

DM549/DS820 Eksamensopgaver januar 2023

Page 1

(8 point)

Lad p , q og r være udsagn. Hvilke af nedenstående udsagn er sande?

Let p , q , and r be propositions. Which of the following propositions are true?

Sand Falsk

Hvis både $p \vee \neg q$ og $\neg p \vee q$ er sandt, har p og q forskellige sandhedsværdier.
If $p \vee \neg q$ and $\neg p \vee q$ are both true, then p and q have opposite truth values.



Hvis $p \wedge q$ er falsk, er $\neg p \vee \neg q$ sandt.
If $p \wedge q$ is false, then $\neg p \vee \neg q$ is true.



Hvis q er sandt, kan p tildeles en sandhedsværdi, sådan at $(p \vee q) \wedge \neg p$ sandt.
If q is true, then p can be assigned a truth value such that $(p \vee q) \wedge \neg p$ is true.



Udsagnet $(\neg p \wedge q) \vee (p \wedge \neg q)$ er ækvivalent med $p \Leftrightarrow q$.
The proposition $(\neg p \wedge q) \vee (p \wedge \neg q)$ is equivalent to $p \Leftrightarrow q$.



Udsagnet $(p \oplus q) \wedge (p \Leftrightarrow q)$ er en modstrid.
The proposition $(p \oplus q) \wedge (p \Leftrightarrow q)$ is a contradiction.



Udsagnet $(p \wedge q) \Rightarrow (p \vee q)$ er en kontingens.
The proposition $(p \wedge q) \Rightarrow (p \vee q)$ is a contingency.



Udsagnet $p \vee \neg p$ er en tautologi.
The proposition $p \vee \neg p$ is a tautology.



Sandhedstabellen for $(p \wedge q) \Rightarrow (p \vee q)$ har fire rækker.
The truth table of $(p \wedge q) \Rightarrow (p \vee q)$ has four rows.



Sandhedstabellen for $(p \vee q) \wedge (p \vee r) \wedge (q \vee r)$ har seks rækker.
The truth table of $(p \vee q) \wedge (p \vee r) \wedge (q \vee r)$ has six rows.



Sandhedstabellen for $p \wedge (p \Rightarrow q)$ har otte rækker.
The truth table of $p \wedge (p \Rightarrow q)$ has eight rows.



(6 point)

Hvilke af følgende udsagn er sande?

Which of the following propositions are true?

	Sand	Falsk
$\exists x \in \mathbb{Z}: x = 5$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>
$\exists x \in \mathbb{Z}: x^2 < 0$	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
$\forall x \in \mathbb{Z}: (x^2 < 0 \Rightarrow x^3 = 14)$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>
$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{Z}: x^2 + y^2 > 0$	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
$\exists x \in \mathbb{Z}: \forall y \in \mathbb{Z}: x + y > 100$	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
$\forall x \in \mathbb{Z}: \exists y \in \mathbb{Z}: \forall z \in \mathbb{Z}: (x + y) \cdot z = 0$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>
$\neg \forall x \in \mathbb{Z}: x^2 < 4 \Leftrightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{Z}: x^2 \geq 4$	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
$\neg \exists x \in \mathbb{Z}: \exists y \in \mathbb{Z}: x = y^2 \Leftrightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{Z}: \forall y \in \mathbb{Z}: x \neq y^2$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>

(9 point)

Hvilke udsagn er sande?

Which propositions are true?

	Sand	Falsk
$(\{1, 2\} \cup \{2, 3\}) - \{2, 3\} = \{1, 2\}$	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
$\{1, 2, 3\} \subseteq \{2, 3, 4, 5\}$	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
$\{2^n - 2 \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}^+\} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^+$	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
$\{3n + 9 \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}\} = \{3n \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
For alle mængder A og B gælder $A \cap B \subseteq A$. For all sets A and B , it holds that $A \cap B \subseteq A$.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
For ethvert univers U og ethvert par af mængder $A, B \subseteq U$ gælder $A \cup \bar{A} = B \cup \bar{B}$. For any universal set U and any pair of sets $A, B \subseteq U$, it holds that $A \cup \bar{A} = B \cup \bar{B}$.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
For alle mængder A, B og C gælder $(A \cup B) - (B \cup C) = A - C$. For all sets A, B , and C , it holds that $(A \cup B) - (B \cup C) = A - C$.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Mængderne \mathbb{Z} og $\mathbb{Z} \cup \{12.7\}$ har samme kardinalitet. The sets \mathbb{Z} and $\mathbb{Z} \cup \{12.7\}$ have the same cardinality.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Mængden $\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid 37.872 \leq x \leq 37.873\}$ er tællelig. The set $\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid 37.872 \leq x \leq 37.873\}$ is countable.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

(5 point)

Betrægt funktionerne $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ og $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defineret ved

$$f(x) = x^3 + 1 \quad \text{og} \quad g(x) = x^2 - 2x - 1$$

Hvilke af følgende udsagn er sande?

Consider the functions $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by

$$f(x) = x^3 + 1 \quad \text{and} \quad g(x) = x^2 - 2x - 1$$

Which of the following statements are true?

Sand	Falsk
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

f er injektiv (en-til-en)
 f is injective (one-to-one).

f er surjektiv (på)
 f is surjective (onto).

$f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[3]{x} - 1$

g er ikke invertibel.
 g is not invertible.

$(f \circ f)(x) = x^6 + 2x^3 + 1$

$(g \circ f)(x) = x^6$

(4 point)

Hvilke af følgende udsagn er sande for enhver funktion f ?

Which of the following statements are true for any function f ?

	Sand	Falsk
Hvis f er bijektiv, er den også injektiv. <i>If f is bijective, then it is also one-to-one.</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hvis f er bijektiv, er den også surjektiv. <i>If f is bijective, then it is also onto.</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hvis f er injektiv, er den også bijektiv. <i>If f is one-to-one, then it is also bijective.</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Hvis f er surjektiv, er den også injektiv. <i>If f is onto, then it is also one-to-one.</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Hvis f er surjektiv, er den også bijektiv. <i>If f is onto, then it is also bijective.</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

(4 point)

Betrægt følgen $\{a_n\}$ defineret ved:

Consider the sequence $\{a_n\}$ defined by:

$$a_0 = 0$$

$$a_1 = 1$$

$$a_2 = 1$$

$$a_n = a_{n-2} + a_{n-3}, \text{ for } n \geq 3$$

Hvilke af nedenstående følger er de samme som ovenstående følge?

Which of the sequences below are equal to the above sequence?

Sand

Falsk

$$\begin{aligned}a_0 &= 0 \\a_1 &= 1 \\a_2 &= 1 \\a_3 &= 1 \\a_n &= a_{n-2} + a_{n-3}, \text{ for } n \geq 4\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}a_0 &= 0 \\a_1 &= 1 \\a_n &= a_{n-1} + a_{n-2}, \text{ for } n \geq 2\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}a_0 &= 0 \\a_1 &= 1 \\a_2 &= 1 \\a_{n+1} &= a_{n-1} + a_{n-2}, \text{ for } n \geq 2\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}a_0 &= 0 \\a_1 &= 1 \\a_2 &= 1 \\a_3 &= 1 \\a_n &= 2a_{n-3} + a_{n-4}, \text{ for } n \geq 4\end{aligned}$$



(7 point)

Hvilke af nedenstående muligheder er korrekte beviser for følgende udsagn?

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (2i + 5) = n(n + 6), \text{ for alle } n \geq 1.$$

Which of the below attempts are correct proofs of the following statement?

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (2i + 5) = n(n + 6) \text{ for all } n \geq 1.$$

Sand Falsk

Bevis ved induktion over n :

Basis: For $n = 1$ fås $\sum_{i=1}^1 (2i + 5) = 2 + 5 = 7 = 1 \cdot (1 + 6)$

Induktionsskridt: Lad $k \geq 2$. Under antagelse af, at udsagnet gælder for alle $n \leq k - 1$, kan vi bevise, at det gælder for $n = k$:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^k (2i + 5) &= \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} (2i + 5) + 2k + 5 && (\text{skiller sidste led ud}) \\ &= (k - 1)((k - 1) + 6) + 2k + 5 && (\text{ifølge induktionsantagelsen}) \\ &= k^2 + 4k - 5 + 2k + 5 && (\text{omskrivning}) \\ &= k(k + 6). && (\text{omskrivning}) \end{aligned}$$

Proof by induction on n :

Base case: For $n = 1$, we have $\sum_{i=1}^1 (2i + 5) = 2 + 5 = 7 = 1 \cdot (1 + 6)$

Induction step: Let $k \geq 2$. Assume the statement holds for all $n \leq k - 1$. Then we can show it for $n = k$:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^k (2i + 5) &= \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} (2i + 5) + 2k + 5 && (\text{splitting off last summand}) \\ &= (k - 1)((k - 1) + 6) + 2k + 5 && (\text{using the induction hypothesis}) \\ &= k^2 + 4k - 5 + 2k + 5 && (\text{rewriting}) \\ &= k(k + 6). && (\text{rewriting}) \end{aligned}$$

Bevis ved induktion over n :

Basis: For $n = 1$ fås $\sum_{i=1}^1 (2i + 5) = 2 + 5 = 7 = 1 \cdot (1 + 6)$

Induktionsskridt: Lad $k \geq 1$. Under antagelse af, at udsagnet gælder for alle $n \leq k$, kan vi bevise, at det gælder for $n = k + 1$:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} (2i + 5) &= \sum_{i=1}^k (2i + 5) + 2(k + 1) + 5 && (\text{skiller sidste led ud}) \\ &= k(k + 6) + 2(k + 1) + 5 && (\text{ifølge induktionsantagelsen}) \\ &= k^2 + 6k + 2k + 7 && (\text{omskrivning}) \\ &= (k + 1)((k + 1) + 6). && (\text{omskrivning}) \end{aligned}$$

Proof by induction on n :

Base case: For $n = 1$, we have $\sum_{i=1}^1 (2i + 5) = 2 + 5 = 7 = 1 \cdot (1 + 6)$

Induction step: Let $k \geq 1$. Assume the statement holds for all $n \leq k$. Then we can show it for $n = k + 1$:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} (2i + 5) &= \sum_{i=1}^k (2i + 5) + 2(k + 1) + 5 && (\text{splitting off last summand}) \\ &= k(k + 6) + 2(k + 1) + 5 && (\text{using the induction hypothesis}) \\ &= k^2 + 6k + 2k + 7 && (\text{rewriting}) \\ &= (k + 1)((k + 1) + 6). && (\text{rewriting}) \end{aligned}$$

Sand Falsk



Bevis ved induktion over n :

Basis: For $n = 1$ fås $\sum_{i=1}^1 (2i + 5) = 2 + 5 = 7 = 1 \cdot (1 + 6)$

Indukstionsskridt: Lad $k \geq 1$. Under antagelse af, at udsagnet gælder for alle $n \leq k$, kan vi bevise, at det gælder for $n = k + 1$:

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{i=1}^k (2i + 5) &= \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} (2i + 5) - (2(k+1) + 5) && (\text{lægger } 0 \text{ til}) \\&= (k+1)((k+1)+6) - (2(k+1)+5) && (\text{ifølge ind. ant.}) \\&= k^2 + 8k + 7 - (2k + 7) && (\text{omskrivning}) \\&= k(k+6). && (\text{omskrivning})\end{aligned}$$

Proof by induction on n :

Base case: For $n = 1$, we have $\sum_{i=1}^1 (2i + 5) = 2 + 5 = 7 = 1 \cdot (1 + 6)$

Induction step: Let $k \geq 1$. Assume the statement holds for all $n \leq k$. Then we can show it for $n = k + 1$:

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{i=1}^k (2i + 5) &= \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} (2i + 5) - (2(k+1) + 5) && (\text{adding } 0) \\&= (k+1)((k+1)+6) - (2(k+1)+5) && (\text{using the ind. hyp.}) \\&= k^2 + 8k + 7 - (2k + 7) && (\text{rewriting}) \\&= k(k+6). && (\text{rewriting})\end{aligned}$$

Bevis:

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{i=1}^n (2i + 5) &= \left(2 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n i \right) + 5n \\&= 2 \cdot \frac{n \cdot (n+1)}{2} + 5n && (\text{ifølge Tabel 2.4.2}) \\&= n(n+6)\end{aligned}$$



Proof:

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{i=1}^n (2i + 5) &= \left(2 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n i \right) + 5n \\&= 2 \cdot \frac{n \cdot (n+1)}{2} + 5n && (\text{using Table 2.4.2}) \\&= n(n+6)\end{aligned}$$

(7 point)

Hvilke af følgende udsagn om relationer på mængden $\{a, b, c\}$ er sande?

Which of the following statements about relations on the set $\{a, b, c\}$ are true?

Sand Falsk

$\{(a, a), (a, b), (b, b), (b, a)\}$ er refleksiv / is reflexive.



$\{(a, a), (a, c), (b, b), (c, a)\}$ er symmetrisk / is symmetric.



$\{(a, a), (a, b), (a, c), (b, b), (b, a)\}$ er antisymmetrisk / is antisymmetric.



$\{(a, b), (a, c), (b, a), (b, c), (c, a), (c, b)\}$ er transitiv / is transitive.



$\{(a, a), (a, b), (b, b), (b, a), (c, c)\}$ er en ækvivalensrelation / is an equivalence relation.



$\{(a, a), (a, b), (b, b), (b, c), (c, c)\}$ er en partiell ordning / is a partial order.



Hvis $R = \{(a, a), (a, b), (b, c)\}$, da er $R \circ R = \{(a, a), (a, b), (a, c)\}$.

If $R = \{(a, a), (a, b), (b, c)\}$ then $R \circ R = \{(a, a), (a, b), (a, c)\}$.



(3 point)

Lad $R = \{(0, 1), (1, 1), (1, 2)\}$ være en relation på \mathbb{Z} .

Hvilke af følgende udsagn om R sande?

Let $R = \{(0, 1), (1, 1), (1, 2)\}$ be a relation on \mathbb{Z} .

Which of the following statements about R are true?

Sand Falsk

$\{(0, 1), (1, 2)\}$ er den refleksive lukning af R .

$\{(0, 1), (1, 2)\}$ is the reflexive closure of R .



$\{(0, 1), (1, 0), (1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 1)\}$ er den symmetriske lukning af R .

$\{(0, 1), (1, 0), (1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 1)\}$ is the symmetric closure of R .



$\{(0, 1), (0, 2), (1, 1), (1, 2)\}$ er den transitive lukning af R .

$\{(0, 1), (0, 2), (1, 1), (1, 2)\}$ is the transitive closure of R .



(3 point)

Hvilke udsagn er sande for ethvert par af ækvivalensrelationer R_1 og R_2 ?

Which propositions are true for any pair of equivalence relations, R_1 and R_2 ?

	Sand	Falsk
R_1 er symmetrisk. R_1 is symmetric.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>
$R_1 \circ R_1$ er symmetrisk. $R_1 \circ R_1$ is symmetric.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>
$R_1 \cup R_2$ er symmetrisk. $R_1 \cup R_2$ is symmetric.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>

(4 point)

Hvilke udsagn er sande for alle $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$, hvor $a, b \neq 0$?

Which propositions are true for all $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$ where $a, b \neq 0$?

	Sand	Falsk
$a c \Rightarrow ab bc$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>
$a (b + c) \Rightarrow a b \wedge a c$	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
$4 a \wedge 10 a \Rightarrow 40 a$	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
$a 10 \wedge a 20 \Rightarrow a 90$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>

(4 point)

Hvilke udsagn er sande?

(Husk, at gcd betyder største fælles divisor, og lcm betyder mindste fælles multiplum.)

Which propositions are true?

(Recall that gcd means greatest common divisor and lcm means least common multiple.)

	Sand	Falsk
$\text{gcd}(7, 21) = 1$	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
$\text{gcd}(20, 8) = 8$	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
$\text{gcd}(40, 12) = 4$	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
$\text{lcm}(40, 12) = 480$	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
$\text{lcm}(30, 20) = 60$	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
$\text{lcm}(300, 15) = 300$	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9 og 30 er indbyrdes primiske. 9 and 30 are relatively prime.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
8, 9 og 35 er parvis indbyrdes primiske. 8, 9, and 35 are pairwise relatively prime.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

(6 point)

Hvilke udsagn er sande for alle $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$ og $m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$?

Which propositions are true for all $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $m \in \mathbb{Z}^+$?

	Sand	Falsk
$27 \equiv 37 \pmod{7}$	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
$10 \equiv 70 \pmod{7}$	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
$-7 \equiv 14 \pmod{7}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>
$a \equiv b \pmod{30} \Rightarrow a \equiv b \pmod{15}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>
$a \equiv b \pmod{10} \Leftrightarrow (a - b = 10 \vee b - a = 10)$	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
$2a \equiv 2b \pmod{10} \Rightarrow a \equiv b \pmod{10}$	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
$a \equiv b \pmod{10} \Rightarrow a \equiv b + 110 \pmod{10}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>

(2 point)

Betrægt følgende kongruens-system, hvor $a_1, a_2, a_3 \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$$x \equiv a_1 \pmod{17},$$

$$x \equiv a_2 \pmod{23},$$

$$x \equiv a_3 \pmod{2}$$

Hvor mange løsninger i mængden $\{0, 1, \dots, 2000\}$ kan kongruenssystemet have, afhængigt af a_1, a_2 og a_3 ?

Consider the following system of congruences where $a_1, a_2, a_3 \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$$x \equiv a_1 \pmod{17},$$

$$x \equiv a_2 \pmod{23},$$

$$x \equiv a_3 \pmod{2}$$

Depending on the values of a_1, a_2 , and a_3 , how many solutions in the set $\{0, 1, \dots, 2000\}$ can the system of congruences possibly have?

	Sand	Falsk
0	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

(4 point)

Hvilke udsagn er sande for alle $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$?

Which propositions are true for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$?

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i + \sum_{j=1}^n j = \sum_{i=1}^n 2i$$

Sand



Falsk



$$\sum_{i=1}^n (3i + 1) = 3n + \sum_{i=1}^n i$$



$$\frac{3}{4} \leq \sum_{i=0}^n \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^i < 4$$



$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^i 2j = \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n i$$



(6 point)

Hvilke udsagn er sande?

Which statements are true?

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Sand



Falsk



$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 5 \\ 11 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ er ikke defineret / is not defined.}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \vee \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \odot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \text{ er symmetrisk / is symmetric.}$$



(8 point)

Hvilke af følgende udsagn er sande?

Which of the following statements are true?

$$C(6, 3) = 20$$

Sand



Falsk



$$C(6, 4) = 360$$



$$C(17, 6) = \binom{17}{6}$$



$$C(21, 8) = \binom{21}{13}$$



$$\binom{9}{2} = 18$$



$$C(10, 5) = \binom{9}{4} + \binom{9}{5}$$



$$P(10, 3) = 720$$



$$P(10, 8) = 90$$



$$C(30, 3) = \frac{P(30, 3)}{6}$$



$$P(30, 3) = \frac{C(30, 3)}{6}$$



(10 point)

Betrægt et hold bestående af 40 matematik-studerende og 52 datalogi-studerende. Hvilke af følgende udsagn er sande?

Consider a class of 40 math students and 52 computer science students. Which of the following statements are true?

Sand Falsk

Der er præcis $40 \cdot 52 = 2080$ måder at vælge en matematik-studerende og en datalogi-studerende.

There are exactly $40 \cdot 52 = 2080$ ways to pick one math student and one computer science student.



Der er præcis $(40 + 52)! = 92!$ måder at danne en gruppe af to studerende.

There are exactly $(40 + 52)! = 92!$ ways to form a group of two students.



Der er præcis $C(92, 3) - C(52, 3)$ måder at danne en gruppe af tre studerende, hvoraf mindst en skal være en matematik-studerende.

There are exactly $C(92, 3) - C(52, 3)$ ways to form a group of three students if the group must contain at least one math student.



Der er præcis $40 \cdot 52 \cdot 90$ måder at danne en gruppe af tre studerende, hvis gruppen skal have mindst en matematik-studerende og mindst en datalogi-studerende.

There are exactly $40 \cdot 52 \cdot 90$ ways to form a group of three students group, if the group must contain at least one math student and at least one computer science student.



Der er præcis $52! - 22!$ måder at stille 30 af de datalogi-studerende op på en række.

There are exactly $52! - 22!$ ways to line up 30 of the computer science students in a row.



I et auditorium med 100 stole kan de studerende placeres på præcis $\frac{40! \cdot 52!}{8!}$ måder.

In an auditorium with 100 seats, there are exactly $\frac{40! \cdot 52!}{8!}$ ways to seat all the students.



Mindst 8 af de studerende må have fødselsdag samme måned.

At least 8 students must have their birthdays in the same month.



Mindst 4 af de studerende må have fødselsdag i september.

At least 4 students must have their birthdays in September.



Man kan fordele 100 ens småkager mellem de 40 matematik-studerende på præcis $C(100, 40)$ måder. Bemærk, at det tillades, at nogle studerende får mange småkager, mens andre ikke får nogen.

One can distribute 100 indistinguishable cookies among the 40 math students in exactly $C(100, 40)$ ways. Note that some students may have several cookies and others none.



Man kan fordele 100 ens småkager mellem de 40 matematik-studerende på præcis $C(139, 100)$ måder. Bemærk, at det tillades, at nogle studerende får mange småkager, mens andre ikke får nogen.

One can distribute 100 indistinguishable cookies among the 40 math students in exactly $C(139, 100)$ ways. Note that some students may have several cookies and others none.



