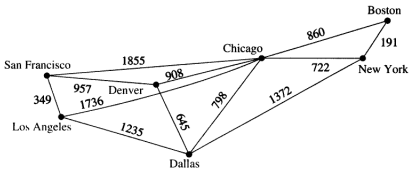
Course Description

Ve203 Discrete Mathematics

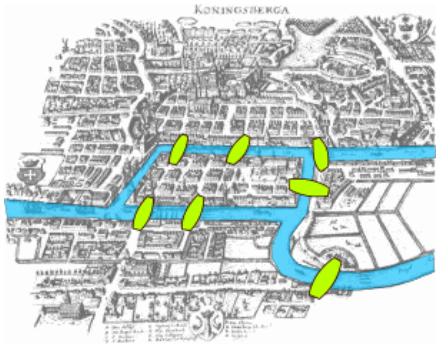
Fall Term 2016

Prerequisites: None.

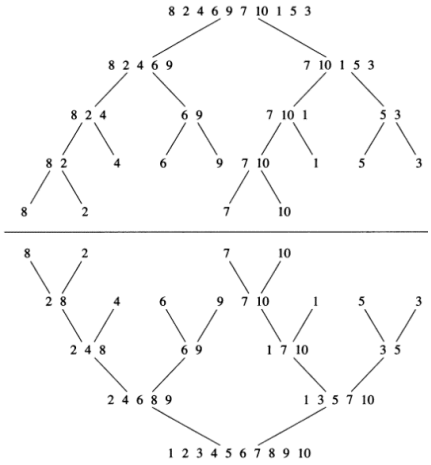
Course website: http://umji.sjtu.edu.cn/personal/horst/teaching/ve203.html



Weighted Graphs and Shortest Paths



The Königsberg Bridges



The Merge Sort Algorithm

The Pigeonhole Principle

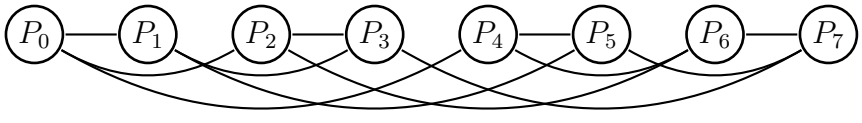
Intended Audience: ECE undergraduate students.

Description: The present course is different from many other math courses at the JI in that it does not give an in-depth look at any one topic. Instead, we visit several different mathematical fields that are loosely grouped together under the heading "discrete mathematics". These fields have in common that they deal with problems related to integers as opposed to the real numbers. Hence the problems can often be formulated in quite elementary terms. Many of these problems are classical, having been analyzed by natural philosophers and scientists for centuries or (in some cases) millenia.

That said, the various topics in this course are not just of abstract interest; with the advent of computers, it has been found that fields such as logic, number theory and computability have important applications in the real world. Many things we take for granted (such as secure online banking) would not be possible without the developments in these fields.

There is no formal prerequisite for this course. However, we will occasionally use knowledge borrowed from the calculus of single-variable functions, such as is taught in Vv156 or Vv186. The course is of natural interest for students majoring in ECE, as much of the mathematical background is required in other courses, such as "Ve281 Data Structures and Algorithms" or "Ve478 Logic Circuit Synthesis and Optimization". However, the present course is also of interest for any student wishing to gain a broader general knowledge of mathematics. Many of the concepts covered here, such as number theory, graph theory or combinatorics, are not introduced in any other course.

The course aims to cover logic, set theory, number systems (natural numbers, integers, rationals), number theory, applications to cryptography, algorithms, various generalizations of mathematical induction, elementary combinatorics, elementary probability and probabilistic algorithms, graph theory and trees, and (if time permits) Boolean algebra.



Hypercube Networks

Keywords: Logic, set theory, equivalence relations, construction of natural numbers, integers, rational and real numbers, induction (complete and structural), number theory, algorithms, asymptotic notation, combinatorics, recurrence relations, generating functions, elementary probability, relations, graph theory, trees.

Textbooks:

- K. H. Rosen, *Discrete Mathematics and its Applications*, 6$^{\text{th}}$ Ed., McGraw-Hill International Edition 2007.

Other literature will be recommended as needed.

Syllabus:

Lecture	Lecture Subject
1	Basic Concepts in Logic
2	Basic Concepts in Set Theory
3	Natural Numbers and Mathematical Induction
4	Natural Numbers and Mathematical Induction
5	Equivalence Relations, Integers, Rationals
6	Functions, Sequences, Real Numbers
7	Divisibility Theory of the Integers
8	Diophantine Equations
9	Prime Numbers and their Distribution
10	The Theory of Congruences
11	Factorization and Verifying Primality
12	**First Midterm Exam**
13	Algorithms and Computational Complexity
14	Algorithms and Computational Complexity
15	Computer Arithmetic
16	Recurrence Relations and Divide-and-Conquer Algorithms
17	Recurrence Relations and Divide-and-Conquer Algorithms
18	Combinatorics
19	Combinatorics
20	Applications of Probability
21	Applications of Probability
22	**Second Midterm Exam**
23	Graphs
24	Graphs
25	Paths and Circuits in Graphs
26	Planar Graphs
27	Trees
28	Trees
29	Applications of Graph Theory
30	**Final Exam**

Course Grade Components:

- First midterm exam: 25%
- Second midterm exam: 25%
- Final exam: 25%
- Course work: 25%

Honor Code Policy:

Use of External Sources
When faced with a particularly difficult hoemwork problem, you may want to refer to other textbooks or online sources such as Wikipedia. Here are a few guidelines:

- Outside sources may treat a similar sounding subject matter at a much more advanced or a much simpler level than this course. This means that explanations you find are much more complicated or far too simple to help you. For example, when looking up the "induction axiom" you may find many high-school level explanations that are not sufficient for our problems; on the other hand, wikipedia contains a lot of information relating to formal logic that is far beyond what we are discussing here.

- If you do use any outside sources to help you solve a homework problem, *you are not allowed to just copy the solution*; this is considered a violation of the Honor Code.

- The correct way of using outside sources is to understand the contents of your source and then to write in your own words and without referring back to the source the solution of the problem. Your solution should differ in style significantly from the published solution. *If you are not sure whether you are incorporating too much material from your source in your solutions, then you must cite the source that you used.*

Collaboration with other students
The rules forcollaboration on course work (weekly assignment) problems in this course are quite simple: you must never show any other student your written work. You are not allowed to write down formulas for another student, or to let them see hour homework, or to demonstrate something to them on a blackboard or use any other type of written communication.

You are allowed to talk about the course work, but may not communicate in writing. For example, it is OK to tell another student "I solved this equation by applying l'Hopital's rule." It is not OK to actually show another student the written calculations of how you did this.

The following actions are examples of violations of the Honor Code:

- Showing another student your written solution to a problem.

- Sending a screenshot of your solution via QQ, email or other means to another student.

- Showing another student the written solution of a third student; distributing some student's solution to other students.

- Viewing another student's written solution.

- Copying your solution in electronic form (LaTeX source, PDF, JPG image etc.) to the computer hardware (flash drive, hard disk etc.) of another student. Having another student's solution in electronic form on your computer hardware.

Of course, during exams, no communication of any kind (verbal or written) is allowed!

If you have any questions regarding the application of the Honor Code, please contact me or any of the TAs.