

CPSC 421/501

Sept 14, 2021

This week office hours

begin today :

IN FLUX

Tuesday, Sept 14: (1 hour)

Amir (TA) 11 am (like fixed)

Joel (me) 4:30 - 6 pm
(Instructor)

TODAY

Wed: Amir (TA)

Hassan (TA)

Fri: Hassan (TA)

1 hour,
see
Canvas
Zoom page

CPSC 421/501

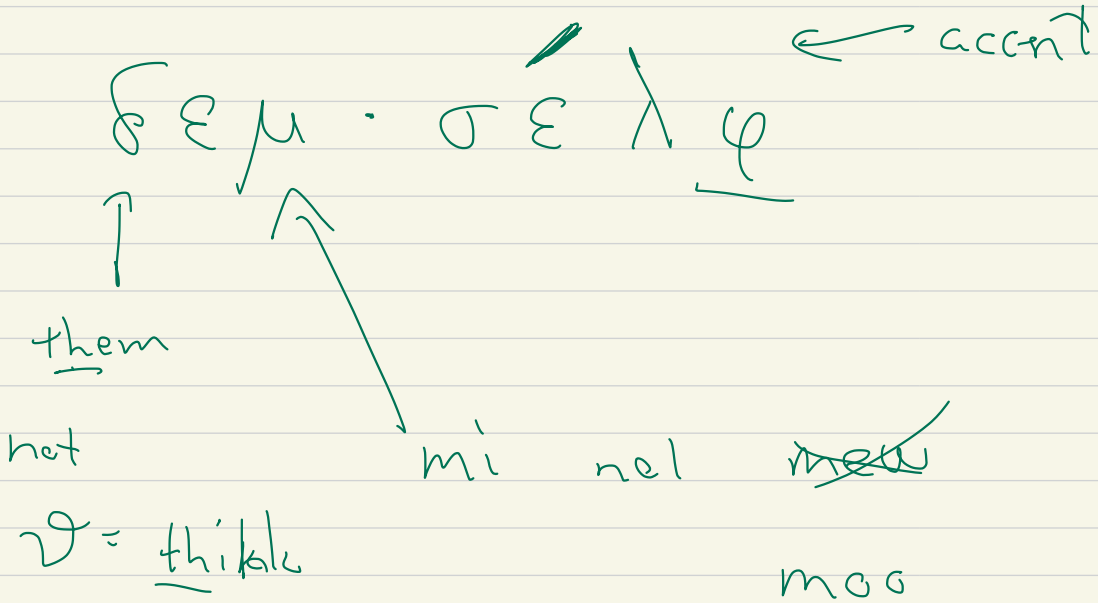
Sept 14, 2021

My favourites:

- Love the T-shirt quotes.
- 501 should have a merch store.
- Will you be counting occupancy occupancy by handing out candy every week?
- Dislike: Too many proofs
- Imitation Game & Turing's actual work

- Dislike too much memorization
[Mention note sheets for the exam]
- Like: paradoxes, logic,
unsolvable problems
- Want: power point complexity
[Mention: minesweeper]
- Latex is hard to use
[LaTeX] not required, but...
- Want emphasized: DFA, TM
- Themself ← singular

① them . self



α

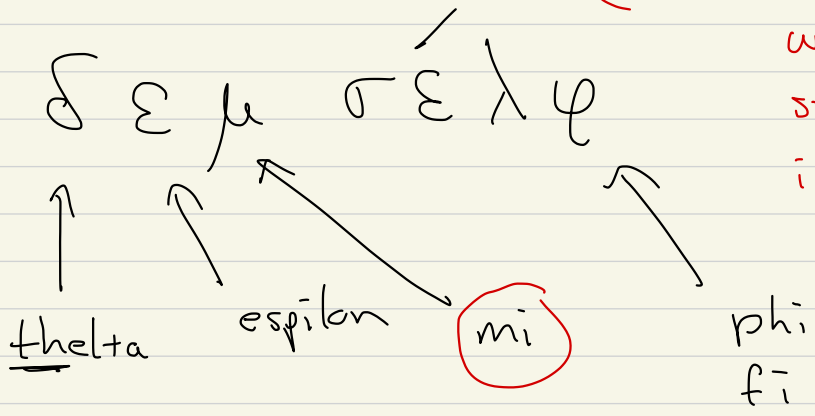
β

γ

δ

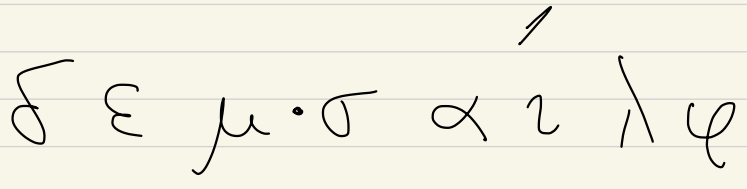
ε

Themself



← tells you
which
syllable
is accented

OR



Learned

1 syllable

Learned

2 syllables

} corrected
after
class

2 words

One response I liked a lot!

Name / field study / research : ~~██████████~~

Why are you taking this course: credit

Topics you'd like emphasized! ^{physic} ^{generaliz} ^{function} λ

Liked and disliked in past courses ?

too much busywork

flexibility of pirating textbook

latex :(

Any comments/questions so far? λ ?

TODAY or Tuesday:

The point of this course

~~Paradoxes:~~

~~Gödel sentence:~~

- Pigeon Hole principle

" " co-principle

[for finite sets for now]

- Profs and Ice Cream

Progs and Inputs

Center's Theorem

www.cs.ubc.ca/~jfl/courses

Joel Friedman

Computer Science UBC

=

Gödel sentence!

S { "There is no proof that
(this statement) is true."
 S

What if S is true?

😊 (— then there is no proof
wow that S is true, but S is true

What if S is false?

(iii) S is false, but
there is a proof that
S is true.

then either ((iii))
S is ~~true~~ & false

OR

S is false, but there
is a proof that S
is true (Inconsistent)
(iii)

- The point of this course:

$\$10^6$
(USD)
loss

① What does "P vs NP" problem mean?

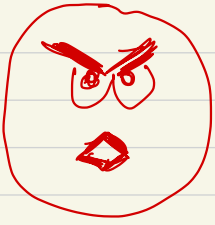
Ch 3, Ch 7

② How to solve "P vs NP")
Ch 1, ~~Ch 2~~ regular languages

End: Circuit complexity

③ How not solve P vs. NP...

Ch 6 Gill-Becker-Soloway Thm



prof

pigeon



bird

sancutary

Office hours (Zoom this week)

begin today:

Tues, Sept 14:

Amir (TA) 11:00 am

Joel (Instructor) 4:30 - 6:00 pm

via Canvas

Wednesday & Friday ^{for now}

Amir, Hasser (TA)

check Canvas Zoom page

Pigeon Hole Principle

Complexity Theory:
Opposite to

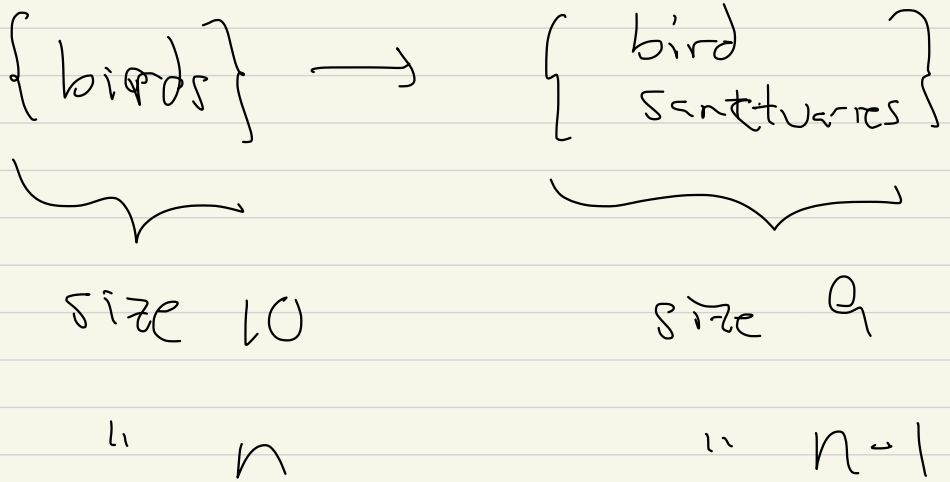
Pigeon Hole co-Principle

co-"Pigeon Hole Principle"

—

Pigeon Hole Principle:

If you have 10 birds +
9 bird sanctuaries

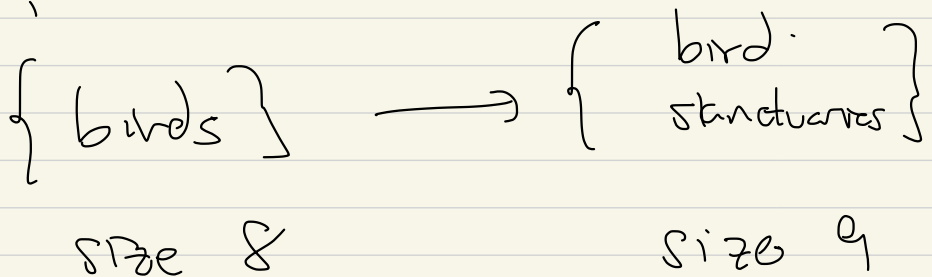


for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$ on $(\text{Sip}) \mathbb{N}$

$\underbrace{\{ 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots \}}$



Core:



Thm: Let $f: S \rightarrow T$ be

a $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{function} \\ \text{map} \\ \text{morphism} \end{array} \right\}$ of sets s.t.

$$|S| < |T|$$

then f is not $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{sur-jjective} \\ \text{onto} \end{array} \right\}$

i.e.

$$\exists t \in T \text{ s.t. } t \notin \text{Image}(f)$$

there exists such
an element, t , that

of T
Appendix of Chap 0 [Sip]

Rem: $|S| < |T|$

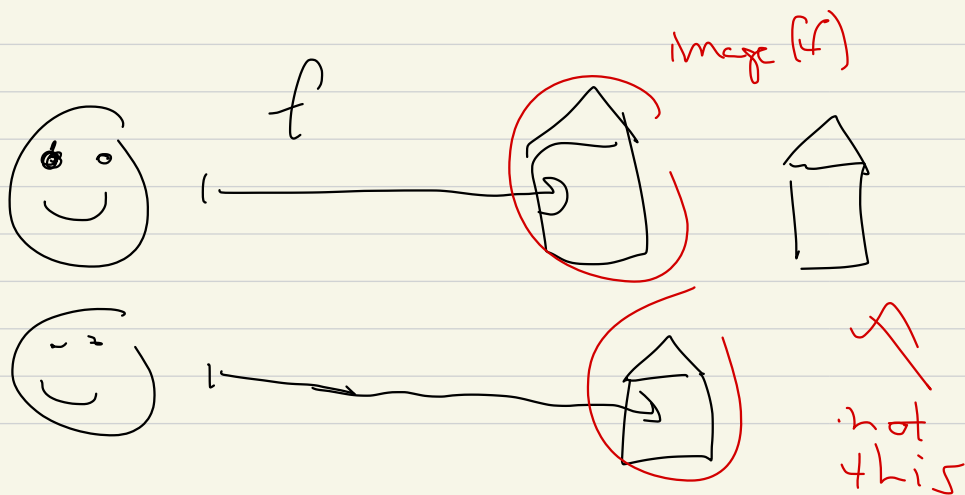
also works for infinite sets...

=

Image(f)

$f: S \rightarrow T$
sets

$= \left\{ t \in T \mid \begin{array}{l} \text{for some } s \in S \\ \text{s.t. } t = f(s) \end{array} \right\}$



$|S| < |T|$ mean ?

ASCII strings:

Def Say that a set A
is an alphabet if $A \neq \emptyset$
but A is finite.

(or $0 < |A|$ finite)

or $|A| = \mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$

A $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{word} \\ \text{string} \end{array} \right\}$ over an alphabet,

[Sip]

A , is a finite sequence

of elements of A

∴

Example If $A = \{a, b\}$

↑↑
symbols [Sip]
letters

then

A^* = {set of strings over A }

$$= \{ \varepsilon, (a), (b), (a, \cancel{a}), \\ (a, b), (b, a), (b, b), \\ (a, a, a), (a, a, b), \dots \}$$

$\varepsilon =$ empty string:

$A^k =$ strings of length k

$$A^0 = \{ \varepsilon \}$$

$$A^1 = \{ (a), (b) \} = \{ a, b \}$$

$$A^2 =$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (a, a), \\ (a, b), (b, a), (b, b) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= \{ aa, ab, ba, bb \}$$

drop the () for sequence

drop the ,

$$A^* = A^0 \cup A^1 \cup A^2 \cup \dots$$

ASCII = an alphabet of

256 { characters
symbols
letters }

Program \in ASCII*

Input \in ASCII*

No class Thursday