CS 2022/ MA 2201 Discrete Mathematics A term 2020

Solutions for Homework 2

1. Exercise 26 on page 132.

Solution:

- a) The power set of every set includes at least the empty set, so the power set cannot be empty. Thus \emptyset is not the power set of any set.
- b) This is the power set of $\{a\}$.
- c) This set has three elements. Since 3 is not a power of 2, this set cannot be the power set of any set.
- d) This is the power set of $\{a, b\}$. (20 points)
- 2. Exercise 26 on page 145.

Solution: By using a membership table:

A	B	C	(A-C)-(B-C)	(A-B)-C
1	1	1	0	0
1	1	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	0
1	0	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	0
0	1	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0

(20 points)

3. Exercise 20 on page 162.

Solution:

(a)
$$f(n) = n + 1$$

(b)
$$f(n) = \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor$$

(c)
$$f(n) = \begin{cases} n+1 & \text{if } n \text{ is even} \\ n-1 & \text{if } n \text{ is odd} \end{cases}$$

Thus we have $f(0) = 1, f(1) = 0, f(2) = 3, f(3) = 2, \text{ etc.}$

(d)
$$f(n) = 2022$$

(20 points)

4. Exercise 32 on page 179.

Solution:

(a)
$$\sum_{j=0}^{8} (1 + (-1)^{j}) = \sum_{j=0}^{8} 1 + \sum_{j=0}^{8} (-1)^{j} = 9 + 1 = 10$$

(b)
$$\sum_{j=0}^{8} (3^{j} - 2^{j}) = \frac{3^{9} - 1}{2} - (2^{9} - 1) = 9330$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{8} (2 \times 3^{j} + 3 \times 2^{j}) = 2 \sum_{j=0}^{8} 3^{j} + 3 \sum_{j=0}^{8} 2^{j} = 2 \frac{3^{9} - 1}{2} + 3(2^{9} - 1) =$$

$$= 19682 + 1533 = 21215$$

(d)
$$\sum_{j=0}^{8} (2^{j+1} - 2^j) = 2^9 - 1 = 511$$

(20 points)

5. Show that the set of integers that are *not* multiples of 3 is a countable set.

Solution:

Here is a bijection between the set of positive integers and the set of integers that are not multiples of 3:

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} 3k+1 & \text{if } n = 4k+1\\ -(3k+1) & \text{if } n = 4k+2\\ 3k+2 & \text{if } n = 4k+3\\ -(3k+2) & \text{if } n = 4k+4 \end{cases}$$

Thus f(1) = 1, f(2) = -1, f(3) = 2, f(4) = -2, etc. we get all the integers that are not multiples of 3 exactly once. (20 points)