### Lecture 1

Course Overview, Administrative Details, Logic

Goal of this course:

Goal of this course: Learn mathematics that is useful and necessary for Computer Science.

**Goal of this course:** Learn mathematics that is useful and necessary for Computer Science.

**Tentative Plan:** 

**Goal of this course:** Learn mathematics that is useful and necessary for Computer Science.

### **Tentative Plan:**

• Logic: Propositional logic, Predicates, and Quantification, Natural Deduction.

Goal of this course: Learn mathematics that is useful and necessary for Computer Science.

### Tentative Plan:

- Logic: Propositional logic, Predicates, and Quantification, Natural Deduction.
- Proof Techniques: Introduction to Proofs, Induction, Proof by contradiction.

d Quantification, Natural Deduction. Induction, Proof by contradiction.

**Goal of this course:** Learn mathematics that is useful and necessary for Computer Science.

### **Tentative Plan:**

- Logic: Propositional logic, Predicates, and Quantification, Natural Deduction.
- Proof Techniques: Introduction to Proofs, Induction, Proof by contradiction.
- Partitions, Pigeonhole Principle, Inclusion-exclusion, Binomial theorem.

Set Theory and Combinatorics: Naive Set Theory, Counting, Permutations, Combinations,

**Goal of this course:** Learn mathematics that is useful and necessary for Computer Science.

### **Tentative Plan:**

- Logic: Propositional logic, Predicates, and Quantification, Natural Deduction.
- Proof Techniques: Introduction to Proofs, Induction, Proof by contradiction.
- Partitions, Pigeonhole Principle, Inclusion-exclusion, Binomial theorem.
- Graph Theory: Properties of graphs, Graph Matching and Coloring.

Set Theory and Combinatorics: Naive Set Theory, Counting, Permutations, Combinations,

**Goal of this course:** Learn mathematics that is useful and necessary for Computer Science.

### **Tentative Plan:**

- Logic: Propositional logic, Predicates, and Quantification, Natural Deduction.
- Proof Techniques: Introduction to Proofs, Induction, Proof by contradiction.
- Partitions, Pigeonhole Principle, Inclusion-exclusion, Binomial theorem.
- Graph Theory: Properties of graphs, Graph Matching and Coloring.
- Languages, Context Free Grammar, Turing Machines, Undecidability.

Set Theory and Combinatorics: Naive Set Theory, Counting, Permutations, Combinations,

Models of Computation: Finite Automaton, Regular Expressions, Pumping Lemma of Regular







### Grading:

• 30% - Quizzes (MCQs, T/Fs) (best 3 out of 4 quizzes)

- 30% Quizzes (MCQs, T/Fs) (best 3 out of 4 quizzes)
- 30% Minor

- 30% Quizzes (MCQs, T/Fs) (best 3 out of 4 quizzes)
- 30% Minor
- 40% Major

- 30% Quizzes (MCQs, T/Fs) (best 3 out of 4 quizzes)
- 30% Minor
- 40% Major
- 0% Practice problems whose variants may come in exam

### Grading:

- 30% Quizzes (MCQs, T/Fs) (best 3 out of 4 quizzes)
- 30% Minor
- 40% Major
- 0% Practice problems whose variants may come in exam

Note: No requizzes will be conducted. So try to not miss more than 1 quiz.

### Grading:

- 30% Quizzes (MCQs, T/Fs) (best 3 out of 4 quizzes)
- 30% Minor
- 40% Major
- 0% Practice problems whose variants may come in exam

Note: No requizzes will be conducted. So try to not miss more than 1 quiz.

**Note:** Grading will be relative. Score at least 30% to pass the course.

### Grading:

- 30% Quizzes (MCQs, T/Fs) (best 3 out of 4 quizzes)
- 30% Minor
- 40% Major
- 0% Practice problems whose variants may come in exam

**Note:** No requizzes will be conducted. So try to not miss more than 1 quiz.

**Note:** Grading will be relative. Score at least 30% to pass the course.

**Office Hours:** Mail me to fix an appointment.

### Grading:

- 30% Quizzes (MCQs, T/Fs) (best 3 out of 4 quizzes)
- 30% Minor
- 40% Major
- 0% Practice problems whose variants may come in exam

Note: No requizzes will be conducted. So try to not miss more than 1 quiz.

**Note:** Grading will be relative. Score at least 30% to pass the course.

**Office Hours:** Mail me to fix an appointment.

**Attendance:** As per the institute policy.



**Tutorials:** Will be held in two batches:



**Tutorials:** Will be held in two batches:

• Odd Roll No: 3 PM - 4 PM, Wednesday.



**Tutorials:** Will be held in two batches:

- Odd Roll No: 3 PM 4 PM, Wednesday.
- Even Roll No: 4 PM 5 PM, Wednesday.



**Tutorials:** Will be held in two batches:

- Odd Roll No: 3 PM 4 PM, Wednesday.
- Even Roll No: 4 PM 5 PM, Wednesday.

### **Books:**



**Tutorials:** Will be held in two batches:

- Odd Roll No: 3 PM 4 PM, Wednesday.
- Even Roll No: 4 PM 5 PM, Wednesday.

### **Books:**

• Discrete mathematics and its applications by Kenneth H. Rosen. (For module 1 and 2)

**Tutorials:** Will be held in two batches:

- Odd Roll No: 3 PM 4 PM, Wednesday.
- Even Roll No: 4 PM 5 PM, Wednesday.

### **Books:**

- Discrete mathematics and its applications by Kenneth H. Rosen. (For module 1 and 2)
- A Walk Through Combinatorics by Miklós Bóna. (For module 3 and 4)

**Tutorials:** Will be held in two batches:

- Odd Roll No: 3 PM 4 PM, Wednesday.
- Even Roll No: 4 PM 5 PM, Wednesday.

### **Books:**

- Discrete mathematics and its applications by Kenneth H. Rosen. (For module 1 and 2)
- A Walk Through Combinatorics by Miklós Bóna. (For module 3 and 4)
- Introduction to Theory of Computation by Michael Sipser. (For module 5)

**Tutorials:** Will be held in two batches:

- Odd Roll No: 3 PM 4 PM, Wednesday.
- Even Roll No: 4 PM 5 PM, Wednesday.

### **Books:**

- Discrete mathematics and its applications by Kenneth H. Rosen. (For module 1 and 2)
- A Walk Through Combinatorics by Miklós Bóna. (For module 3 and 4)
- Introduction to Theory of Computation by Michael Sipser. (For module 5)

**Course Site:** <u>http://home.iitj.ac.in/~vimalraj/courses/csl2040.html</u>

We'll learn about the following and more in this course:



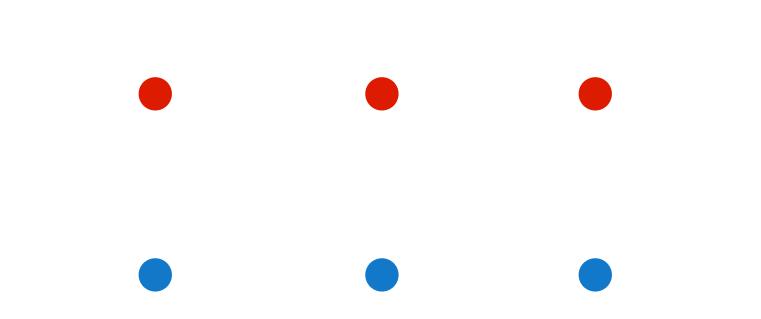
We'll learn about the following and more in this course:

• Are  $\mathbb{Z}$  and  $\mathbb{R}$  equally large?



We'll learn about the following and more in this course:

• Are  $\mathbb{Z}$  and  $\mathbb{R}$  equally large?



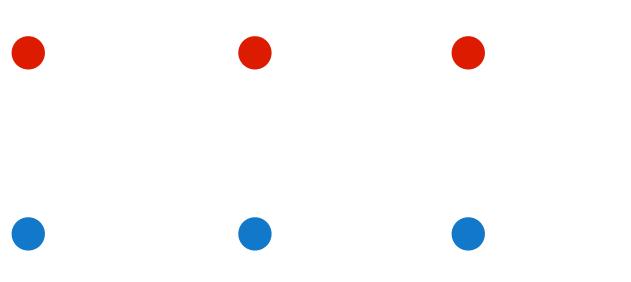


We'll learn about the following and more in this course:

- Are  $\mathbb{Z}$  and  $\mathbb{R}$  equally large?



• Can every • be connected to every • with a wire such that no two wires cross each other?



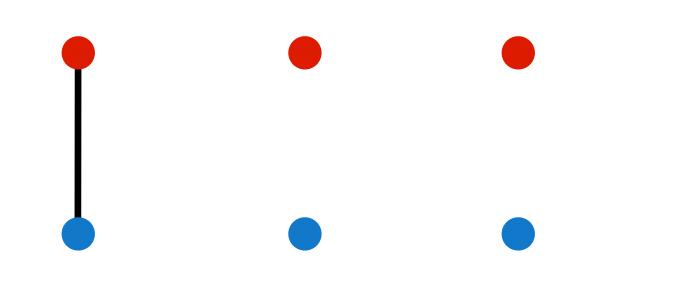


We'll learn about the following and more in this course:

- Are  $\mathbb{Z}$  and  $\mathbb{R}$  equally large?



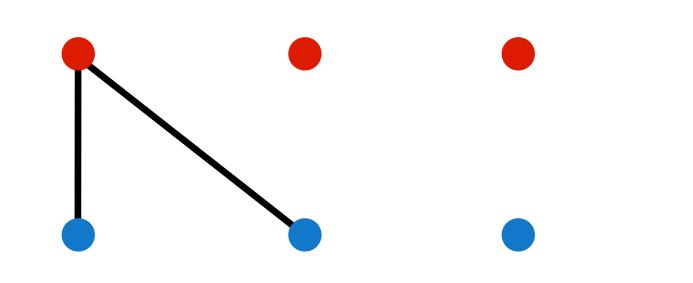
• Can every • be connected to every • with a wire such that no two wires cross each other?





We'll learn about the following and more in this course:

- Are  $\mathbb{Z}$  and  $\mathbb{R}$  equally large?



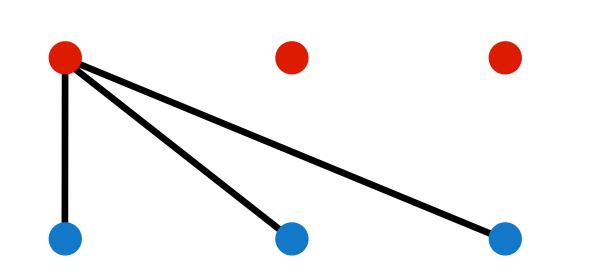


• Can every • be connected to every • with a wire such that no two wires cross each other?



We'll learn about the following and more in this course:

- Are  $\mathbb{Z}$  and  $\mathbb{R}$  equally large?

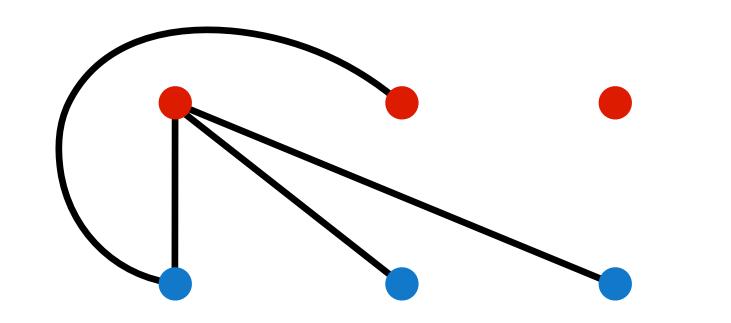






We'll learn about the following and more in this course:

- Are  $\mathbb{Z}$  and  $\mathbb{R}$  equally large?

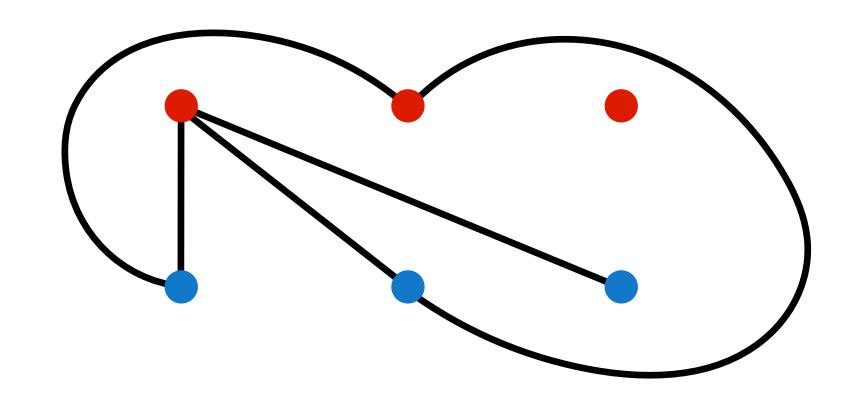






We'll learn about the following and more in this course:

- Are  $\mathbb{Z}$  and  $\mathbb{R}$  equally large?

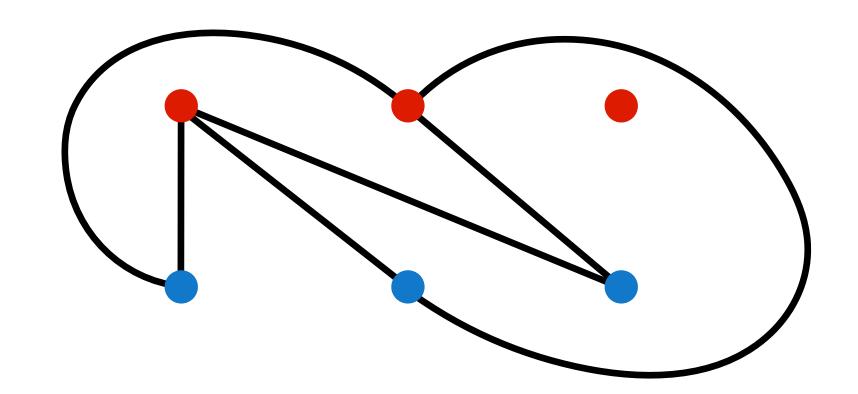






We'll learn about the following and more in this course:

- Are  $\mathbb{Z}$  and  $\mathbb{R}$  equally large?

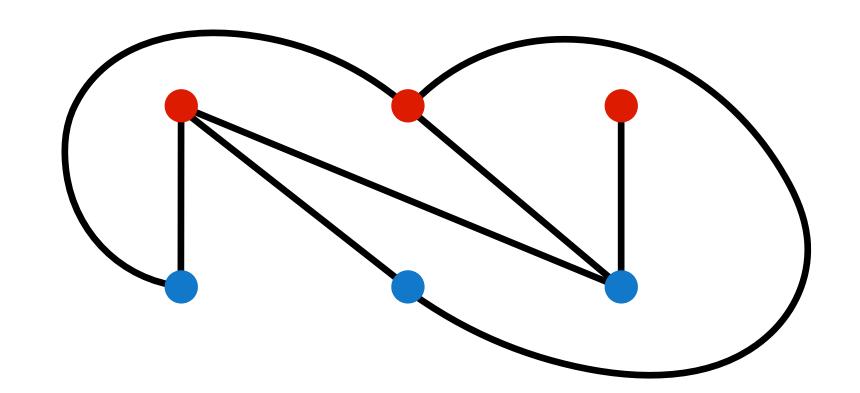






We'll learn about the following and more in this course:

- Are  $\mathbb{Z}$  and  $\mathbb{R}$  equally large?

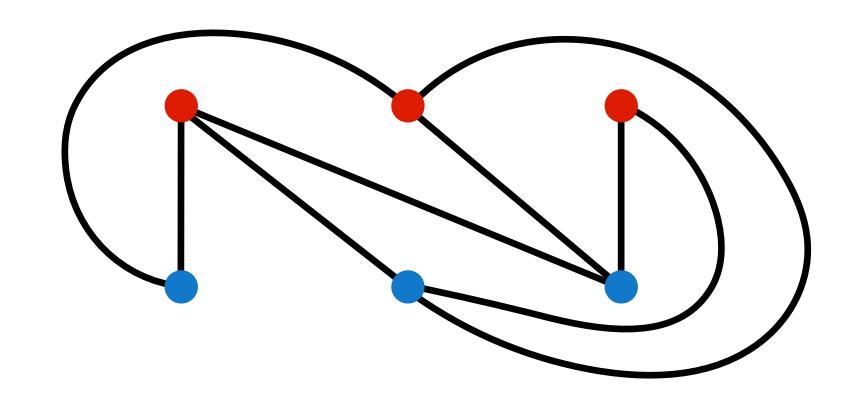






We'll learn about the following and more in this course:

- Are  $\mathbb{Z}$  and  $\mathbb{R}$  equally large?

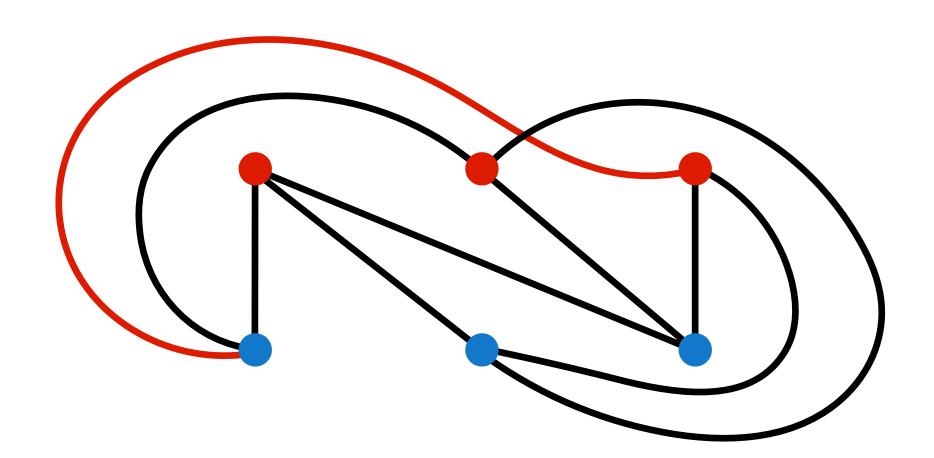






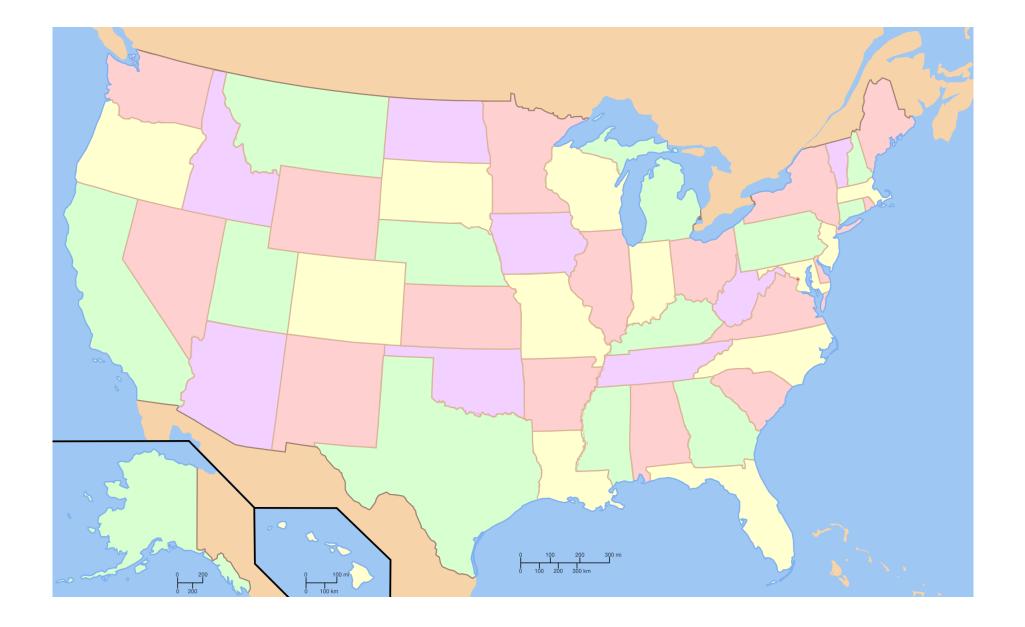
We'll learn about the following and more in this course:

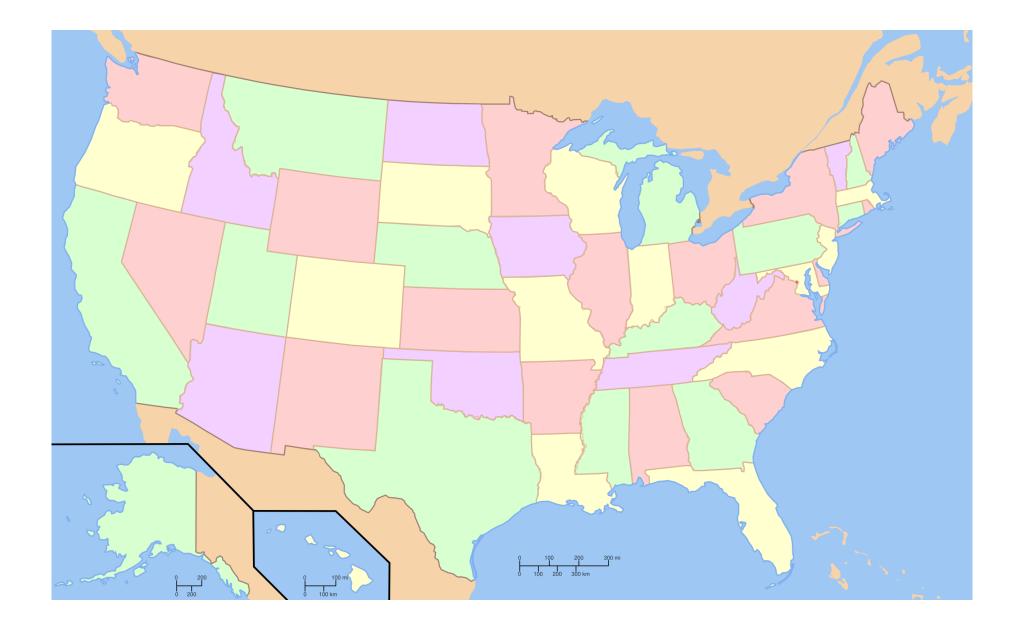
- Are  $\mathbb{Z}$  and  $\mathbb{R}$  equally large?







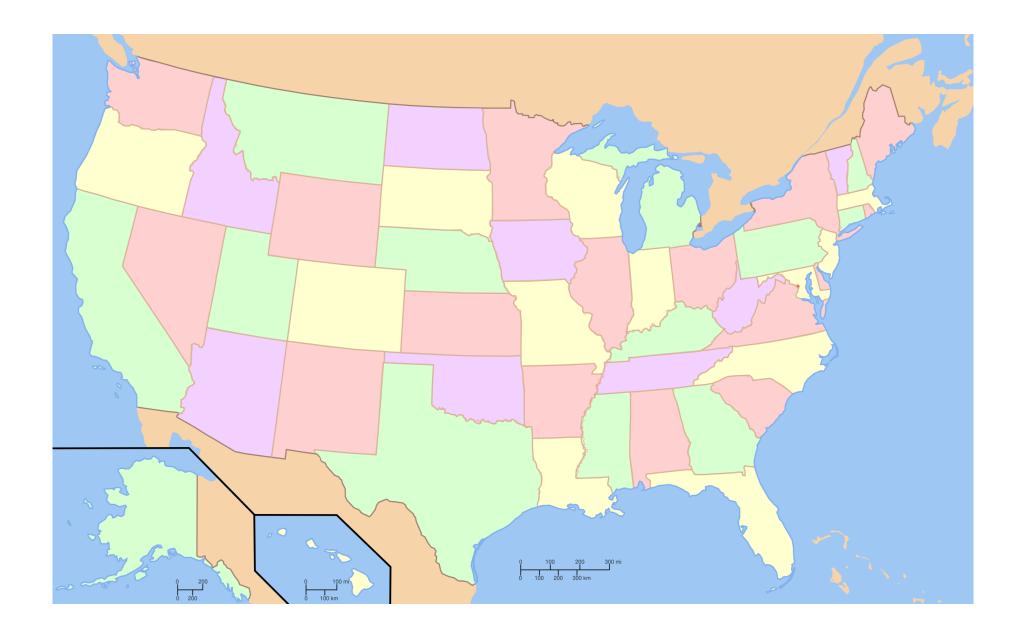






• Can we colour a country's map with 4 colours so that no two adjacent states have same colour?



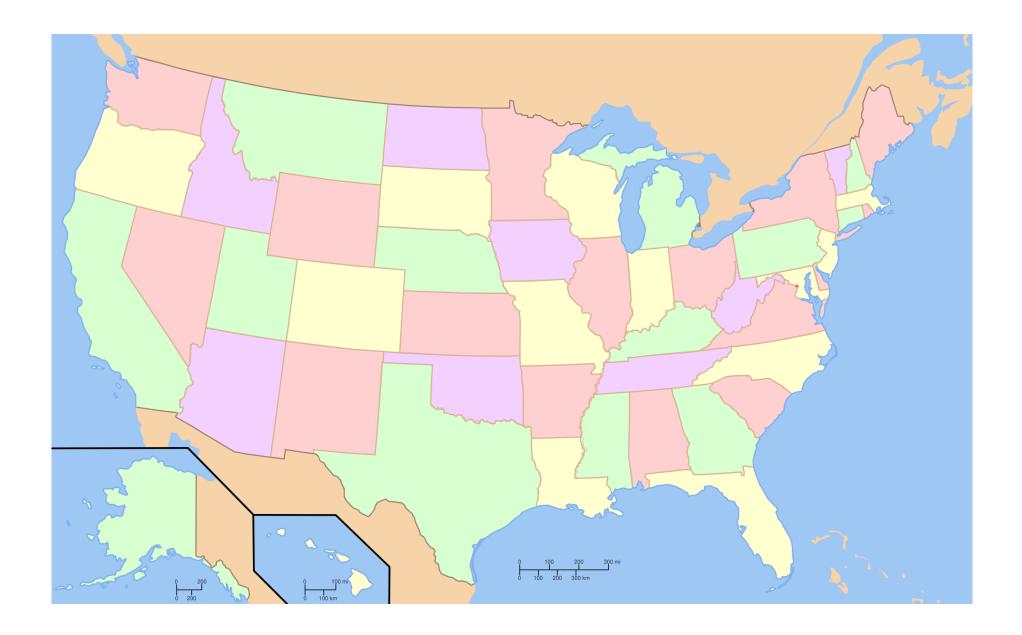




• Can we colour a country's map with 4 colours so that no two adjacent states have same colour?

• Can we write a C program that takes another C program, say X, and its input, say Y, and





outputs whether X will terminate on Y?



• Can we colour a country's map with 4 colours so that no two adjacent states have same colour?

• Can we write a C program that takes another C program, say X, and its input, say Y, and









Logic focuses on reasoning or how to reliably get from assumptions to conclusions.



Logic focuses on reasoning or how to reliably get from assumptions to conclusions.

Example 1:



Logic focuses on reasoning or how to reliably get from assumptions to conclusions.

Example 1:

**Assumptions:** 



Logic focuses on reasoning or how to reliably get from assumptions to conclusions.

Example 1:

Assumptions:



Logic focuses on reasoning or how to reliably get from assumptions to conclusions.

Example 1:

**Assumptions:**  $\begin{cases} 1. \text{ All men are mortal.} \end{cases}$ 



Logic focuses on reasoning or how to reliably get from assumptions to conclusions.

Example 1:

**Assumptions: 1**. All men are mortal. **2**. Socrates is a man.



Logic focuses on reasoning or how to reliably get from assumptions to conclusions.

Example 1:

**Assumptions: 1**. All men are mortal. **2**. Socrates is a man.

**Conclusion:** 



Logic focuses on reasoning or how to reliably get from assumptions to conclusions.

Example 1:

### **Assumptions: 2**. Socrates is a man.

**Conclusion:** Socrates is mortal.



Logic focuses on reasoning or how to reliably get from assumptions to conclusions.

Example 1:

**Assumptions: 2**. Socrates is a man.

**Conclusion:** Socrates is mortal.

valid conclusion



Logic focuses on reasoning or how to reliably get from assumptions to conclusions.

Example 1:

**Assumptions:** 2. Socrates is a man.

**Conclusion:** Socrates is mortal.

valid conclusion



Logic focuses on reasoning or how to reliably get from assumptions to conclusions.

Example 1:

**Assumptions: 2**. Socrates is a man.

**Conclusion:** Socrates is mortal.

valid conclusion

#### Example 2:



Logic focuses on reasoning or how to reliably get from assumptions to conclusions.

Example 1:

**Assumptions: 2**. Socrates is a man.

**Conclusion:** Socrates is mortal.

valid conclusion

Example 2:

**Assumptions:** 



Logic focuses on reasoning or how to reliably get from assumptions to conclusions.

Example 1:

**Conclusion:** Socrates is mortal.

valid conclusion

#### Example 2:



Logic focuses on reasoning or how to reliably get from assumptions to conclusions.

Example 1:

**Conclusion:** Socrates is mortal.

valid conclusion



Logic focuses on reasoning or how to reliably get from assumptions to conclusions.

Example 1:

**Conclusion:** Socrates is mortal.

valid conclusion

Example 2: Assumptions:1. All men are mortal.Assumptions:1. All cats are mortal.2. Socrates is a man.2. Socrates is mortal.



Logic focuses on reasoning or how to reliably get from assumptions to conclusions.

Example 1:

**Conclusion:** Socrates is mortal.

valid conclusion

# Example 2: Assumptions: $\begin{cases} 1. \text{ All cats are mortal.} \\ 2. \text{ Socrates is mortal.} \end{cases}$

**Conclusion:** 



Logic focuses on reasoning or how to reliably get from assumptions to conclusions.

Example 1:

**Conclusion:** Socrates is mortal.

valid conclusion

## Example 2: Assumptions: $\begin{cases} 1. All cats are mortal. \\ 2. Socrates is mortal. \end{cases}$

**Conclusion:** Socrates is a cat.



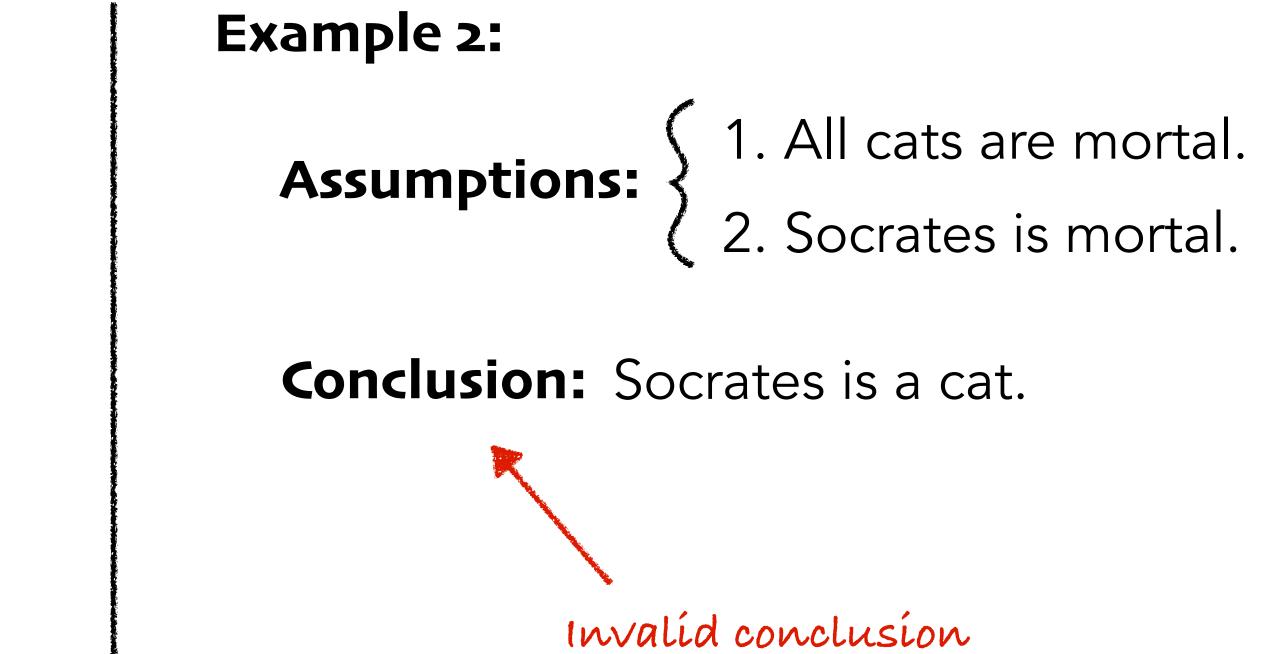
Logic focuses on reasoning or how to reliably get from assumptions to conclusions.

Example 1:

**Assumptions: 2**. Socrates is a man.

**Conclusion:** Socrates is mortal.

valid conclusion



Natural language is sometimes imprecise:

Natural language is sometimes imprecise:

Assumption:

Natural language is sometimes imprecise:



Natural language is sometimes imprecise:

**Assumption:**  $\begin{cases} 1. \text{ Only married couples can book a room in hotel Moonlight.} \end{cases}$ 

Natural language is sometimes imprecise:

Natural language is sometimes imprecise:

**Conclusion:** 

Natural language is sometimes imprecise:

**Conclusion:** Jim and Pam can book a room in hotel Moonlight.

Natural language is sometimes imprecise:

**Conclusion:** Jim and Pam can book a room in hotel Moonlight.

**Issue:** May be Jim and Pam are not married to each other?

Natural language is sometimes imprecise:

**Conclusion:** Jim and Pam can book a room in hotel Moonlight.

**Issue:** May be Jim and Pam are not married to each other?

Natural language is sometimes ambiguous:

Natural language is sometimes imprecise:

**Conclusion:** Jim and Pam can book a room in hotel Moonlight.

**Issue:** May be Jim and Pam are not married to each other?

Natural language is sometimes ambiguous:

**Assumptions:** 

Natural language is sometimes imprecise:

**Conclusion:** Jim and Pam can book a room in hotel Moonlight.

**Issue:** May be Jim and Pam are not married to each other?

Natural language is sometimes ambiguous:

Assumptions:

Natural language is sometimes imprecise:

**Conclusion:** Jim and Pam can book a room in hotel Moonlight.

**Issue:** May be Jim and Pam are not married to each other?

Natural language is sometimes ambiguous:

**Assumptions: {** 1. Nothing is better than eternal happiness.

Natural language is sometimes imprecise:

**Conclusion:** Jim and Pam can book a room in hotel Moonlight.

**Issue:** May be Jim and Pam are not married to each other?

Natural language is sometimes ambiguous:

**Assumptions: Assumptions:** 2. McDonald's burger is better than nothing.

Natural language is sometimes imprecise:

**Conclusion:** Jim and Pam can book a room in hotel Moonlight.

**Issue:** May be Jim and Pam are not married to each other?

Natural language is sometimes ambiguous:

**Assumptions: Assumptions:** 2. McDonald's burger is better than nothing.

**Conclusion:** 

Natural language is sometimes imprecise:

**Conclusion:** Jim and Pam can book a room in hotel Moonlight.

**Issue:** May be Jim and Pam are not married to each other?

Natural language is sometimes ambiguous:

**Assumptions: Assumptions:** 2. McDonald's burger is better than nothing.

**Conclusion:** McDonald's burger is better than eternal happiness.

Natural language is sometimes imprecise:

**Conclusion:** Jim and Pam can book a room in hotel Moonlight.

**Issue:** May be Jim and Pam are not married to each other?

Natural language is sometimes ambiguous:

**Assumptions: Assumptions:** 2. McDonald's burger is better than nothing.

**Conclusion:** McDonald's burger is better than eternal happiness.

**Issue:** 'Nothing' has different meaning in both assumptions.