Discrete Structures
Continuous Structures
A Discreet Structure
A Discreet Structure
Things we can count with the integers
Things we can count with the integers
Prime Numbers

A number with exactly two divisors: 1 and itself

2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17...
Prime Numbers
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, $p$
Euclid's Proof of Infinitude of Primes

- Suppose there is a finite number of primes
- Then there is a largest prime, \( p \)
- Consider \( n = (1 \times 2 \times 3 \times ... \times p) + 1 \)
Euclid's Proof of Infinitude of Primes

• Suppose there is a finite number of primes
• Then there is a largest prime, $p$
• Consider $n = (1 \times 2 \times 3 \times ... \times p) + 1$
• $n$ cannot be prime ($p$ is the largest)
Euclid's Proof of Infinitude of Primes

- Suppose there is a finite number of primes
- Then there is a largest prime, $p$
- Consider $n = (1 \times 2 \times 3 \times \ldots \times p) + 1$
- $n$ cannot be prime ($p$ is the largest)
- Therefore it has a (prime) divisor $< n$
Euclid's Proof of Infinitude of Primes

• Suppose there is a finite number of primes
• Then there is a largest prime, \( p \)
• Consider \( n = (1 \times 2 \times 3 \times \ldots \times p) + 1 \)
• \( n \) cannot be prime (\( p \) is the largest)
• Therefore it has a (prime) divisor \(< n\)
• But no number from 2 to \( p \) divides \( n \)
Euclid's Proof of Infinitude of Primes

• Suppose there is a finite number of primes
• Then there is a largest prime, \( p \)
• Consider \( n = (1 \times 2 \times 3 \times ... \times p) + 1 \)
• \( n \) 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 \( p \)
Euclid's Proof of Infinitude of Primes

• Suppose there is a finite number of primes
• Then there is a largest prime, \( p \)
• Consider \( n = (1 \times 2 \times 3 \times ... \times p) + 1 \)
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• 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

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Bridges of Königsberg

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

Leonhard Euler (1707-1783)

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Enter by new bridge, Leave by new bridge

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Bridges have to form **pairs**
Odd # of bridges to each landmass
⇒ no solution!

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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

- Number theory
- 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