1. Consider the following model and problem:

Model: There are 102 coins on a table, 98 are showing heads, and 4 are showing tails. There are two legal moves:

- (a) flip over any ten coins, or,
- (b) if n is the current number of heads showing, you can place n+1 additional coins on the table, all showing tails.

Problem: Choose a sequence of moves so that eventually there is exactly one coin showing heads. **Your task**: Prove that there is no sequence of moves that will solve the problem.

2. **Model:** The numbers 1,2,3,4,5 are written on a sheet of paper. In one step, an algorithm picks any two written numbers x and y, writes the value of |x-y| on the paper, and erases x and y.

Problem: Choose a sequence of steps so that eventually only 0's are written on the paper.

Your task: to prove that It is impossible for any algorithm to solve this problem.

- 3. Prove by well ordering property that srqt(2) is irrational.
- 4. Prove by well ordering principle that n^3-n is always divisible by 6 for all n.
- 5. Prove by well ordering principle that $\sum_{i=1}^{n} i^3 = \frac{(n(n+1))^2}{4}$
- 6. Using the encoding scheme discussed in the class, draw the unlabelled tree whose binary encoding is 1010101011110000.
- 7. Solve the following recurrences using master method.

1.
$$T(n) = 3T(n/2) + n^2$$

2.
$$T(n) = 4T(n/2) + n^2$$

3.
$$T(n) = T(n/2) + 2^n$$

4.
$$T(n) = 2^n T(n/2) + n^n$$

5.
$$T(n) = 16T(n/4) + n$$

8. Consider the following theorem and a proof attempt to prove the theorem. Is the proof correct? Justify.

Theorem: All horses are the same color.

Proof: (by induction on n)

Induction hypothesis:

P(n) :=any set of n horses have the same color

Base case (n=0):

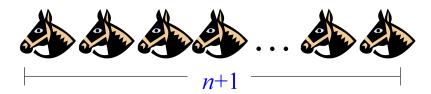
No horses so obviously true!



(Inductive case)

Assume any n horses have the same color.

Prove that any n+1 horses have the same color.



(Inductive case)

Assume any n horses have the same color.

Prove that any n+1 horses have the same color.

Second set of *n* horses have the same color



First set of n horses have the same color

Therefore the set of n+1 have the same color