Introduction of Discrete Mathematics

Discrete mathematics is the study of [mathematical](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mathematics) [structures](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mathematical_structure) that are related to separated objects rather than continuous ones. The objects –such as integers, graphs, and statements in logic –do not vary in a “smooth and continuous “way, and they can often be enumerated by integers. More formally, discrete mathematics has been characterized as the branch of mathematics dealing with [countable sets](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Countable_set) (sets that have the same cardinality as subsets of the natural numbers, including rational numbers but not real numbers).

The aim of this course is not to cover “discrete mathematics” in depth (it should be clear from the description above that such a task would be ill-defined and impossible anyway). Rather, we discuss a number of selected results and methods, mostly from the areas of *logic, set theory, relation, and graph theory.*

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