Discrete Mathematics 4

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Core questions (everyone is expected to solve these exercises)

- 1. State the Reflexivity, Transitivity and Antisymmetry properties of the subset (⊆) operator.
- 2. What is the number of divisors of $x = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 13 \cdot 17 \cdot 19$?
- 3. 2015 Paper 2 Question 9 part b, Link
- 4. Exercise sheet 4.1.2

Prove that, for any positive integer n, a 2^n by 2^n square grid with any one square removed can be tiled with L-shaped pieces consisting of 3 squares.

- 5. Prove, using mathematical induction, that $n^3 < 3^n$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}$.
- 6. Prove that for every positive integer n there exists an n digit number divisible by 5^n all of whose digits are odd.

(Hint: using induction on n. If $a_1 a_2 \dots a_n$ is divisible by 5^n show that one of $1a_1 a_2 \dots a_n$, $3a_1 a_2 \dots a_n$, $5a_1a_2...a_n$, $7a_1a_2...a_n$, $9a_1a_2...a_n$ is divisible by 5^{n+1} .) ¹

Tryhard questions (recommended)

- 1. Excercise sheet 4.3.2 The set of (univariate) polynomials (over the rationals) on a variable x is defined as that of arithmetic expressions equal to those of the form $\sum_{i=0}^n a_i x^i$, for some $n \in \mathcal{N}$ and some $a_1, \ldots a_n \in \mathbb{Q}$.
 - (a) Show that if p(x) and q(x) are polynomials then so are p(x) + q(x) and p(x)q(x).
 - (b) Deduce as a corollary that, for all $a, b \in \mathbb{Q}$, the linear combination ap(x) + bq(x) of two polynomials p(x) and q(x) is a polynomial.
 - (c) Show that there exists a polynomial $p_2(x)$ such that $p_2(n) = \sum_{i=0}^n i^2 = 0^2 + 1^2 + \dots + n^2$ for every

Hint: Note that for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$(n+1)^3 = \sum_{i=0}^n (i+1)^3 - \sum_{i=0}^n i^3$$

(d) Show that, for every $k \in \mathbb{N}$, there exists a polynomial $p_k(x)$ such that, for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $p_k(n) =$ $\sum_{i=0}^{n} i^{k} = 0^{k} + 1^{k} + \dots + n^{k}.$

Hint: Generalise

$$(n+1)^2 = \sum_{i=0}^{n} (i+1)^2 - \sum_{i=0}^{n} i^2$$

and the hint in part (c) above.

¹Source: http://web.mat.bham.ac.uk/R.W.Kaye/