Ch. 1

1 a xuy= £0,1,2,3,4,63 6 XNY= £2,43

4x-7=21,33 4x-x=20,63

e/P(x)={0, £13, £23, £33, £43, £1,73, £2,33, £ 3,43, £1,43, £1,33, £2,43, £1,2,33, £1,2,43, £2,3,43, £1,3,43, £1,2,3,433

 $4/x = (n_0)^3 + 3(n_0)^2 + 3n_0$

6) a) f(n)=2n b) f(n)=60 if n=0 otherwise

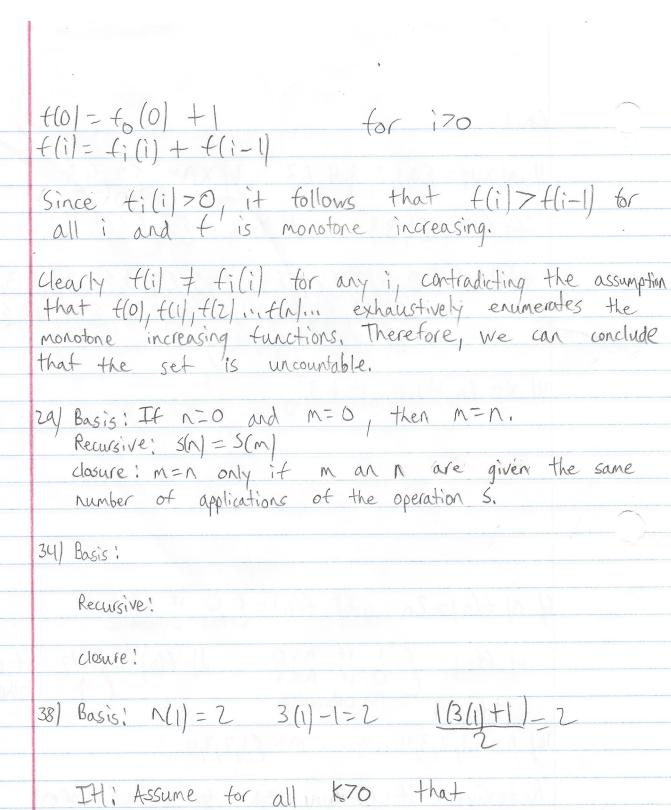
 $c|f(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } n = 1 \end{cases}$ d) $f(n) = \begin{cases} n/2 & \text{if } n \text{ is even} \\ n & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

10/ N= E1, 2,3,4...3 M= E42,3,4...3

Refexive: it n=m a=a for all a Enorm Symmetric: it n=m, m=n a=b, b=a for all a/b Enorm Transitive: it n=m, m=n,

22) Assume that the set of monotone increasing tunctions is countable. Then these functions can be listed as f(0), f(1), f(2),..., f(n),...

Now consider the function as follows:



Prove: $\frac{k}{2}i = k(3k+1) = 3k^2 + k$ $\frac{k}{1=0}$ $\frac{1}{2}i = \frac{3k^2 + k}{2}$ $\frac{k}{1=0}$ $\frac{1}{2}i = \frac{3k^2 + k}{2}i = \frac{3k^2 + k}{2}$ 42/ 6/EXII, X7, X2, X13 XIU