

Contents

Preface	xi
1 Math review	1
1.1 Some sets	1
1.2 Pairs of reals	3
1.3 Exponentials and logs	4
1.4 Some handy functions	5
1.5 Summations	6
1.6 Strings	8
1.7 Variation in notation	9
2 Logic	10
2.1 A bit about style	10
2.2 Propositions	11
2.3 Complex propositions	11
2.4 Implication	12
2.5 Converse, contrapositive, biconditional	14
2.6 Complex statements	15
2.7 Logical Equivalence	16

2.8	Some useful logical equivalences	18
2.9	Negating propositions	18
2.10	Predicates and Variables	19
2.11	Other quantifiers	20
2.12	Notation	22
2.13	Useful notation	22
2.14	Notation for 2D points	23
2.15	Negating statements with quantifiers	24
2.16	Binding and scope	25
2.17	Variations in Notation	26
3	Proofs	27
3.1	Proving a universal statement	27
3.2	Another example of direct proof involving odd and even	29
3.3	Direct proof outline	30
3.4	Proving existential statements	31
3.5	Disproving a universal statement	31
3.6	Disproving an existential statement	32
3.7	Recap of proof methods	33
3.8	Direct proof: example with two variables	33
3.9	Another example with two variables	34
3.10	Proof by cases	35
3.11	Rephrasing claims	36
3.12	Proof by contrapositive	37
3.13	Another example of proof by contrapositive	38

4	Number Theory	39
4.1	Factors and multiples	39
4.2	Direct proof with divisibility	40
4.3	Stay in the Set	41
4.4	Prime numbers	42
4.5	GCD and LCM	42
4.6	The division algorithm	43
4.7	Euclidean algorithm	44
4.8	Pseudocode	46
4.9	A recursive version of gcd	46
4.10	Congruence mod k	47
4.11	Proofs with congruence mod k	48
4.12	Equivalence classes	48
4.13	Wider perspective on equivalence	50
4.14	Variation in Terminology	51
5	Sets	52
5.1	Sets	52
5.2	Things to be careful about	53
5.3	Cardinality, inclusion	54
5.4	Vacuous truth	55
5.5	Set operations	56
5.6	Set identities	58
5.7	Size of set union	58
5.8	Product rule	59
5.9	Combining these basic rules	60

5.10	Proving facts about set inclusion	61
5.11	An abstract example	63
5.12	An example with products	64
5.13	A proof using sets and contrapositive	65
5.14	Variation in notation	66
6	Relations	67
6.1	Relations	67
6.2	Properties of relations: reflexive	69
6.3	Symmetric and antisymmetric	70
6.4	Transitive	71
6.5	Types of relations	73
6.6	Proving that a relation is an equivalence relation	74
6.7	Proving antisymmetry	75
7	Functions and onto	77
7.1	Functions	77
7.2	When are functions equal?	79
7.3	What isn't a function?	80
7.4	Images and Onto	81
7.5	Why are some functions not onto?	82
7.6	Negating onto	82
7.7	Nested quantifiers	83
7.8	Proving that a function is onto	85
7.9	A 2D example	86
7.10	Composing two functions	87

7.11	A proof involving composition	88
7.12	Variation in terminology	88
8	Functions and one-to-one	90
8.1	One-to-one	90
8.2	Bijections	92
8.3	Pigeonhole Principle	92
8.4	Permutations	93
8.5	Further applications of permutations	94
8.6	Proving that a function is one-to-one	95
8.7	Composition and one-to-one	96
8.8	Strictly increasing functions are one-to-one	97
8.9	Making this proof more succinct	98
8.10	Variation in terminology	99
9	Graphs	100
9.1	Graphs	100
9.2	Degrees	102
9.3	Complete graphs	103
9.4	Cycle graphs and wheels	103
9.5	Isomorphism	104
9.6	Subgraphs	106
9.7	Walks, paths, and cycles	107
9.8	Connectivity	108
9.9	Distances	109
9.10	Euler circuits	110

9.11	Bipartite graphs	111
9.12	Variation in terminology	113
10	2-way Bounding	114
10.1	Marker Making	115
10.2	Pigeonhole point placement	116
10.3	Graph coloring	117
10.4	Why care about graph coloring?	119
10.5	Proving set equality	120
10.6	Variation in terminology	121
11	Induction	122
11.1	Introduction to induction	122
11.2	An Example	123
11.3	Why is this legit?	124
11.4	Building an inductive proof	125
11.5	Another example	126
11.6	Some comments about style	127
11.7	A geometrical example	128
11.8	Graph coloring	129
11.9	Postage example	131
11.10	Nim	133
11.11	Prime factorization	134
11.12	Variation in notation	135
12	Recursive Definition	137
12.1	Recursive definitions	137

12.2 Finding closed forms	138
12.3 Divide and conquer	140
12.4 Hypercubes	142
12.5 Proofs with recursive definitions	143
12.6 Inductive definition and strong induction	144
12.7 Variation in notation	145
13 Trees	146
13.1 Why trees?	146
13.2 Defining trees	149
13.3 m-ary trees	150
13.4 Height vs number of nodes	151
13.5 Context-free grammars	151
13.6 Recursion trees	157
13.7 Another recursion tree example	159
13.8 Tree induction	160
13.9 Heap example	161
13.10 Proof using grammar trees	163
13.11 Variation in terminology	164
14 Big-O	166
14.1 Running times of programs	166
14.2 Asymptotic relationships	167
14.3 Ordering primitive functions	169
14.4 The dominant term method	170
14.5 Big-O	171

<i>CONTENTS</i>	viii
14.6 Applying the definition of big-O	172
14.7 Proving a primitive function relationship	173
14.8 Variation in notation	174
15 Algorithms	176
15.1 Introduction	176
15.2 Basic data structures	176
15.3 Nested loops	178
15.4 Merging two lists	179
15.5 A reachability algorithm	180
15.6 Binary search	181
15.7 Mergesort	183
15.8 Tower of Hanoi	184
15.9 Multiplying big integers	186
16 NP	189
16.1 Finding parse trees	189
16.2 What is NP?	190
16.3 Circuit SAT	192
16.4 What is NP complete?	194
16.5 Variation in notation	195
17 Proof by Contradiction	196
17.1 The method	196
17.2 $\sqrt{2}$ is irrational	197
17.3 There are infinitely many prime numbers	198
17.4 Lossless compression	199

17.5 Philosophy	200
18 Collections of Sets	201
18.1 Sets containing sets	201
18.2 Powersets and set-valued functions	203
18.3 Partitions	204
18.4 Combinations	206
18.5 Applying the combinations formula	207
18.6 Combinations with repetition	208
18.7 Identities for binomial coefficients	209
18.8 Binomial Theorem	210
18.9 Variation in notation	211
19 State Diagrams	212
19.1 Introduction	212
19.2 Wolf-goat-cabbage puzzle	214
19.3 Phone lattices	215
19.4 Representing functions	217
19.5 Transition functions	217
19.6 Shared states	218
19.7 Counting states	221
19.8 Variation in notation	222
20 Countability	223
20.1 The rationals and the reals	223
20.2 Completeness	224
20.3 Cardinality	224

20.4 Cantor Schroeder Bernstein Theorem	225
20.5 More countably infinite sets	226
20.6 $\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{N})$ isn't countable	227
20.7 More uncountability results	228
20.8 Uncomputability	229
20.9 Variation in notation	231
21 Planar Graphs	232
21.1 Planar graphs	232
21.2 Faces	233
21.3 Trees	234
21.4 Proof of Euler's formula	235
21.5 Some corollaries of Euler's formula	236
21.6 $K_{3,3}$ is not planar	237
21.7 Kuratowski's Theorem	238
21.8 Coloring planar graphs	241
21.9 Application: Platonic solids	242
A Jargon	245
A.1 Strange technical terms	245
A.2 Odd uses of normal words	246
A.3 Constructions	248
A.4 Unexpectedly normal	249
B Acknowledgements and Supplementary Readings	251
C Where did it go?	255