

Worksheet 5

CS 2210 Discrete Structures

Due 2/26 9pm. Late submissions get grade 0.

* Teams of 3-4 students (must work in group). Follow directions given during discussion.

** This page is double sided. Make sure to do both sides.

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Question 1: Let sequence $\{a_n\}$ be $-8, -3, 2, 7, \dots$ ($a_1 = -8$)

a. Find a_8 $a_n = \{-8, -3, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27\}$

$$a_8 = 27$$

b. Find $\sum_{i=3}^8 a_n$

$$83$$

c. Find recursive formula for a_n .

$$a_n = a_{n-1} + 5$$

d. Find explicit (iterative) formula for a_n .

$$a_n = 5n - 13$$

Question 2: Find $\sum_{i=0}^{100} 6 \cdot 2^i$. Hint: Use formula from section 2.4.

$$\frac{6 \cdot 2^{101} - 6}{2 - 1} = 6 \cdot 2^{100} - 6$$

Question 3: Determine whether each of these sets is countable or uncountable. For those that are countably infinite, exhibit a one-to-one correspondence between the set of positive integers and that set. Explain/prove when can why it is 1-1 correspondence.

(a) All bit strings not containing the bit 0. $\{1, 11, 111, 1111, \dots\}$

Countable \checkmark yes because it can be put in a list.

One-to-one \checkmark yes $f(a) = f(b), a = b, a, b \in S, f(a) = f(b)$
in $a = b$

Onto \times no because it cannot represent all numbers.

(b) All positive rational numbers that cannot be written with denominators less than 4.

Countable \checkmark yes because it can be represented like this, $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{2}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, \dots$
 $\frac{1}{5}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{5}, \dots$

One-to-one \checkmark each positive integer can be represented by only one value of the set.

Onto \checkmark yes because every positive \mathbb{Z} can be represented.

(c) The real numbers not containing 0 in their decimal representation

Countable \times real numbers are not countable

$\{4.1, 4.111, 4.123, 5.2512\}$

(d) The real numbers containing only a finite number of 1s in their decimal representation

Countable \checkmark can be mapped to a one-to-one correspondence set with set of finite length sequences

one-to-one \checkmark yes because each element $e \in \mathbb{N}$ can be represented by exactly one number in the set.

Onto \checkmark yes because all positive integers can be represented.

$\{0.230, 1.1235, 1.231567\}$