
AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT
Faculty of Arts and Sciences
Mathematics Department

MATH 211
FINAL EXAM
Spring 2007-2008
Wednesday June 4, 11:30 am
Closed Book, 2H

WRITE YOUR ANSWERS ON THE QUESTION SHEET

STUDENT NAME	
ID NUMBER	

Problem	Out of	Grade
1	20	
2	20	
3	20	
4	20	
5	20	
TOTAL	100	

1. (20 points) Let $L(a_n) = a_n + 5a_{n-1} + 6a_{n-2}$. Solve the following recurrence relations.

(a) (10 points) Find the general solution of:

$$L(a_n) = a_n + 5a_{n-1} + 6a_{n-2} = 4^n, n \geq 2.$$

(b) (10 points) Find the solution to:

$$L(a_n) = a_n + 5a_{n-1} + 6a_{n-2} = (-2)^n, \quad n \geq 2 \quad a_0 = 0, \quad a_1 = 1.$$

2. (20 points) Let a and b be two positive integers greater than 1 and let P be the set of all prime numbers

$$P = \{p_1, p_2, p_3, \dots, p_n, \dots\}$$

where $p_1 = 2, p_2 = 3, \dots$.

- (a) (3 points) Write, in terms of P , the prime number factorization of any integer a , ($a \geq 2$).

- (b) (4 points) Prove that the least common multiplier of a and b , $lcm(a, b)$, and their greatest common divisor $gcd(a, b)$ verify:

$$lcm(a, b) \times gcd(a, b) = a \times b$$

(c) (3 points) Let $a = 882$ and $b = 308$. Find the prime factorization of a and b .

(d) (2 points) Find $\text{lcm}(a, b)$ and $\text{gcd}(a, b)$.

(e) (2 points) Are a and b relatively prime (justify your answer).

(f) (6 points) Let n and d be positive integers. How many positive integers not exceeding n are divisible by d ? (justify your answer)

3. (20 points) Solve the following counting problems.

(a) (6 points) 8 women and 12 men want to form a committee of 5 persons in which there are at least 2 men and 2 women.

i. (3 points) In how many ways can they form the committee?

ii. (3 points) If Mr. X and Mrs. Y refuse to work together, how many committees can be formed?

(b) (9 points) Four married couples have bought 8 seats in the same row for a concert. In how many different ways can they be seated:

i. (3 points) With no restrictions.

4. (20 points) Let A be a finite set of objects, $|A| = n$ and let $f : \mathcal{P}(A) \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ be a function which domain is the power set of A (Powerset(A) - all subsets of A) and its codomain the set of natural numbers $\{m \in \mathbb{N} | 0 \leq m \leq 2^n\}$, whereby,

for $s \subseteq A$, $f(s)$ is the cardinality of set s

- (a) (5 points) Let $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$. Complete the following table that assigns the value of f for any subset of A :

Subset s of A	$f(s)$

- (b) (5 points) In general, is f one-to-one? Onto?

(c) Let R be a relation on the powerset of A defined by:

$$s R t \text{ if } f(s) = f(t)$$

i. (6 points) Is R an equivalence relation?

ii. (4 points) Find the equivalence class of $\{a, b\}$ when $A = \{a, b, c, d\}$.

5. (20 points) For $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let S_n be the set of bits strings (i.e. made of 0's and 1's).

(a) (5 points) Give a recursive definition of S_n , by completing the following pseudocode:

function $S(n)$

% Return a set of bit strings of length n

- if $n = 0$ then $S(n) = \{\Lambda\}$ (Λ is the empty string)
- else $S(n) = \{tx | t \in \quad, x \in \quad\}$
- end

% Note that x is a bit, whereas t is a string

Let $s_n = |S_n|$, the cardinality of S_n . Find a recurrence relation on $\{s_n, n \geq 0\}$ with initial condition then solve this relation.

(b) (3 points) Let T_n be the subset of S_n , whereby T_n is the set of strings that have at least one occurrence of the 2 bits pattern 11. Complete the following table:

n	The set T_n
0	$\{\}$ (empty set)
1	
2	$\{ \quad \}$
3	$\{ \quad \}$

- (c) (6 points) Give a recursive definition of T_n , by completing the following pseudocode (that should use the previous one on $S(n)$):

function $T(n)$

% Return a set of bit strings of length n

- if $n = 0$ or $n = 1$ then $T(n) = \{\}$
- else if $n \geq 2$, $T(n) = \{t0 | t \in \quad\quad\quad\} \cup \{t11 | t \in \quad\quad\quad\} \cup \{\quad\quad\quad\}$
- end

- (d) (6 points) Let $t_n = |T_n|$, the cardinality of T_n .

- Using (c) OR independently, find the recurrence relation and the initial conditions verified by $\{t_n\}$.

- Solve the resulting recurrence relation.