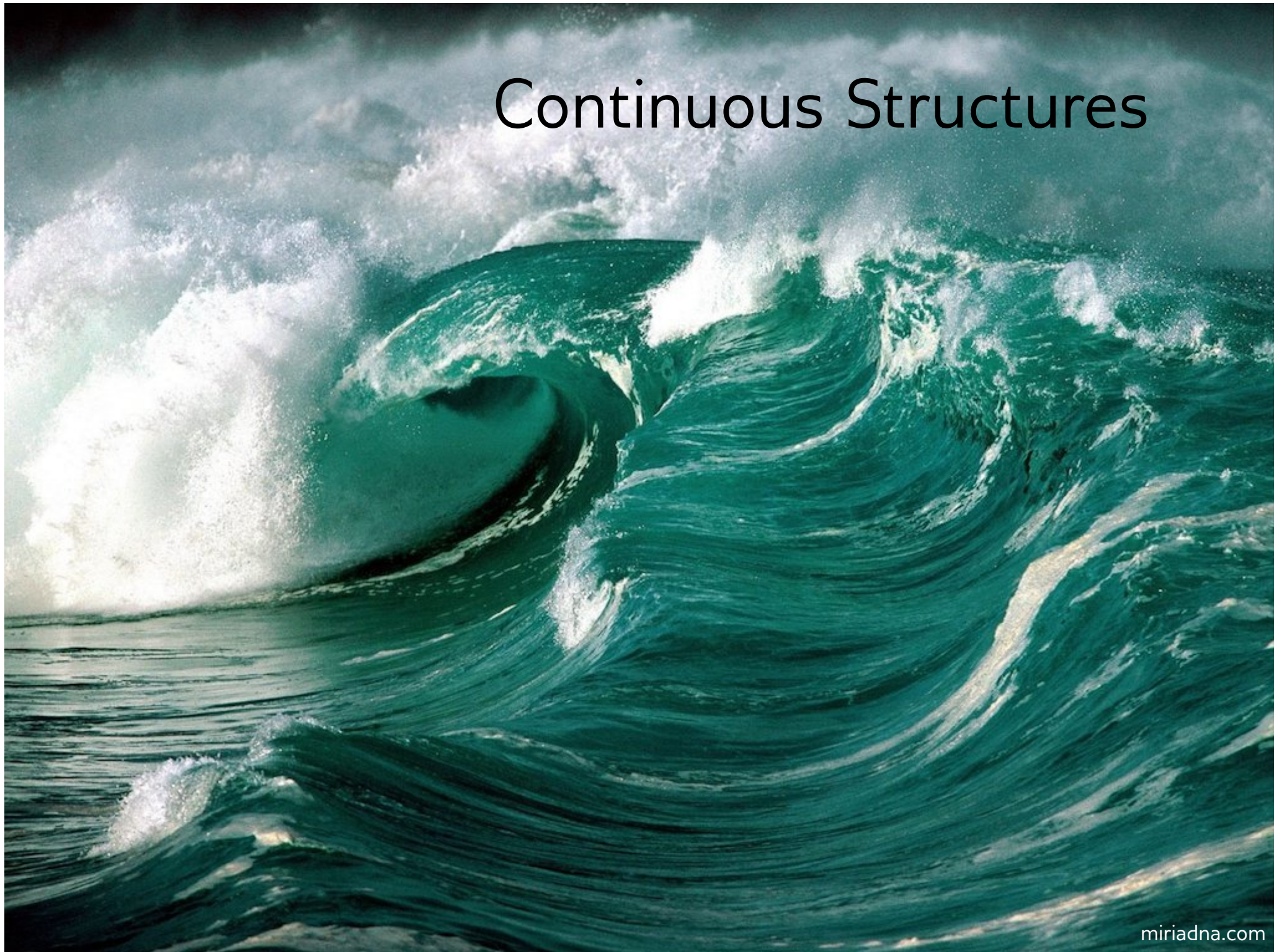
Mike George
Joe Halpern

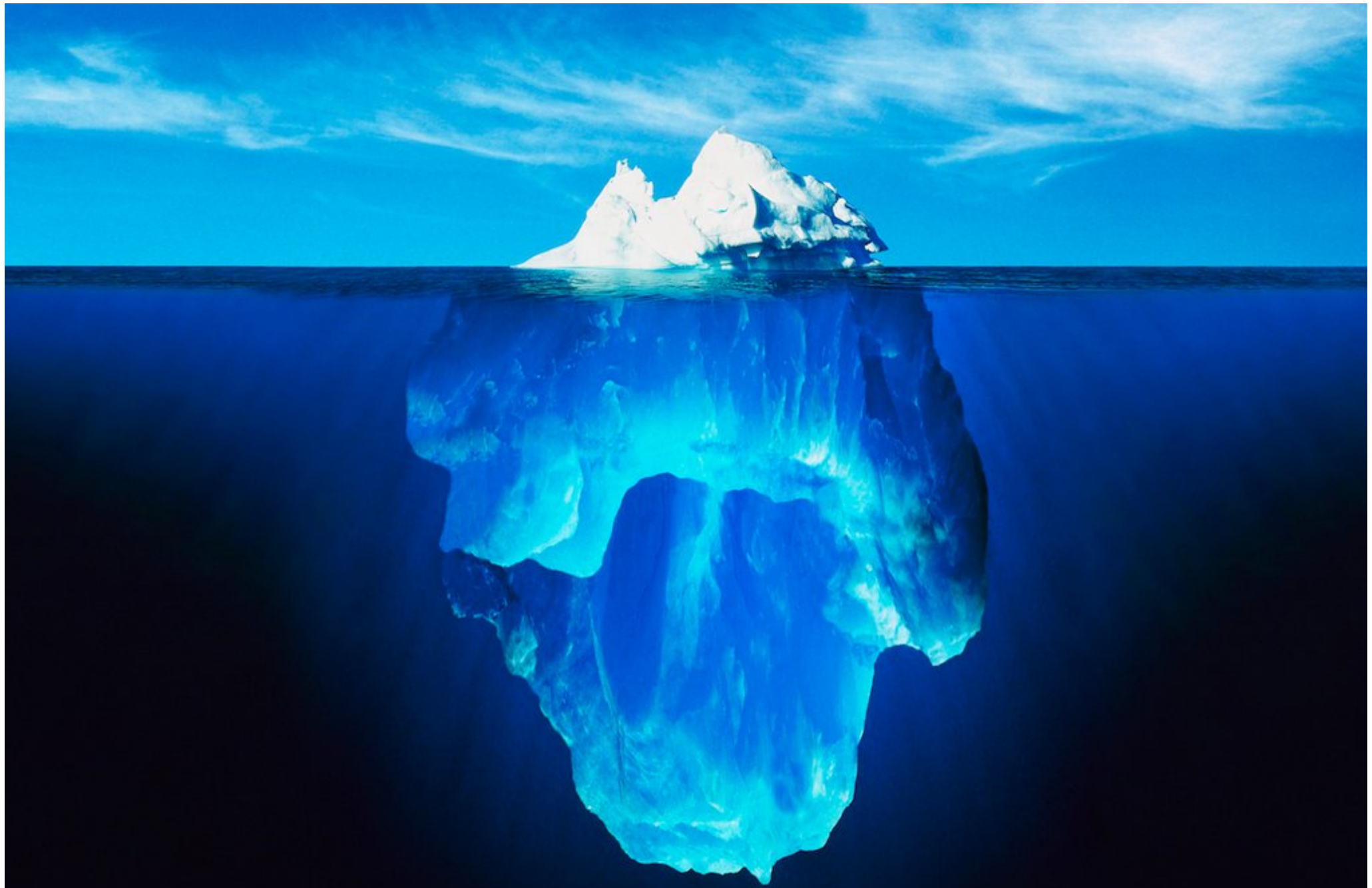
Slides largely taken from Sid Chaudhuri, with thanks.

Discrete Structures



Continuous Structures





A Discreet Structure



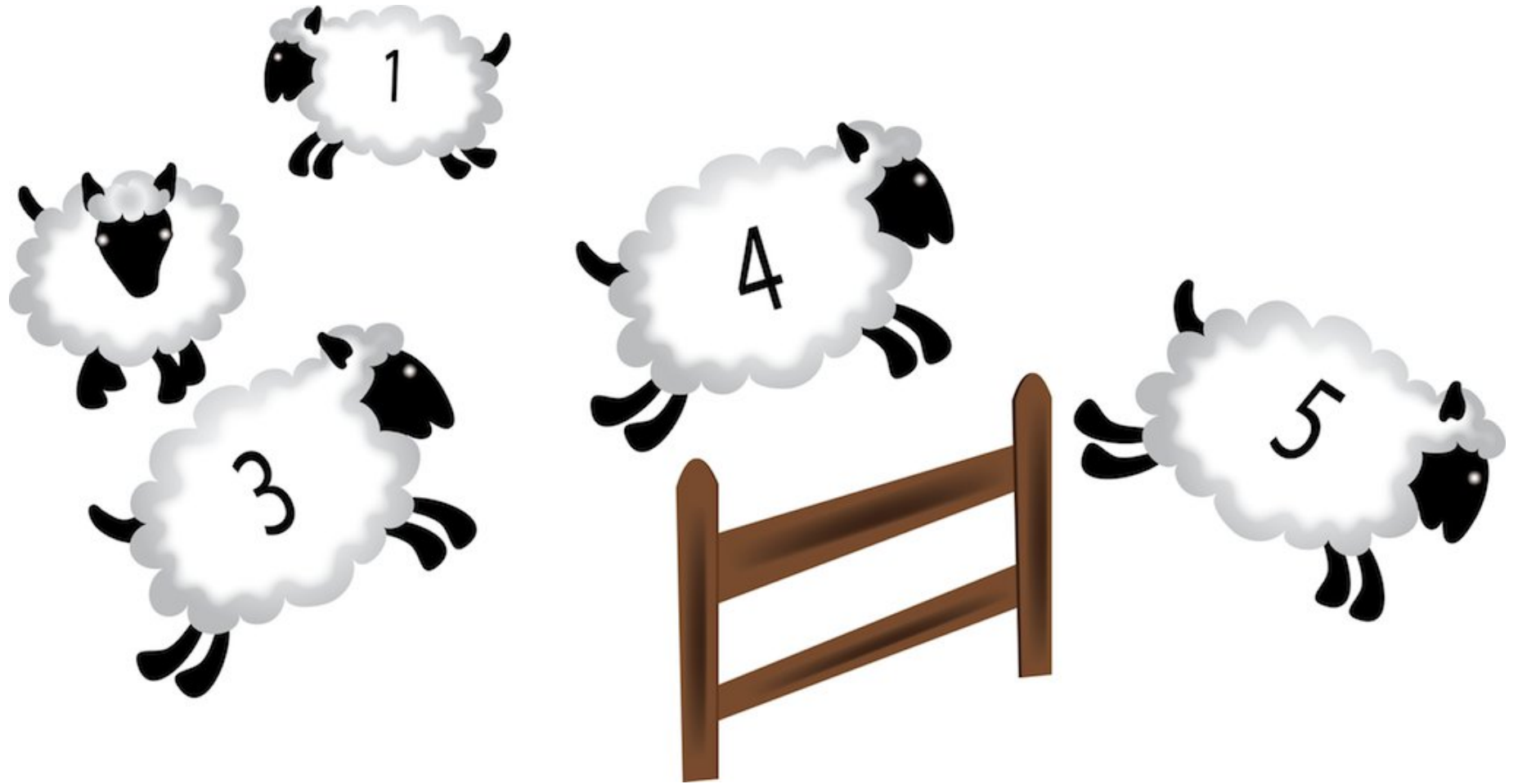
A Discreet Structure

- discrete: individually separate and distinct
- discreet
 - careful and circumspect in one's speech or actions, especially in order to avoid causing offense or to gain an advantage.
 - intentionally unobtrusive.

Things we can count with the integers



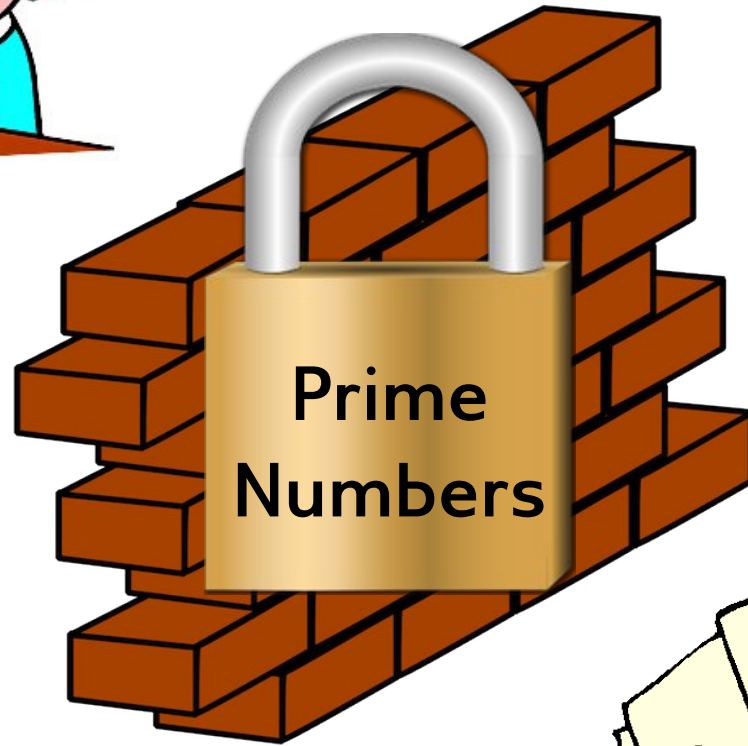
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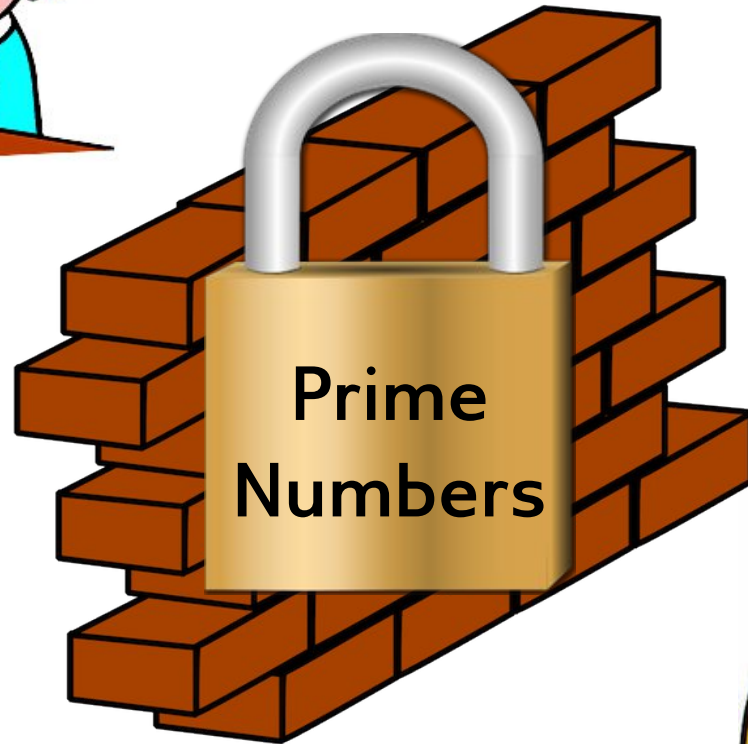


Prime Numbers

A number with exactly two divisors:
1 and **itself**

2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17...





How many prime numbers exist?

How many prime numbers exist?

1,000?

How many prime numbers exist?

1,000?

1,000,000?

How many prime numbers exist?

1,000?

1,000,000?

An infinite number?

How many prime numbers exist?

1,000?

1,000,000?

An infinite number

Euclid's Proof of Infinitude of Primes

(~300BC)

Euclid's Proof of Infinitude of Primes

- Suppose there is a finite number of primes

Euclid's Proof of Infinitude of Primes

- Suppose there is a finite number of primes
- Then there is a largest prime, p

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- Consider $n = (1 \times 2 \times 3 \times \dots \times p) + 1$

Euclid's Proof of Infinitude of Primes

- Suppose there is a finite number of primes
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- Consider $n = (1 \times 2 \times 3 \times \dots \times p) + 1$
- n cannot be prime (p is the largest)

Euclid's Proof of Infinitude of Primes

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- So n has a prime divisor greater than p

Euclid's Proof of Infinitude of Primes

- Suppose there is a finite number of primes
- Then there is a **largest prime, p**
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- n cannot be prime (p is the largest)
- Therefore it has a (prime) divisor $< n$
- But no number from 2 to p divides n
- So n has a **prime divisor greater than p**

Contradiction!!!

Discrete Structures

- Number theory
- Proof systems
- Sets, functions, relations
- Counting and probability

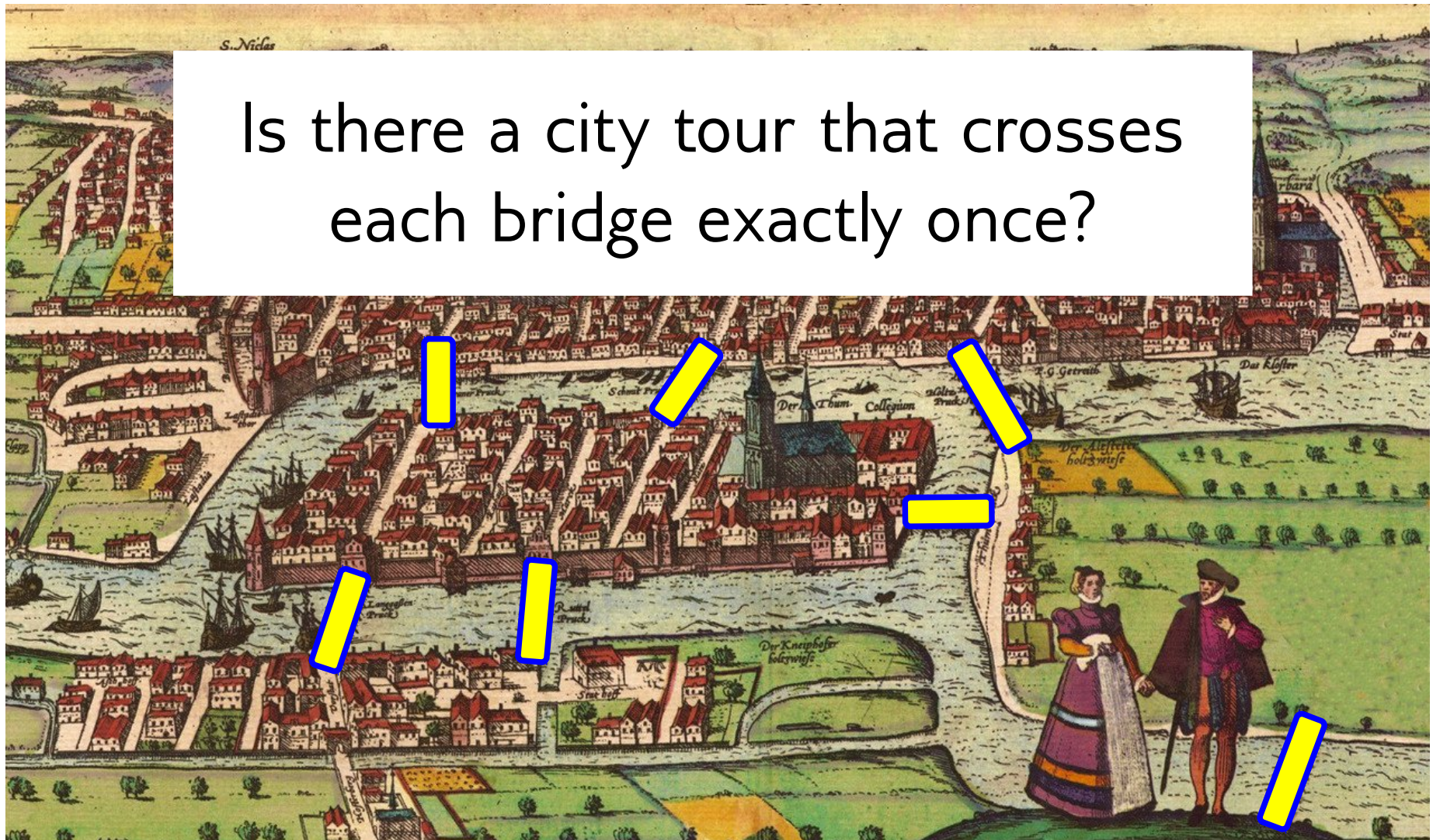
Bridges of Königsberg



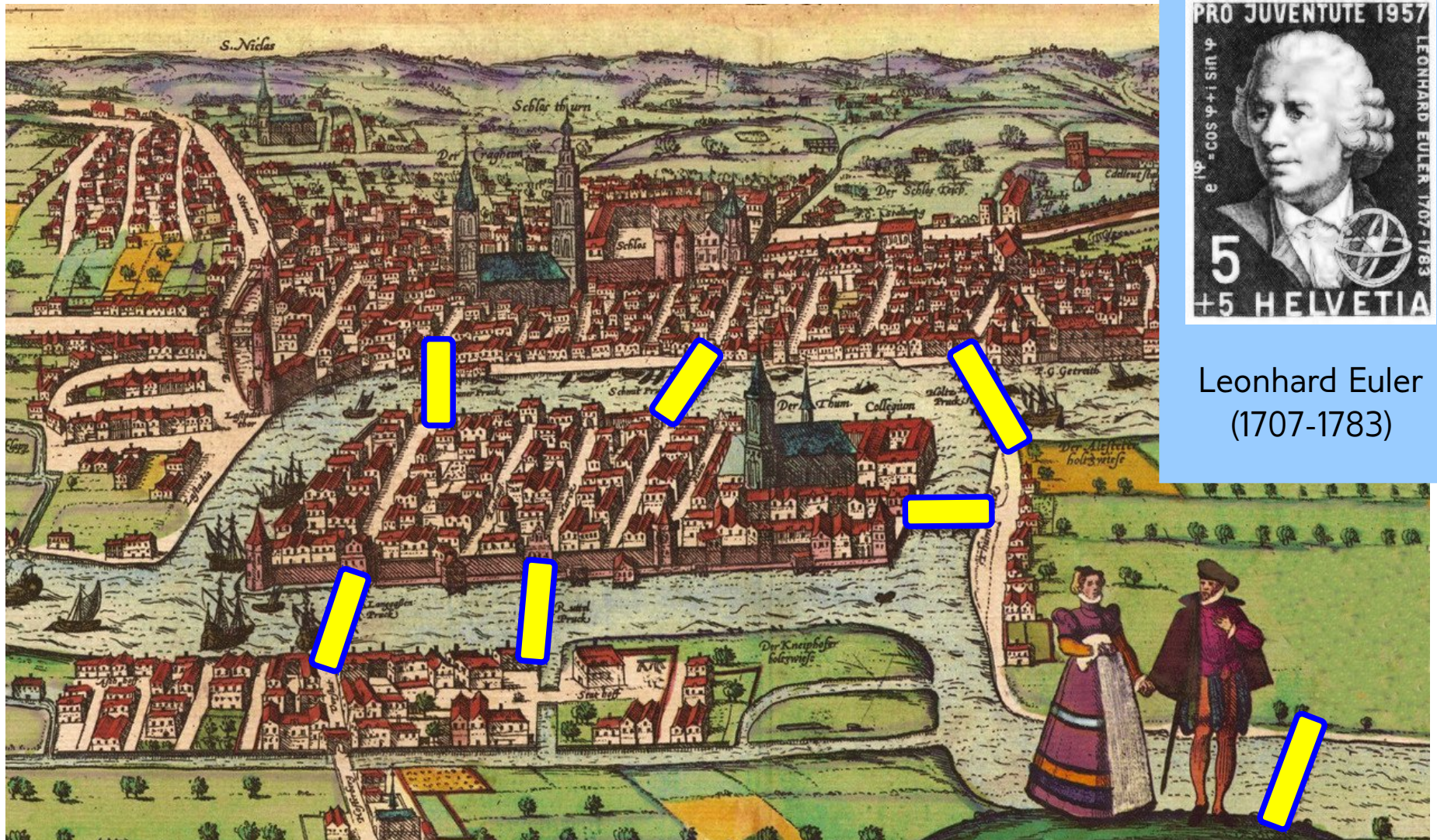
Braun & Hogenberg, "Civitates Orbis Terrarum", Cologne 1585. Photoshopped to clean up right side and add 7th bridge.

Bridges of Königsberg

Is there a city tour that crosses each bridge exactly once?



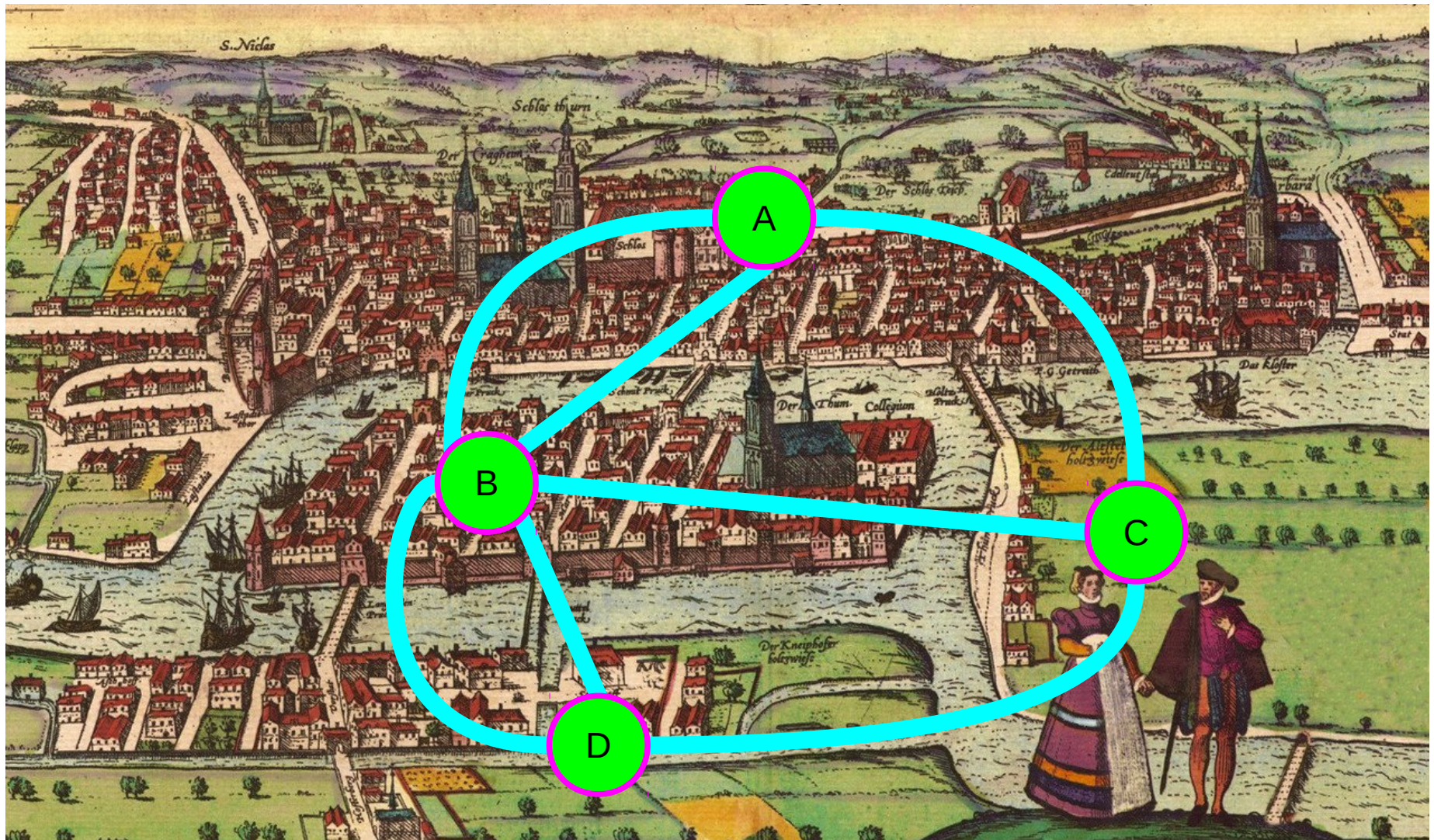
Bridges of Königsberg



Leonhard Euler
(1707-1783)

Braun & Hogenberg, "Civitates Orbis Terrarum", Cologne 1585. Photoshopped to clean up right side and add 7th bridge.

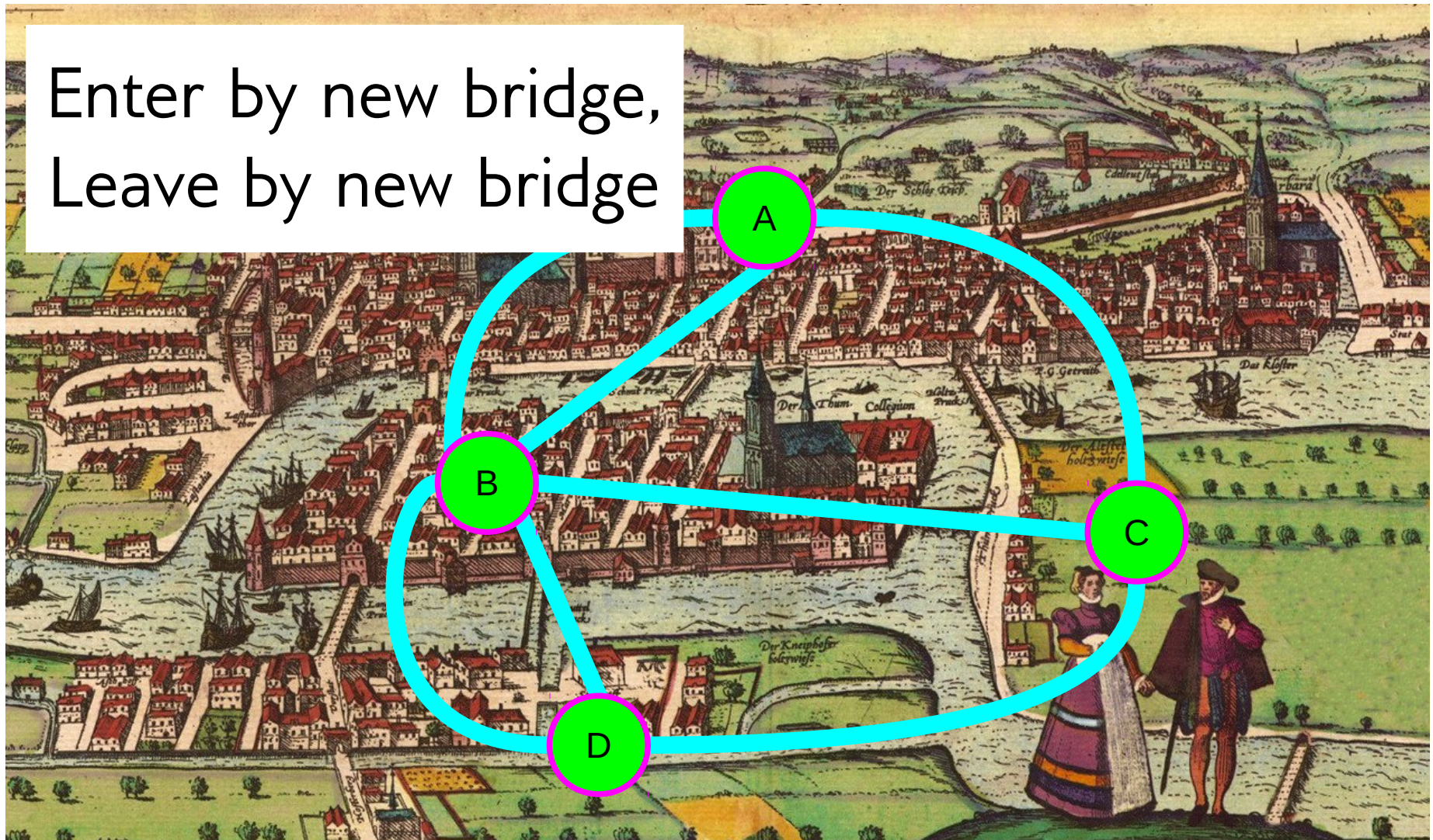
Bridges of Königsberg



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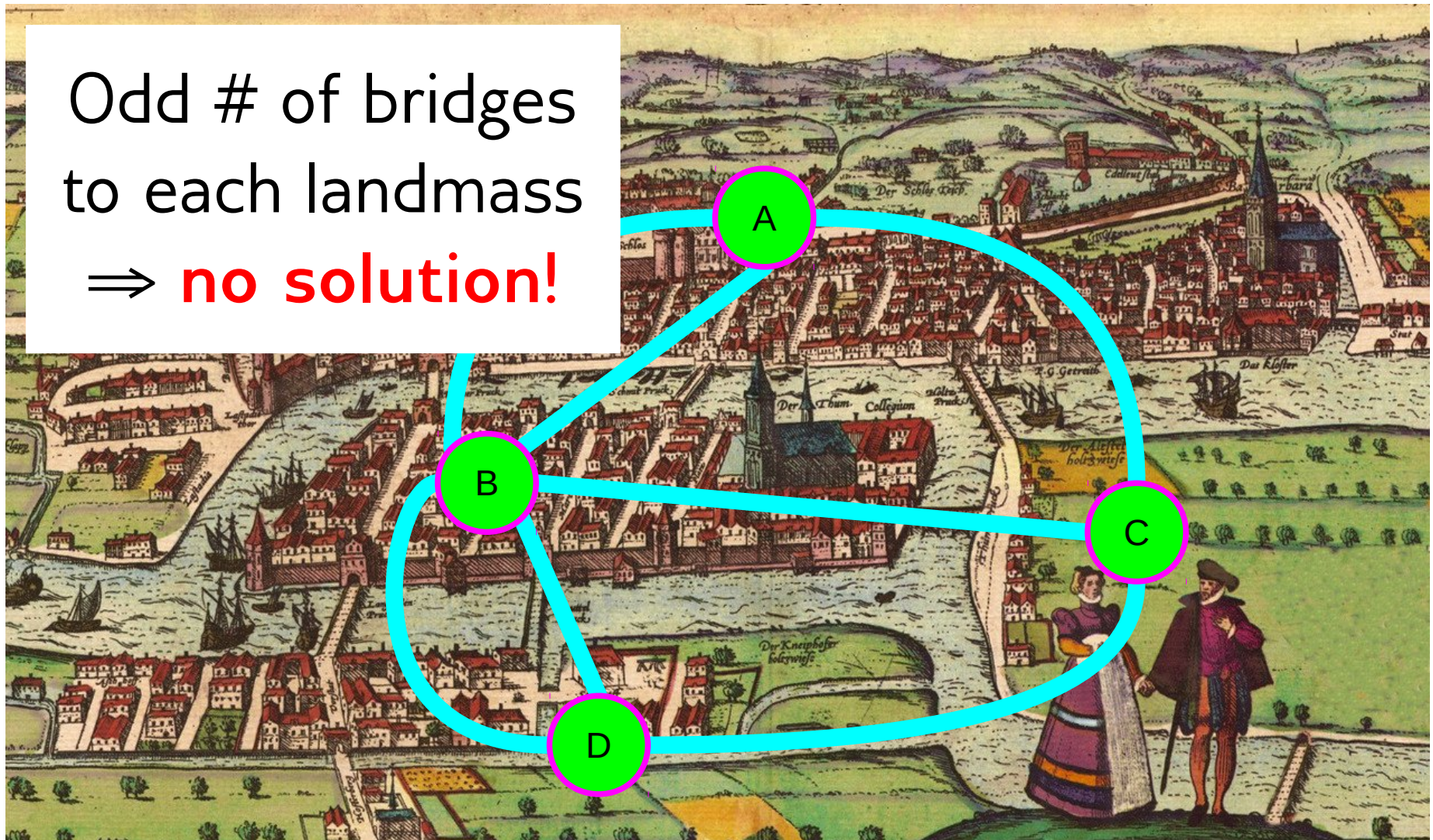
Bridges of Königsberg

Enter by new bridge,
Leave by new bridge



Bridges of Königsberg

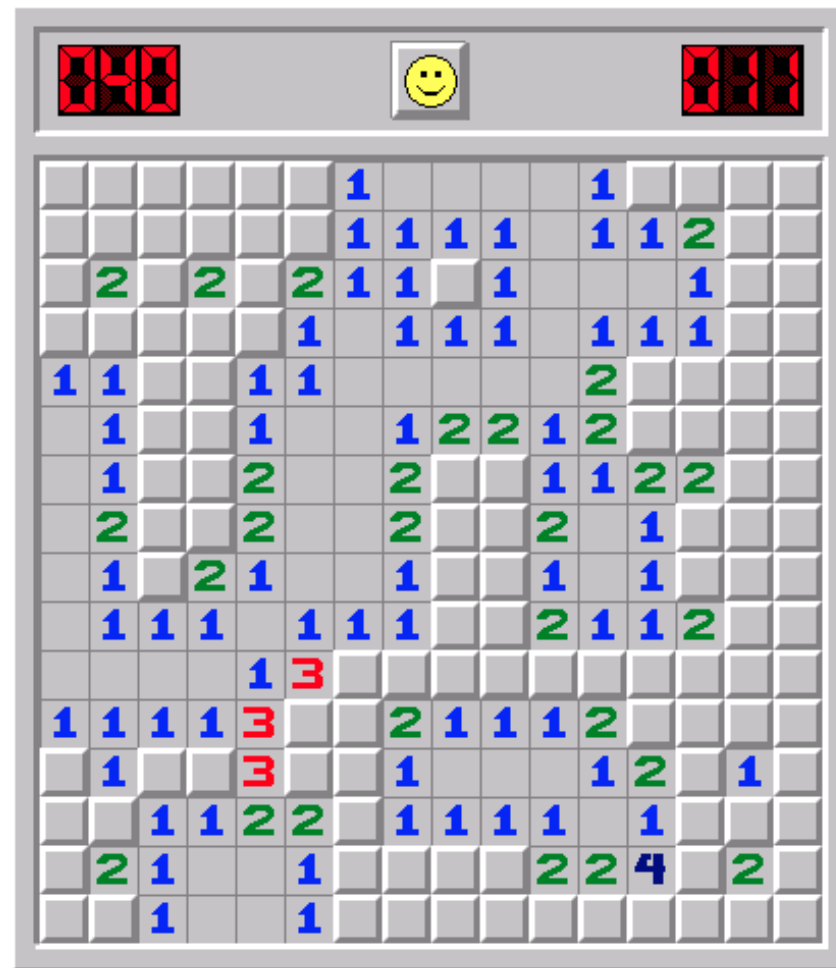
Odd # of bridges
to each landmass
⇒ **no solution!**



Bridges of Königsberg

- Cross each bridge once: Euler Path
 - Easy for a computer to calculate
- Visit each landmass once: Hamiltonian Path
 - Probably very hard for a computer to calculate
 - If you can find an efficient solution, you will get \$1M and undying fame (answers “P = NP?”)
 - (Will also break modern crypto, collapse the banking system, revolutionize automated mathematics and science, bring about world peace...)

You'll also be terrific at Minesweeper



Discrete Structures

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- Proof systems
- Sets, functions, relations
- Counting and probability
- Graph theory
- Models of computation, automata, complexity

This sentence is false.

This sentence is false.

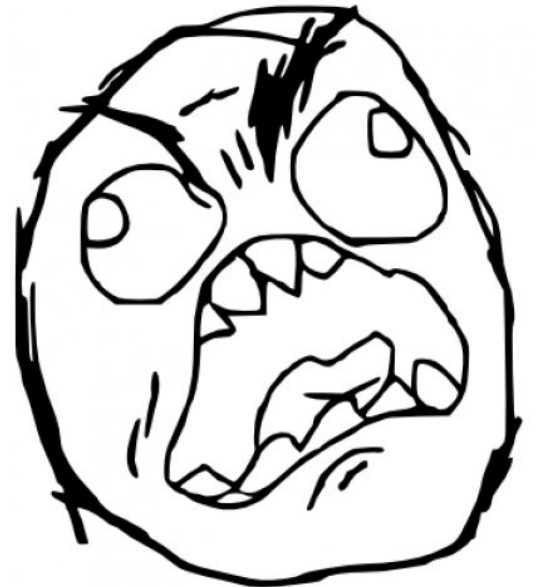
If true, it is false

If false, it is true

This sentence is false.

If true, it is false

If false, it is true



Discrete Structures

- Number theory
- Proof systems
- Sets, functions, relations
- Counting and probability
- Graph theory
- Models of computation, automata, complexity
- Logic
- Decidability, computability



One running theme of the course:

- How to prove things
- How to write good proofs

That's what we'll be starting with.