Midterm I: Math 347

Instructions: Write your proofs in complete sentences.

Problem 1. Let A, B, C, and D be logical statements. For the following logical statements L and R, prove without a truth table (or give a counterexample to) the implications $L \Rightarrow R$ and $R \Rightarrow L$:

$$(C \Rightarrow A) \Rightarrow (A \land B \land \neg C \land D)$$
 and $B \land D \land ((A \Rightarrow C) \Rightarrow \neg (C \Rightarrow A))$

Problem 2. Let P(x) mean 'x has property P'. For a set S, prove the following two statements are equivalent:

L: There is an unique element in S with property P

R:
$$\exists (x \in S) : (P(x) \land \forall (y \in S) : (P(y) \Rightarrow x = y))$$

Problem 3. Name a function $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ that does not satisfy the following property and prove your answer:

$$\forall (B \in \mathbb{R}) \exists (C \in \mathbb{R}) \forall (x \ge C) : f(x) \ge B$$

Problem 4. Let $\mathbb{Z}_n = \{0, 1, \dots n-1\}$ be equipped with addition and multiplication mod n (like in problem 3.2.14 in the book). For $b \in \mathbb{Z}_n$ define the function

$$f_b: \mathbb{Z}_n \to \mathbb{Z}_n$$
 by $f_b(x) = bx + 1$

(where bx + 1 is done in \mathbb{Z}_n i.e. mod n) and prove the following:

$$f_b$$
 is bijective if and only if $gcd(b, n) = 1$

Extra Credit (Worth 10%) Consider a kingfisher that lives in the Euclidean plane \mathbb{R}^2 that can hop a unit distance, but only in the North/South and East/West directions, i.e. from (x,y) it can hop to one of the points $(x \pm 1, y)$ or $(x, y \pm 1)$. If the kingfisher starts out at the origin (0,0), prove it can move to $(m,n) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ in exactly ℓ hops if and only if $\ell \ge |m| + |n|$ and $\ell \equiv m + n \mod 2$.

(Hint: The hard part is establishing the mod 2 condition when proving the \Rightarrow implication. If you proceed by contradiction you can construct a loop with an odd number of hops ...)