

## What's wrong with this proof?

If you figure it out, don't call it out loud –  
let others ponder it as well.

- |                                            |                        |
|--------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Let $a$ and $b$ be non-zero such that   | $a = b$                |
| 2. Multiply both sides by $a$              | $a^2 = ab$             |
| 3. Subtract $b^2$                          | $a^2 - b^2 = ab - b^2$ |
| 4. Factor both sides                       | $(a-b)(a+b) = b(a-b)$  |
| 5. Divide by $(a-b)$                       | $a+b = b$              |
| 6. Since $a = b$ , we replace $b$ with $a$ | $b+b = b$              |
| 7. Combine terms                           | $2b = b$               |
| 8. As $b$ is non-zero, divide it out       | $2 = 1$                |

Q.E.D. (Latin for "which was to be proven")

## CS 231: Discrete Math

Spring 2016

## So.... What is it?

- Discrete mathematics ... is the study of mathematical structures that are fundamentally discrete, in the sense of not supporting or requiring the notion of continuity (Wikipedia)
- It is not Calculus

## Why discrete math?

- It is the Mathematics of computing:
  - Sequences
  - Digital logic (how computers compute)
  - Algorithms
  - Assuring programming correctness
  - Probability and gambling (really!)
  - Combinatorics and Graph Theory.
- It teaches reasoning and has immediate "real world" applications

## Proofs

- How do you know something is correct?
- How do you know when something is not correct?
  - Such as showing that  $2=1$ ?
- How do you think logically?
- How do you think to solve problems?

## What's wrong with this proof?

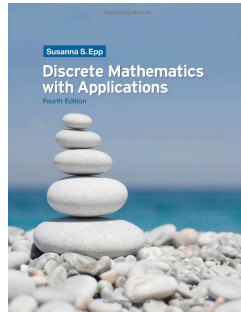
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Q.E.D. (Latin for "which was to be demonstrated")

## Textbook

- Susanna Epp
- Discrete Mathematics with Applications, 4th edition
  - ISBN 0495391328
- Sorry about the price!



## Textbook

- Attending lectures is NOT a substitute for reading the text.
- Try to read the text BEFORE coming to class
- Do as many exercises as you can – some have solutions at the back

## Course website and syllabus...

- [www.cs.brynmawr.edu/cs231](http://www.cs.brynmawr.edu/cs231)

## Where did the money go?

Three people check into a hotel. They pay \$30 to the manager and go to their room. The manager suddenly remembers that the room rate is \$25 and gives \$5 to the bellboy to return to the people. On the way to the room the bellboy reasons that \$5 would be difficult to share among three people so he pockets \$2 and gives \$1 to each person. Now each person paid \$10 and got back \$1. So they paid \$9 each, totaling \$27. The bellboy has \$2, totaling \$29. Where is the missing \$1?