

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

Entry number: \_\_\_\_\_

There are 6 questions for a total of 15 points.

1. (1 point) Fill the truth-table below:

$P$	$Q$	$R$	$P \leftrightarrow Q$	$\neg Q \vee R$	$(P \leftrightarrow Q) \rightarrow (\neg Q \vee R)$
T	T	T			
T	T	F			
T	F	T			
F	T	T			
T	F	F			
F	T	F			
F	F	T			
F	F	F			

2. Let the domain of discourse consist of all real numbers and let
- $P(x, y)$
- mean
- $yx^2 = y^3$
- .

- (a) (
- $\frac{1}{2}$
- point) State whether the following quantified statement is true or false:

$$(\exists x \forall y P(x, y)) \vee (\exists y \forall x P(x, y))$$

(a) \_\_\_\_\_

- (b) (1 point) Give reasons for your answer to part (a).

3. (
- $2 \frac{1}{2}$
- points) Let
- $Q(p, s, z)$
- be the statement “the price of product
- $p$
- in store
- $s$
- is
- $z$
- rupees”, where the domain of variable
- $p$
- consists of all products,
- $s$
- consists of all stores, and
- $z$
- consists of all valid product prices. You may assume for this question that all stores carry all products. Use quantifiers to express the following statement: “Store
- $A$
- is the cheapest store for all products”.

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. Let  $A, B, C$  be non-empty sets, and let  $g : A \rightarrow B$  and  $h : A \rightarrow C$  and let  $f : A \rightarrow B \times C$  defined as:

$$f(x) = (g(x), h(x)).$$

Answer the following:

- (a) ( $\frac{1}{2}$  point) State true or false: If  $f$  is onto, then both  $g$  and  $h$  are onto.

(a) \_\_\_\_\_

- (b) ( $\frac{1}{2}$  point) State true or false: If  $g$  and  $h$  are onto, then  $f$  is onto.

(b) \_\_\_\_\_

- (c) ( $\frac{1}{2}$  point) State true or false: If at least one of  $g, h$  is one-to-one, then  $f$  is one-to-one.

(c) \_\_\_\_\_

- (d) ( $\frac{1}{2}$  point) State true or false: If  $g$  and  $h$  are not one-to-one, then  $f$  is not one-to-one.

(d) \_\_\_\_\_

- (e) (2 points) Give reasons for your answer to part (b).

- (f) (2 points) Give reasons for your answer to part (d).

5. Answer the following:

(a) ( $\frac{1}{2}$  point) State true or false: Let  $f(n) = 5n2^n + 3^n$  and  $g(n) = n3^n$ . Then  $f(n) = O(g(n))$ .

(a) \_\_\_\_\_

(b) ( $\frac{1}{2}$  point) State true or false: Let  $f(n) = 5n2^n + 3^n$  and  $g(n) = n3^n$ . Then  $g(n) = O(f(n))$ .

(b) \_\_\_\_\_

6. (3 points) Prove or disprove: The function  $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$  defined as:

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} n - 1 & \text{if } n \text{ is odd} \\ n + 1 & \text{if } n \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

is one-to-one and onto. (*Note that 0 is an even number*)

**Space for rough work**