



Math 211

Final ( Spring 2005 )

Time 2hrs

Name : \_\_\_\_\_

ID # : \_\_\_\_\_

Circle your problem solving section number below :

Miss Jaafar

Section 1

11:00 F

Section 2

1:00 F

Miss Fuleihan

Section 3

1:00 F

Problem	Grade
1 / 16	
2 & 3 / 12	
4 / 12	
5 / 8	
6 & 7 / 16	
8 / 24	
9 / 12	
TOTAL	/ 100

( 16 pts )

1- Consider the set  $S = \{2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 24\}$ . Define on  $S$  the relation " $a \mid b$  if  $a$  divides  $b$ ".

a. Show that  $(S, \mid)$  is a poset.

b. Draw the Hasse diagram of  $(S, \mid)$

c. Find the maximal and the minimal elements of  $(S, \mid)$  if they exist.

d. Is  $(S, \mid)$  a lattice?

( 4 pts )

2- Show that  $[(p \rightarrow q) \wedge (q \rightarrow r)] \rightarrow (p \rightarrow r)$  is a tautology

( 8 pts )

3- Use mathematical induction to show that

$$1^2 + 3^2 + 5^2 + \dots + (2n+1)^2 = \frac{(n+1)(2n+1)(2n+3)}{3}$$

( 12 pts )

4- Consider the function  $f : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$  defined by

$$f(x, y) = (x + 2y, 2x - y).$$

a. Show that  $f$  is one to one.

b. Show that  $f$  is onto

c. Determine the inverse function of  $f$ .

(8 pts)

5- On the set  $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$  define the relation  $(m, n) \approx (p, q)$  if  $m - 3q = p - 3n$

a. Show that  $\approx$  is an equivalence relation

b. Describe the equivalence classes

( 12 pts )

6- How many integers from 1 through 1000 are  
a. divisible by 3 or divisible by 7?

b. divisible by 3 or divisible by 7 but not by both?

c. not divisible by 3 or divisible by 7?

(4 pts ) 7- Show that if  $R$  is a relation on a set  $S$ , then  $R \cap R^{-1}$  is a symmetric relation on  $S$ .

(24 pts)

8- Prove or disprove

a.  $A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup C$

b.  $n^3 + 2n^2 + 3n + 1 = \theta(n^3)$

c.  $f(f^{-1}(B)) = B$

Prove or disprove

d.  $f(S \cup T) = f(S) \cup f(T)$

e.  $(2^{2^n} - 1)$  is divisible by 3 for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

f.  $n^3 \equiv 2 \pmod{4} \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$



(12 pts)

9- Prove that if  $n$  is an integer and  $n^3 + 5$  is odd, then  $n$  is even using

a. a direct proof

b. an indirect proof

c. a proof by contradiction