

Administrivia

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- Final exam May 2 (Wednesday) at 8:30am. Review sheet describing format and topics on Web.
- Homework 8 due Monday at 5pm. *Not accepted late*. Other homeworks accepted for some credit through Monday at 5pm.
- Solutions for homeworks and midterm (to be) available in hardcopy form.
- Should there be a review session sometime Monday?

Quote of the Day/Week/?

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- Mathematicians are like Frenchmen: whatever you say to them they translate into their own language, and forthwith it is something entirely different.
(Attributed to Goethe.)

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Recap — Course Goals

- For CS majors, learn math needed for later courses. Something of a “grab bag” of topics, but you probably *will* see some of this material again. For non-CS majors, introduction to some math you might otherwise not encounter.
- Increase “mathematical maturity” — in part, this is the ability to think logically, especially valuable to people in CS (also other science, engineering, math), but good for others too.
- A recurring theme is to take something that might be difficult to think through from first principles and turn it into a symbol-manipulation problem.

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Topics and Why We Covered Them

- Formal logic:
 - Understanding connectives/tautologies related to simplifying boolean expressions, e.g., in programs.
 - Example of “formal system” — CS people will deal with others, e.g., formal grammars (basis for compilers, e.g.).
 - “Mathematical maturity”.
- (Aside: Dr. Myers recommends that CS majors consider a symbolic logic course as one of your math electives. Students who take it seem to find it worthwhile.)

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Topics and Why We Covered Them, Continued

- Proof techniques (direct proof, contraposition, proof by contradiction, proof by induction):
 - Background for courses that involve proofs.
 - “Mathematical maturity”.
- Program correctness:
 - Another way to think about programs – even if not applied formally, E.g., “loop invariant” idea — recall problem with black/white marbles.

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Topics and Why We Covered Them, Continued

- Recursion:
 - Recursive definitions used in theory courses.
 - Recursive algorithms sometimes easier to express than iterative equivalents (e.g., anything working with trees).
- Analysis of algorithms:
 - Simplified version, but gives background for discussions in programming classes.
- Recurrence relations:
 - Useful in doing “analysis of algorithms” on recursive algorithms.

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Topics and Why We Covered Them, Continued

- Sets, counting, and probability:
 - General background. (Stuff about infinite sets is a tangent, but an interesting one?)
 - Often useful to know how many cases must be considered.
 - “Expected value” calculations useful in doing analysis of algorithms for average case (rather than worst case, as we did before).

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Topics and Why We Covered Them, Continued

- Relations and functions:
 - General background.
 - Background for formal study of relational databases. (Definitions of set operations needed here too.)

Topics and Why We Covered Them, Continued

- Graphs and trees:
 - Abstraction behind some key data structures.
 - Trees you may have used already.
 - Many uses for graphs — serialization in Java, garbage collection, shortest path through a network, etc., etc.

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Minute Essay

- How did the course compare to your expectations/goals? Did you learn what you hoped to learn?

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