

1. (Sets)

[4]

1. Let $D_i = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid -i \leq x \leq i\} = [-i, i]$ for all non negative integers i . Are D_0, D_1, \dots , **mutually disjoint**? Explain.
2. Let $A_1 = \{1, 2, 3\}$, $A_2 = \{u, v\}$, and $A_3 = \{m, n\}$. Find $A_1 \times (A_2 \times A_3)$.
3. For all sets A, B, C prove that $(A - C) \cap (B - C) \cap (A - B) = \phi$.
4. Prove or disprove that $X - (Y \cap Z) = (X - Y) \cup (X - Z)$.

2. (Induction Proofs)

[4]

Prove the following using induction.

1. Show that

$$\left(1 - \frac{1}{4}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{9}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right) = \left(\frac{n+1}{2n}\right).$$

2. Suppose that f_0, f_1, \dots , is a sequence defined as follows

$$f_0 = 5, f_1 = 16, \quad f_k = 7f_{k-1} - 10f_{k-2}, \quad \forall k \geq 2.$$

Prove that $f_n = 3 \cdot 2^n + 2 \cdot 5^n$ for all integers $n \geq 0$.

3. (Pigeon hole principle)

[3]

The **pigeon-hole principle** states that:

If we put $N + 1$ pigeons in N pigeon-holes, then there will be at-least one pigeon hole with at least two pigeons. Prove this statement using contrapositive proof.

A **general pigeon-hole principle** is stated as follows:

If we must put $Nk + 1$ or more pigeons into N pigeon holes, then some pigeon-hole must contain at least $k + 1$ pigeons. Prove this using contrapositive proof.

Prove the following using pigeon-hole principle.

1. Given 12 integers, show that two of them can be chosen so that their difference is divisible by 11.