

1. Evaluate each proposition if $p = F$, $q = T$, $r = F$:

(a) $p \vee q$

(b) $\bar{p} \vee \overline{(q \wedge r)}$

2. Write the truth table for each:

(a) $p \wedge \bar{q}$

(b) $(p \wedge q) \wedge \bar{p}$

(c) $(p \vee q) \wedge (\bar{p} \vee q) \wedge (p \vee \bar{q}) \wedge (\bar{p} \vee \bar{q})$

3. * Write truth tables to verify BOTH of De Morgan's laws.

4. * Write a truth table to verify the contrapositive.

1. Use Induction to show

$$\frac{1}{1(3)} + \frac{1}{3(5)} + \frac{1}{5(7)} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} = \frac{n}{2n+1}$$

2. Observe that:

$$\begin{aligned}1 &= 1^2 \\1 + 3 &= 2^2 \\1 + 3 + 5 &= 3^2 \\1 + 3 + 5 + 7 &= 4^2\end{aligned}$$

Figure out a general formula and use Induction to show it is correct.

3. * Prove by Induction that $7^n - 4^n$ is a multiple of 3 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

1. Let $U = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 10\}$, $A = \{1, 4, 7, 10\}$, $B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ and $C = \{2, 4, 6, 8\}$. Find:

- (a) $A \cup B$
- (b) $B \cap C$
- (c) $A - B$
- (d) $B \cap (C - A)$

2. For each condition, what relation must hold between A and B.

- (a) $A \cap B = A$
- (b) $A \cap B = B$

3. Among a group of 165 students, 8 are taking calculus, psychology and French; 33 are taking calculus and French; 20 are taking calculus and psychology; 24 are taking psychology and French; 79 are taking calculus; 83 are taking psychology; and 63 are taking French. Use a Venn diagram to find out how many are taking none of those subjects.

4. * Show that $|A \cup B| = |A| + |B| - |A \cap B|$

5. * Prove DeMorgan's Laws for sets using Venn Diagrams.

6. * Prove by Induction that if $|X| = n$, then $|\mathcal{P}(X)| = 2^n$

1. Let $X = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$. Define the relation R by the rule $(x, y) \in R$ if 3 divides $x - y$. List the elements of R .

2. Repeat the previous exercise if the rule is $(x, y) \in R$ if $x + y \leq 6$.

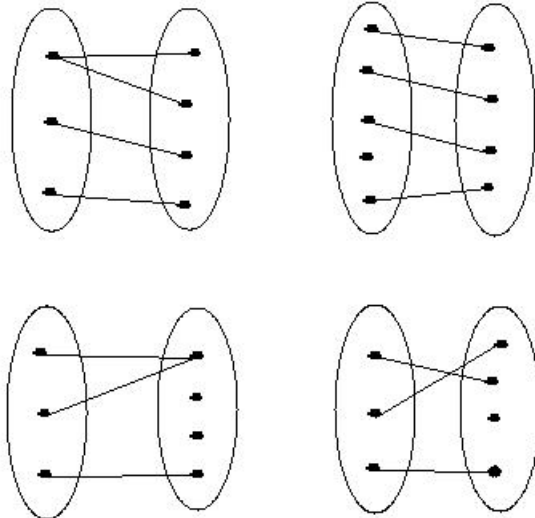
3. * Determine if the following relations are reflexive, transitive and symmetric.
 - (a) $(x, y) \in R$ if $x = y$.

 - (b) $(x, y) \in R$ if $x < y$.

4. * Let $X = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$. Determine if the following relation is an equivalence relation. If it is, list the equivalence classes.

$$\{(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (4, 4), (5, 5), (1, 3), (3, 1)\}$$

1. Consider the pictures below. Classify each as being a function, and if so, as surjective, injective or bijective.



2. * Given $f : A \mapsto B$ and $y \in B$, under what conditions on f can we assert that there exists an x in A such that $f(x) = y$?

3. * Given $f : A \mapsto B$ and $y \in B$, under what conditions on f can we assert that there exists a unique x in A such that $f(x) = y$?

4. * For the following function, $f(x) = x^2 + 2$, $f : \mathbb{R} \mapsto \mathbb{R}$, find:

- (a) the codomain
- (b) the range
- (c) the domain
- (d) Is f injective?
- (e) Is f surjective?

1. Find a bijection, $f : \mathbb{N} \mapsto \mathbb{Z}$, thereby showing that the set \mathbb{Z} of all integers is also denumerable.

2. * Show that the set of rational numbers, \mathbb{Q} , is countable.

3. * Show that the set of irrational numbers is uncountable.

1. Find $(51, 34)$ and $[51, 34]$.
2. Find all $d > 0$ such that $18 \mid d$ and $d \mid 216$.
3. For what integers a is $1 \mid a$ true?
4. For what integers a is $a \mid 0$ true?
5. Find q and r by the Division Algorithm if $a = 13$ and $b = 380$
6. * Prove that if $d \mid a$, $d \mid b$ and $d \mid c$, and if x , y and z are any integers, then d divides $ax + by + cz$.
7. * Show why $ab/(a, b)$ must be an integer whenever (a, b) is defined.
8. * Show that $[a, b]$ is defined if and only if neither a nor b is 0.

1. Find (a, b) using the Euclidean Algorithm and solve backwards to get an x and y such that $ax + by = (a, b)$ for $a = 217$, $b = 341$.
2. Use the information from 1 to solve $217x + 341y = 62$.
3. Why is $4x + 6y = 25$ unsolvable?
4. Does $21x - 14y = 10000$ have a solution? Why or why not?
5. Find all solutions to $5x + 6y = 100$.
6. * Prove that if v is a linear combination of w and x and if w and x are each linear combinations of y and z then v is a linear combination of y and z .
7. * Farmer A owes Farmer B \$10. Neither has any cash, but Farmer A has 14 cows that are valued at \$185 each. Farmer A suggests paying his debt in cows with Farmer B making change by giving A some pigs valued at \$110 each. Is this possible, and how?

1. Use the Sieve of Eratosthenes to find all the primes between 1000 and 1025.
2. Find $d(900)$.
3. * Show that if $d \mid a$ and $e \mid b$, then $de \mid ab$.
4. * Prove that if $(a, b) > 1$ then $d(ab) < d(a)d(b)$.
5. * Show that if $d(n)$ is prime, then n is a power of a prime.