CS70: Discrete Math and Probability.

First (half) week...

Almost Done! Yaay!

I hope you are getting into the flow.

Waitlist/concurrent enrollment.

Waitlist: in the past have gotten people in.
Can't promise.

Concurrent Enrollment: not always accomodated.
New scheme this year makes it easier.

Keep up, send email to fa17@eecs.org to get enrolled in gradescope, etc.

Last Time: The Language of Proofs.

Propositions: Statements that are true or false.
$3 > 2$.

Propositional Forms.
$P \vee Q$, $P \wedge Q$, $\neg P$, $P \implies Q$

Truth Tables/Logical Equivalence.
$\neg P \vee Q \equiv P \implies Q$.
$\neg Q \implies \neg P \equiv P \implies Q$.

Predicates:
Statements with free variables whose values determine truth.
$P(x) = 'x > 2$.

Quantifiers:
$\forall x \in \mathbb{N}, x > 2$.
$\exists x \in \mathbb{N}, x > 2$.

Universe:
The milky way. Kidding. Just trying to keep everyone awake.
$\mathbb{N}, \mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{R}, \ldots$

Back to: Wason's experiment:1

Theory: "If a person travels to Chicago, he/she flies."

Suppose you see that Alice went to Baltimore, Bob drove, Charlie went to Chicago, and Donna flew.

Which cards do you need to flip to test the theory?

$P(x)$ = "Person x went to Chicago." $Q(x)$ = "Person x flew"

Statement/theory: $\forall x \in \{A,B,C,D\}, P(x) \implies Q(x)$

$P(A)$ = False . Do we care about $Q(A)$?
No. $P(A) \implies Q(A)$, when $P(A)$ is False , $Q(A)$ can be anything.

$Q(B)$ = False . Do we care about $P(B)$?
Yes. $P(B) \implies Q(B) \equiv \neg Q(B) \implies \neg P(B)$.
So $P(Bob)$ must be False .

$P(C)$ = True . Do we care about $Q(C)$?
Yes. $P(C) \implies Q(C)$ means $Q(C)$ must be true.

$Q(D)$ = True . Do we care about $P(D)$?
No. $P(D) \implies Q(D)$ holds whatever $P(D)$ is when $Q(D)$ is true.

Only have to turn over cards for Bob and Charlie.

More for all quantifiers examples.

- "doubling a number always makes it larger"

$$(\forall x \in N)\ (2x > x) \quad \textbf{False} \quad \textbf{Consider } x = 0$$

Can fix statement...

$$(\forall x \in N)\ (2x \geq x) \quad \textbf{True}$$

- "Square of any natural number greater than 5 is greater than 25."

$$(\forall x \in N)(x > 5 \implies x^2 > 25).$$

Idea alert: Restrict domain using implication.

Note that we may omit universe if clear from context.

Quantifiers..not commutative.

- In English: "there is a natural number that is the square of every natural number".

$$(\exists y \in N)\ (\forall x \in N)\ (y = x^2) \quad \text{False}$$

- In English: "the square of every natural number is a natural number."

$$(\forall x \in N)(\exists y \in N)\ (y = x^2) \quad \text{True}$$

Quantifiers....negation...DeMorgan again.

Consider

$$\neg(\forall x \in S)(P(x)),$$

English: there is an x in S where $P(x)$ does not hold.

That is,

$$\neg(\forall x \in S)(P(x)) \iff \exists(x \in S)(\neg P(x)).$$

What we do in this course! We consider claims.

Claim: $(\forall x)\ P(x)$ "For all inputs x the program works."
For False , find x, where $\neg P(x)$.
Counterexample.
Bad input.
Case that illustrates bug.
For True : prove claim! What we do in this course!

Negation of exists.

Consider

$$\neg(\exists x \in S)(P(x))$$

English: means that for all x in S , $P(x)$ does not hold.

That is,

$$\neg(\exists x \in S)(P(x)) \iff \forall(x \in S)\neg P(x).$$

Which Theorem?

Theorem: $(\forall n \in N)\ \neg((\exists a,b,c \in N)\ (n \geq 3 \implies a^n + b^n = c^n))$

Which Theorem?

Fermat's Last Theorem!

Remember Special Triangles:
for $n = 2$, we have 3,4,5 and 5,7, 12 and ...

1637: Proof doesn't fit in the margins.

1993: Wiles ...(based in part on Ribet's Theorem)

Movie – "Nova: The Proof."

DeMorgan Restatement:
Theorem: $\neg(\exists n \in N)\ (\exists a,b,c \in N)\ (n \geq 3 \implies a^n + b^n = c^n)$

Summary.

Propositions are statements that are true or false.

Proprositional forms use $\wedge, \vee, \neg$.

Propositional forms correspond to truth tables.

Logical equivalence of forms means same truth tables.

Implication: $P \implies Q \iff \neg P \vee Q$.

Contrapositive: $\neg Q \implies \neg P$
Converse: $Q \implies P$

Predicates: Statements with "free" variables.

Quantifiers: $\forall x\ P(x)$, $\exists y\ Q(y)$

Now can state theorems! And disprove false ones!

DeMorgans Laws: "Flip and Distribute negation"
$\neg(P \vee Q) \iff (\neg P \wedge \neg Q)$
$\neg\forall x\ P(x) \iff \exists x\ \neg P(x)$.

A bit dry...

Why?

From the langauge of Proofs...

to
Proofs.

Yaay!

And now: Proofs!!!

1. By Example.
2. Direct. (Prove $P \implies Q$.)
3. by Contraposition (Prove $P \implies Q$)
4. by Contradiction (Prove P.)
5. by Cases

Quick Background and Notation.

Integers closed under addition.

$a, b \in Z \implies a + b \in Z$

$a|b$ means "a divides b".

$2|4$? Yes! Since for $q = 2$, $4 = (2)2$.

$7|23$? No! No q where true.

$4|2$? No!

Formally: $a|b \iff \exists q \in Z$ where $b = aq$.

$3|15$ since for $q = 5$, $15 = 3(5)$.

A natural number $p > 1$, is **prime** if it is divisible only by 1 and itself.

Direct Proof.

Theorem: For any $a, b, c \in Z$, if $a|b$ and $a|c$ then $a|(b-c)$.

Proof: Assume $a|b$ and $a|c$
$b = aq$ and $c = aq'$ where $q, q' \in Z$

$b - c = aq - aq' = a(q - q')$ Done?

$(b-c) = a(q-q')$ and $(q-q')$ is an integer so

$a|(b-c)$ □

Works for $\forall a, b, c$?
Argument applies to *every* $a, b, c \in Z$.

Direct Proof Form:
Goal: $P \implies Q$
Assume P.
...
Therefore Q.

Another direct proof.

Let D_3 be the 3 digit natural numbers.

Theorem: For $n \in D_3$, if the alternating sum of digits of n is divisible by 11, than $11|n$.

$\forall n \in D_3, (11|\text{alt. sum of digits of } n) \implies 11|n$

Examples:
$n = 121$ Alt Sum: $1 - 2 + 1 = 0$. Divis. by 11. As is 121.

$n = 605$ Alt Sum: $6 - 0 + 5 = 11$ Divis. by 11. As is $605 = 11(55)$

Proof: For $n \in D_3$, $n = 100a + 10b + c$, for some a, b, c.

Assume: Alt. sum: $a - b + c = 11k$ for some integer k.

Add $99a + 11b$ to both sides.

$100a + 10b + c = 11k + 99a + 11b = 11(k + 9a + b)$

Left hand side is n, $k + 9a + b$ is integer. $\implies 11|n$. □

Direct proof of $P \implies Q$:
Assumed P: $11|a - b + c$. Proved Q: $11|n$.

The Converse

Thm: $\forall n \in D_3, (11|\text{alt. sum of digits of } n) \implies 11|n$

Is converse a theorem?
$\forall n \in D_3, (11|n) \implies (11|\text{alt. sum of digits of } n)$

Yes? No?

Another Direct Proof.

Theorem: $\forall n \in D_3, (11|n) \implies (11|\text{alt. sum of digits of } n)$
Proof: Assume $11|n$.

$n = 100a + 10b + c = 11k \implies$
$99a + 11b + (a - b + c) = 11k \implies$
$a - b + c = 11k - 99a - 11b \implies$
$a - b + c = 11(k - 9a - b) \implies$
$a - b + c = 11\ell$ where $\ell = (k - 9a - b) \in Z$

That is $11|$alternating sum of digits. □

Note: similar proof to other. In this case every $\implies$ is $\iff$

Often works with arithmetic properties ...
...not when multiplying by 0.

We have.

Theorem: $\forall n \in N', (11|\text{alt. sum of digits of } n) \iff (11|n)$

Proof by Contraposition

Thm: For $n \in Z^+$ and $d|n$. If n is odd then d is odd.

$n = 2k + 1$ what do we know about d?

What to do? Is it even true?
Hey, that rhymes ...and there is a pun ... colored blue.
Anyway, what to do?

Goal: Prove $P \implies Q$.

Assume $\neg Q$
...and prove $\neg P$.

Conclusion: $\neg Q \implies \neg P$ equivalent to $P \implies Q$.

Proof: Assume $\neg Q$: d is even. $d = 2k$.

$d|n$ so we have

$n = qd = q(2k) = 2(kq)$

n is even. $\neg P$ □

Another Contraposition...

Lemma: For every n in N, n^2 is even $\implies$ n is even. $(P \implies Q)$

n^2 is even, $n^2 = 2k$, ...$\sqrt{2k}$ even?

Proof by contraposition: $(P \implies Q) \equiv (\neg Q \implies \neg P)$

$P =$ 'n^2 is even.' .... $\neg P =$ 'n^2 is odd'

$Q =$ 'n is even' .... $\neg Q =$ 'n is odd'

Prove $\neg Q \implies \neg P$: n is odd $\implies$ n^2 is odd.

$n = 2k + 1$

$n^2 = 4k^2 + 4k + 1 = 2(2k^2 + 2k) + 1$.

$n^2 = 2l + 1$ where l is a natural number..

... and n^2 is odd!

$\neg Q \implies \neg P$ so $P \implies Q$ and ... □

Proof by contradiction:form

Theorem: $\sqrt{2}$ is irrational.

Must show: For every $a, b \in Z$, $(\frac{a}{b})^2 \neq 2$.

A simple property (equality) should always "not" hold.

Proof by contradiction:

Theorem: P.

$\neg P \implies P_1 \cdots \implies R$

$\neg P \implies Q_1 \cdots \implies \neg R$

$\neg P \implies R \wedge \neg R \equiv$ False

$\neg P \implies$ *False*

Contrapositive: True $\implies P$. Theorem P is proven. □

Contradiction

Theorem: $\sqrt{2}$ is irrational.

Assume $\neg P$: $\sqrt{2} = a/b$ for $a, b \in Z$.

Reduced form: a and b have no common factors.

$$\sqrt{2}b = a$$

$$2b^2 = a^2 = 4k^2$$

a^2 is even $\implies$ a is even.

$a = 2k$ for some integer k

$$b^2 = 2k^2$$

b^2 is even $\implies$ b is even.

a and b have a common factor. Contradiction. □

Proof by contradiction: example

Theorem: There are infinitely many primes.

Proof:

- Assume finitely many primes: $p_1, \ldots, p_k$.
- Consider number

$$q = (p_1 \times p_2 \times \cdots p_k) + 1.$$

- q cannot be one of the primes as it is larger than any p_i.
- q has prime divisor p ("$p > 1$" = R) which is one of p_i.
- p divides both $x = p_1 \cdot p_2 \cdots p_k$ and q, and divides $x - q$,
- $\implies p | x - q \implies p \leq x - q = 1$. or $p | 1$.
- so $p \leq 1$. (**Contradicts** R.)

The original assumption that "the theorem is false" is false, thus the theorem is proven. □

Product of first k primes..

Did we prove?

- "The product of the first k primes plus 1 is prime."
- No.
- The chain of reasoning started with a false statement.

Consider example..

- $2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 \times 11 \times 13 + 1 = 30031 = 59 \times 509$
- There is a prime *in between* 13 and $q = 30031$ that divides q.
- Proof assumed no primes *in between* p_k and q.

And...

Happy Friday!

Enjoy your weekend...

...and take care.