

MATH 135 Fall 2018: Midterm Examination**Q01.**

(a) Complete the truth table below

P	Q	$P \iff Q$	$(P \iff Q) \vee Q$	$P \implies Q$	$(P \implies Q) \wedge Q$
T	T	T	T	T	T
T	F	F	F	F	F
F	T	F	T	T	T
F	F	T	T	T	F

(b) Is $(P \iff Q) \vee Q$ logically equivalent to $(P \implies Q) \wedge Q$? *No.*

Q02. Consider the statement $S: \forall a \in \mathbb{R}, \exists b \in \mathbb{R}, a = (b - 2)^2 - 5$.

(a) Give a negation of the statement S without using any words or the symbol \neg .

$$\exists a \in \mathbb{R}, \forall b \in \mathbb{R}, a \neq (b - 2)^2 - 5$$

(b) Is the statement S true or false? *False*

(c) Prove or disprove the statement S .

Proof. We prove by counter-example.

Let $a = -10$. We must find a b such that $a = (b - 2)^2 - 5$, that is,

$$\begin{aligned} -10 &= (b - 2)^2 - 5 \\ -5 &= (b - 2)^2 \\ \sqrt{-5} + 2 &= b \end{aligned}$$

but $\sqrt{-5}$ is undefined in \mathbb{R} , so no such b exists. □

Q03. The proofs of two different statements are given below. For each proof, indicate that the proof is correct or identify the fundamental error. (The statements may or may not be true, but this is not relevant to the question or your answer.)

(a) *Statement:* For all $d, c \in \mathbb{N}$, if $dc \mid d^3$, then $c \mid d$.

Proof: Let $d, c \in \mathbb{N}$. Assume that $dc \mid d^3$. Then $\exists k \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $d^3 = kdc$. Since $d \neq 0$, we divide both sides of this equation by d to get $d^2 = kc$. Since $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, it follows that $c \mid d^2$. Thus $c \mid d(d)$. Since $d \in \mathbb{Z}$, it follows that $c \mid d$.

The proof is invalid. It does not immediately follow that $c \mid d$ from $c \mid d^2$.

(b) *Statement:* For all $d, c \in \mathbb{N}$, if $c \mid d$, then $dc \mid d^3$.

Proof: Let $d, c \in \mathbb{N}$. Assume that $c \mid d$. Then $\exists k \in \mathbb{Z}$, $d = kc$. Thus $d^2 = k^2c^2$ and $d^3 = d(k^2c^2) = dc(k^2c)$. Since $k^2c \in \mathbb{Z}$, it follows that $dc \mid d^3$.

The proof is correct.

Q04. Let $a \in \mathbb{N}$. Alex is proving by induction that for all non-negative integers n ,

$$\sum_{i=0}^n \binom{a+i-1}{a-1} = \binom{a+n}{a}$$

They have correctly stated the proof below. Complete the rest of the proof.

Base Case: When $n = 0$, the left-hand side is $\sum_{i=0}^0 \binom{a+i-1}{a-1}$ which evaluates to $\binom{a+0-1}{a-1} = 1$. The right-hand side is $\binom{a+0}{a}$ which evaluates to 1. Since both sides are equal, the base case holds.

Inductive Hypothesis: Assume that for non-negative integer k , $\sum_{i=0}^k \binom{a+i-1}{a-1} = \binom{a+k}{a}$.

Inductive Conclusion: We must show that $\sum_{i=0}^{k+1} \binom{a+i-1}{a-1} = \binom{a+k+1}{a}$. Taking the left hand:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=0}^{k+1} \binom{a+i-1}{a-1} &= \binom{a+k+1-1}{a-1} + \sum_{i=0}^k \binom{a+i-1}{a-1} \\ &= \binom{a+k}{a-1} + \binom{a+k}{a} && \text{by inductive hypothesis} \\ &= \binom{a+k+1}{a} && \text{by Pascal's identity} \end{aligned}$$

Which is exactly the right-hand side.

Therefore, by the principle of mathematical induction, $\sum_{i=0}^n \binom{a+i-1}{a-1} = \binom{a+n}{a}$ for all non-negative integers. \square

Q05. Let $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$. Consider the implication S : If $x^2 - y^2 < 0$, then $x < y$ or $x + y < 0$.

(a) State the hypothesis of S .

$$x^2 - y^2 < 0$$

(b) State the conclusion of S .

$$x < y \text{ or } x + y < 0$$

(c) State the converse of S .

$$\text{If } x < y \text{ or } x + y < 0, \text{ then } x^2 - y^2 < 0$$

(d) State the contrapositive of S .

$$\text{If } x \geq y \text{ and } x + y \geq 0, \text{ then } x^2 - y^2 \geq 0$$

(e) State the negation of S in a form that does not contain an implication.

$$x^2 - y^2 > 0, x \geq y, \text{ and } x + y \geq 0$$

(f) Prove S for all $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$.

Proof. We prove by the contrapositive. Let x and y be real numbers such that $x \geq y$ and $x + y \geq 0$. Since $x \geq y$, we have $x - y \geq 0$.

Multiplying, $(x + y)(x - y) \geq 0 \cdot 0$, that is, $x^2 - y^2 \geq 0$. \square

Q06. Let $\mathcal{U} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$. For each of the following statements indicate clearly whether the statement is true or false and then prove or disprove the statement.

(a) For all sets S and T which are subsets of \mathcal{U} , $\overline{S \cup T} = \overline{S} \cup \overline{T}$.

Circle one of the following: This statement is TRUE This statement is FALSE

Proof. Consider the counter-example $S = \{1\}$ and $T = \{1, 2\}$. We have $\overline{S \cup T} = \overline{\{1, 2\}} = \{3, 4, 5\}$. However, $\overline{S} \cup \overline{T} = \{2, 3, 4, 5\} \cup \{3, 4, 5\} = \{2, 3, 4, 5\}$.

These sets are clearly not equal, therefore, the statement is false. □

(b) There exist sets S and T which are subsets of \mathcal{U} , $\overline{S \cup T} = \overline{S} \cup \overline{T}$.

Circle one of the following: This statement is TRUE This statement is FALSE

Proof. Let $S = T = \mathcal{U}$. Then, S and T are trivially subsets of \mathcal{U} . We have $\overline{S \cup T} = \emptyset$ and $\overline{S} \cup \overline{T} = \emptyset \cup \emptyset = \emptyset$, which are equal by the uniqueness of the empty set. □

Q07. Let $A = \{8k : k \in \mathbb{Z}\} \cup \{8j + 4 : j \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ and $B = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : 4 \mid x\}$. Prove that $A = B$.

Proof. Recall that $A = B$ if and only if $A \subseteq B$ and $B \subseteq A$.

(\subseteq) Let a be an arbitrary element of A . By definition, a is either an element of $\{8k : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ or $\{8j + 4 : j \in \mathbb{Z}\}$. Taking cases,

- If $a \in \{8k : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$, we may write $a = 8k$ for some integer k . It follows that $a = 4(2k)$, and since $2k$ is an integer, 4 divides a . Therefore, a is an integer such that $4 \mid a$, that is, $a \in B$.
- Likewise, if $a \in \{8j + 4 : j \in \mathbb{Z}\}$, we may write $a = 8j + 4$ for some integer j . It follows that $a = 4(2j + 2)$. Since $2j + 2 \in \mathbb{Z}$, we have $4 \mid a$. Therefore, $a \in B$.

Therefore, all elements of A are also elements of B , so $A \subseteq B$.

(\supseteq) Let b be an arbitrary element of B . By definition, b is an integer such that $4 \mid b$, that is, $b = 4k$ for some integer k . Recall that all integers are either even or odd.

- If k is even, we may write it as $2p$ for another integer p . Then, $b = 8p$ with integer p , which is exactly the definition of a member of $\{8k : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$.
- Likewise, for odd k , we may write it as $2q + 1$ for integer q . Then, $b = 8q + 4$ with integer q , the definition of members of $\{8j + 4 : j \in \mathbb{Z}\}$.

Since A is defined as the union of these sets, $b \in A$. Therefore, $B \subseteq A$. □

Q08. Prove that for all $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$, if $a \mid b$ and $a \nmid c$, then $a \nmid (b + c)$.

Proof. Let a, b , and c be integers where $a \mid b$ and $a \nmid c$.

Suppose for a contradiction that $a \mid (b + c)$. Then, by DIC, since $a \mid ((1)(b + c) + (-1)(b))$, which means $a \mid c$. This is a contradiction. Therefore, $a \nmid (b + c)$. □

Q09. Prove that for all $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$, if $a + b^3 + c^5 = 6001$, then at least one of a, b or c is not a multiple of 3.

Proof. Let a , b , and c be integers where $a + b^3 + c^5 = 6001$. Suppose for a contradiction that a , b , and c are all multiples of 3. Then, we may write them as $3i$, $3j$, and $3k$ for integers i , j , and k .

We then have $6001 = a + b^3 + c^5 = 3i + 27j^3 + 243k^5 = 3(i + 9j^3 + 81k^5)$ where $i + 9j^3 + 81k^5$ is an integer. Therefore, 3 must divide 6001. However, we can see by inspection that 3 does not divide 6001.

Therefore, a , b , and c cannot all be multiples of 3, so at least one of them is not. \square

Q10. Prove that there is no solution to $4x^3 - y^2 = 1$ where x and y are integers.

Proof. Suppose for a counter-example that a solution exists. Let x and y be the solution to $4x^3 - y^2 = 1$ in the integers.

Then, $4x^3 = 1 + y^2$. Since x^3 and $1 + y^2$ are integers, $4 \mid (1 + y^2)$. Recall that all integers are either even or odd.

If y is even, it may be written as $2k$ for an integer k . Then, $4 \mid (1 + 4k^2)$. However, because 4 clearly divides $4k^2$, this implies $4 \mid 1$. This is false, therefore y cannot be even.

Since y is odd, it may be written as $2k + 1$ for an integer k . Then, $4 \mid (4k^2 + 4k + 2)$. Again, because 4 clearly divides $4k^2 + 4k$, this implies $4 \mid 2$. This is false, so y cannot be odd.

Therefore, no integer values of y exist, and the statement is true by contradiction. \square

Q11. Let a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots be a sequence defined as follows: $a_1 = 1$, $a_2 = 3$, and $a_n = 6a_{n-1} + 5a_{n-2}$ for $n \geq 3$. Prove by induction that a_n is odd for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Proof. We will strongly induct on n the statement $P(n)$, that a_n is odd.

To verify base cases, note that $a_1 = 1$ is odd and $a_2 = 3$ is odd.

Suppose that $P(n)$ holds for all $1 \leq n < k$ for some natural number $k \geq 3$. Specifically, because $P(k-1)$ holds, a_{k-1} is odd and we may write it $2p + 1$ with integer p . Likewise, since $P(k-2)$ holds, $a_{k-2} = 2q + 1$ for another integer q . Now,

$$\begin{aligned} a_k &= 6a_{k-1} + 5a_{k-2} \\ &= 6(2p + 1) + 5(2q + 1) && \text{by inductive hypothesis} \\ &= 12p + 10q + 11 \\ &= 2(6p + 5q + 5) + 1 \end{aligned}$$

Because $6p + 5q + 5$ is an integer, a_k is odd.

Therefore, by the principle of strong induction, $P(n)$ is true for all natural numbers n , and all a_n are odd. \square