

Final examination Logic & Set Theory (2IT61/2IT07)

Thursday January 22, 2015, 13:30–16:30 hrs.

1. Prove that:

- (1) (a) $P \Leftrightarrow Q$ is stronger than $P \Rightarrow Q$,
- (2) (b) $(P \wedge Q) \Rightarrow R$ and $(Q \wedge \neg R) \Rightarrow P$ are incomparable.

2. Write the following sentences as a formula of predicate logic:

- (1) (a) Not every integer is a multiple of 481.
- (1) (b) There are no two natural numbers that are squares and differ five.

3. Determine whether the following formulas hold for all sets A , B and C . If so, give a proof, if not, give a counterexample.

- (2) (a) $A^c \subseteq B \cup C \Rightarrow A^c \cap B \subseteq C$
- (2) (b) $A^c \cap B \subseteq C \Rightarrow B \subseteq A \cup C$

4. Consider the mapping $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ that is defined, for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$, by

$$f(x) = 2x^2 - 3.$$

- (1) (a) Determine $f^{-1}(\{5\})$.
- (2) (b) Give the formula that expresses ‘ f is an injection’ and show with a counterexample that f is not an injection.

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5. Define the relation R on $\{0, 1, 2\} \times \{1, 2, 3\}$ by

$$(a, b)R(c, d) \text{ iff } a + b < c + d$$

- (1) (a) Prove that R is irreflexive.
 - (2) (b) Draw a Hasse-diagram of $\langle \{0, 1, 2\} \times \{1, 2, 3\}, R \rangle$.
 - (1) (c) Give the minimal elements of the subset $\{(1, 1), (2, 2), (1, 2), (2, 3), (0, 2)\}$.
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- (4) 6. Prove that every integer postage greater than 13 can be formed by using only 3-cent and 8-cent stamps.

The number between parentheses in front of a problem indicates how many points you score with a correct answer to it. A partially correct answer is sometimes awarded with a fraction of those points. The grade for this examination will be determined by dividing the total number of scored points by 2.