

# Math 211

Quiz I ( Spring 2005 )

Time: 75 min.

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

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

Circle your problem solving section number below :

Section 1 11:00 F

Section 2 1:00 F

Section3: 1:00F

Problem	Grade
1, 2	/ 9
3, 4, 5	/ 9
6, 7	/ 12
8, 9	/ 12
10	/ 8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>/ 50</b>

- (5 pts) 1. Determine whether the following compound proposition is a tautology.  
 $\{(p \rightarrow q) \wedge (q \wedge \neg r)\} \rightarrow [\neg p \vee (q \rightarrow r)]$

- (4 pts) 2. Consider the statement  $p$ : "Flowers do not grow if you do not water them".  
a. Give the contra-positive form of  $p$ .

b. Give the converse form of  $p$ .

- (5 pts) 3. Use De Morgan's law to prove:  
 $(\overline{A \cup B}) \cup C = (\overline{A \cap \overline{C}}) \cup (\overline{B \cap \overline{C}})$  for all subsets  $A, B$  and  $C$  of some universal set  $U$ .

$$\overline{A \cap \overline{C}} \cap \overline{B \cap \overline{C}}$$

- (2 pts) 4. Show that  $\chi_{\overline{A}} = 1 - \chi_A$  for all sets  $A$  where  $\chi_E$  is the characteristic function of a set  $E$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_{\overline{A}} &= 1, x \notin A \\ &= 0, x \in A \end{aligned}$$

$$1 - \chi_A = \begin{cases} 1 & x \notin A \\ 0 & x \in A \end{cases}$$

- (2 pts) 5. Show that  $\text{member}(A - B) = \text{member}(A) \wedge \text{not member}(B)$  for all subsets  $A$  and  $B$  of a universal set  $U$ .



(6 pts)

8. Use mathematical induction to show that :

$$(4n+1) + (4n+3) + (4n+5) + \dots + (8n-1) = 12n^2, \text{ for all } n \geq 1$$

$$(4_{m+2}) + (4_{m+4}) + (4_{m+6}) + \dots + (8_m) = 12(m+1)^2$$

$$= \frac{(n+1) + 2}{2}$$

$$= 12m^2 + 24m + 12$$

$$(4_{m+n}) + (4_{m+7}) + (4_{m+9}) + \dots + (8_{m+7}) : n = \log n^2$$

$$= 12m^2 - [(4_{m+1}) + (4_{m+3})] + (8_{m+1}) + (8_{m+5}) + (8_{m+7})$$

$$n+1 = \log(n+1)^2$$

=

(6 pts)

9. Show that  $\sqrt[3]{2}$  is an irrational. Specify what method of proof you are using and if any state preliminary results (lemmas)?

$$(4_{m+5}) + (4_{m+7}) + (4_{m+9}) + \dots + (8_{m+7}) = )$$

$$= 12m^2$$

(8 pts) 10. Consider the function  $f: \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$  defined by  $f(x, y) = (x - 2y, x + 2y)$ .

a. Is  $f$  one to one? Justify your answer

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

$f(1, 1) = (-1, 3)$   
 $f(3, 3) = (-4, 8)$   
 $f(x_1, y_1) = (x_1 - 2y_1, x_1 + 2y_1)$   
 $f(x_2, y_2) = (x_2 - 2y_2, x_2 + 2y_2)$

$(x_1 - 2y_1, x_1 + 2y_1) = (x_2 - 2y_2, x_2 + 2y_2)$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - 2y_1 = x_2 - 2y_2 \\ x_1 + 2y_1 = x_2 + 2y_2 \end{cases}$$

b. Is  $f$  onto? Justify your answer

c. Is  $f$  invertible? Justify your answer