



Section 1.1 & 1.2

- 11 Three small towns, designated by A , B , C are interconnected by a system of two-way roads, as shown in Fig. 4

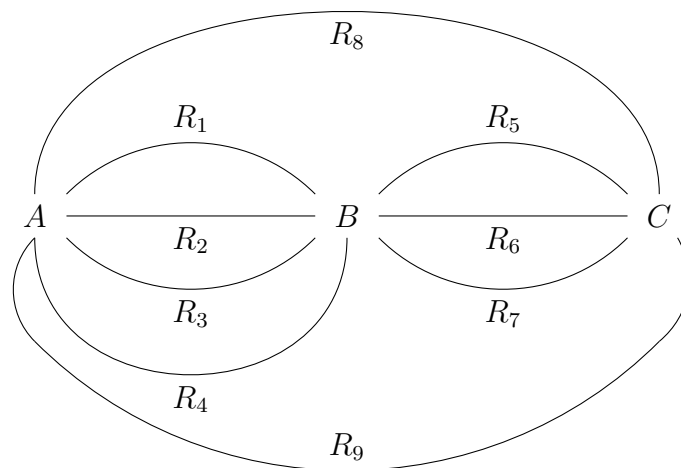


Figure 1

- a) In how many ways can Linda travel from town A to town C ?
- b) How many different round strips can Linda travel from town A to town C and back to town A ?
- c) How many of the round trips in part **b**) are such that the return trip (from town C to town A) is atleast partially different from the route Linda takes from town A to town C ?

- [24] Show that for all integers $n, r \geq 0$, if $n + 1 \geq r$ then

$$P(n + 1, r) = \left(\frac{n + 1}{n + 1 - r} \right) P(n, r),$$

where $P(n, r) = n!/(n - r)!$ denotes the number of permutations.

- [25] Find the values(s) of n in each of the following:

- (a) $P(n, 2) = 90$
- (b) $P(n, 3) = 3P(n, 2)$
- (c) $2P(n, 2) + 50 = P(2n, 2)$

- [27] b) How many distinct paths are there from $(1, 0, 5)$ to $(8, 1, 7)$ in Euclidian three-space if each more is one of the following types?

(H): $(x, y, z) \rightarrow (x + 1, y, z)$:

(V): $(x, y, z) \rightarrow (x, y + 1, z)$:

(A): $(x, y, z) \rightarrow (x, y, z + 1)$

- c) Generalize the results in part b).

- [36] a) In how many ways can eight people, denoted A, B, \dots, H be seated about the square table shown in figure 2. Where figures 2a and 2b are considered the same but are distinct from figure 2c?

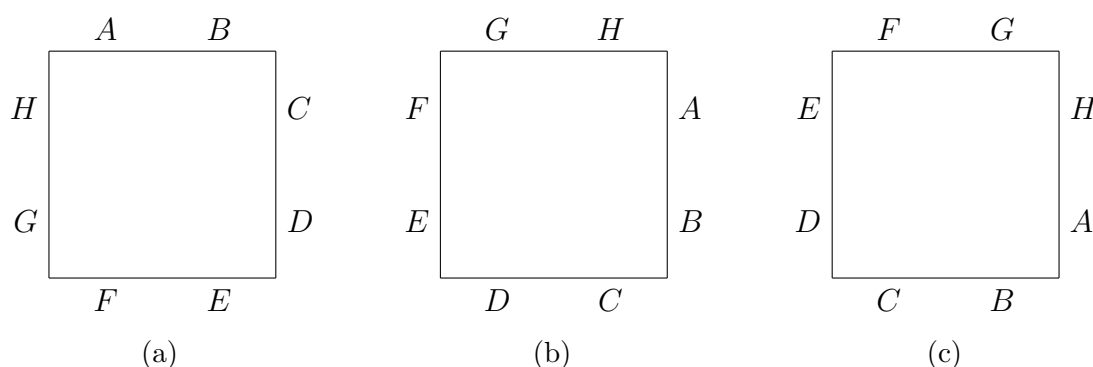


Figure 2

- b) If two of the eight people, say A and B , do not get along well, how many different seatings are possible with A and B not sitting next to each other?

Section 1.3

16 Determine the value of each of the following summations,

c) $\sum_{i=0}^{10} 1 + (-1)^i$

d) $\sum_{k=n}^{2n} (-1)^k$ where n is an odd positive integer

e) $\sum_{i=1}^6 i(-1)^i$

25 Determine the coefficient of

a) xyz^2 in $(x + y + z)^4$

b) xyz^2 in $(w + x + y + z)^4$

c) xyz^2 in $(2x - y - z)^4$

d) zyz^{-2} in $(x - 2y + 3z^{-1})^4$

e) $w^3x^2yz^2$ in $(2w - x + 3y - 2z)^8$

33 b) Given a list $a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$ — of $n + 1$ real numbers, where n is a positive integer, determine

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i - a_{i-1}.$$

c) Determine the value of $\sum_{i=1}^{100} \frac{1}{i+2} - \frac{1}{i+1}.$

Section 5.6

8 Let $f: A \rightarrow B$, $g: B \rightarrow C$. Prove that

(a) if $g \circ f: A \rightarrow C$ is onto, then g is onto;

(b) if $g \circ f: A \rightarrow C$ is one-to-one, then f is one-to-one.

17 Let $f, g: \mathbb{Z}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^+$ where for all $x \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, $f(x) = x + 1$ and $g(x) = \max\{1, x - 1\}$, the maximum of 1 and $x - 1$.

a) What is the range of f ?

b) Is f an onto function?

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- c) Is the function f one-to-one?
- d) What is the range of g ?
- e) Is g an onto function?
- f) Is the function g one-to-one?
- g) Show that $g \circ f = 1_{\mathbb{Z}^+}$.
- h) Determine $(f \circ g)(x)$ for $x = 2, 3, 4, 7, 12$ and 25 .

Table 1: Shows $f(g(x)) = 1 + \max\{1, x - 1\}$ for various values.

x	2	3	4	7	12	25
$f(g(x))$	2	3	4	7	12	25

- i) Do the answers for parts **b)**, **g)** and **h)** contradict the result in Theorem 8?

Theorem 8: A function $f: A \rightarrow B$ is invertible if and only if it is one-to-one and onto.