

## Chapter 2 outline:

- ▶ Mathematical sequences and Python lists (**today**)
- ▶ Recurrence relations and recursive functions (Wednesday)
- ▶ Functions on lists (Friday)
- ▶ More about functions on lists; sorting (next week Monday)
- ▶ Review for test (next week Wednesday)
- ▶ Test on Chapters 1 & 2 (next week Fri, Feb 7)

## Today:

- ▶ Follow-up on previous assignment
- ▶ Finish powersets
- ▶ Definition of sequence
- ▶ Basics of Python lists
- ▶ Operations on Python lists

Note that

►  $a \in A$  iff  $\{a\} \in \mathcal{P}(A)$

►  $A \subseteq B$  iff  $A \in \mathcal{P}(B)$

►  $A \subseteq B$  iff  $\mathcal{P}(A) \subseteq \mathcal{P}(B)$

►  $\mathcal{P}(\emptyset) = \{\emptyset\} \neq \emptyset$

Observe

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{P}(\{1, 2, 3\}) &= \{ \emptyset \\ &\quad \{1\}, \{2\}, \{3\} \\ &\quad \{1, 2\}, \{1, 3\}, \{2, 3\} \\ &\quad \{1, 2, 3\} \} \\ &= \{ \{1\}, \{1, 2\}, \{1, 3\}, \{1, 2, 3\} \\ &\quad \emptyset, \{2\}, \{3\}, \{2, 3\} \} \\ &= \mathcal{P}(\{2, 3\}) \cup \left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{1 added to each set} \\ \text{of } \mathcal{P}(\{2, 3\}) \end{array} \right] = \mathcal{P}(\{2, 3\}) \cup \\ &\quad \{ \{1\} \cup X \mid X \in \mathcal{P}(\{2, 3\}) \} \end{aligned}$$

If  $a \in A$ , then  $\mathcal{P}(A) = \mathcal{P}(A - \{a\}) \cup \{ \{a\} \cup X \mid X \in \mathcal{P}(A - \{a\}) \}$

What is  $|\mathcal{P}(X)|$  in terms of  $|X|$ ?

$$[24_1, 47_2, 53_3, 18_4, 201_5]$$

$$[98_{101}, 99_{102}, 88_{103}, 84_{104}, 99_{106}]$$

$$[2_\alpha, 3_\beta, 5_\gamma, 7_\delta, 11_\epsilon, 13_\zeta, 17_\eta]$$

$$[\bullet_0, \heartsuit_1, \star_2, \bullet_3, \spadesuit_4, \spadesuit_5]$$

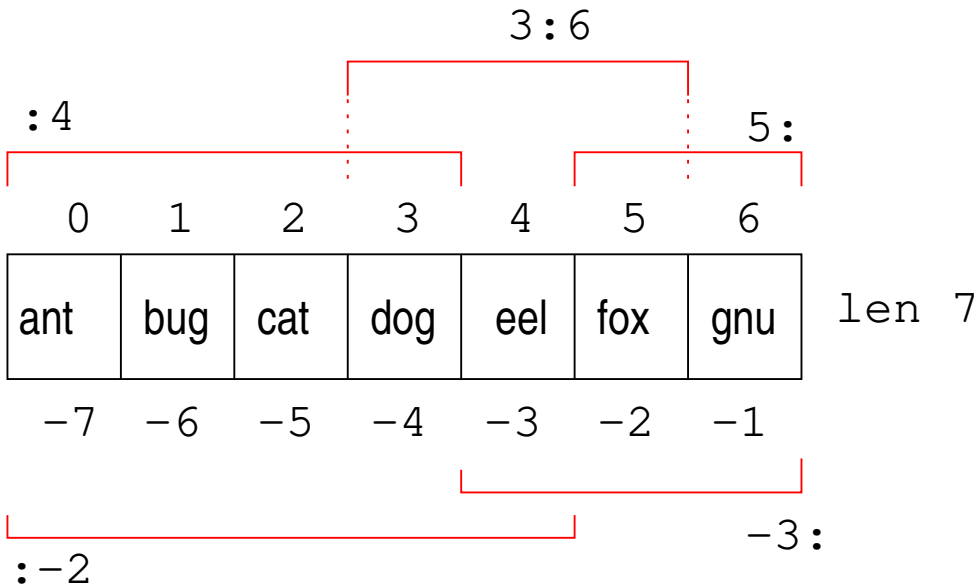
$$[1_0, 2_1, 4_2, 8_3, \dots (2^i)_i, \dots]$$

$$[5 + i] = [5, 6, 7, 8, 9, \dots]$$

$$[(-1)^i] = [1, -1, 1, -1, 1, \dots]$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{2^i}\right] = \left[1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{16} \dots\right]$$

$$[i^2] = [0, 1, 4, 9, 16, \dots]$$



**For next time:**

*Pg 69–70: 2.(3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10)*

*Read 2.2*

*Take quiz*