

Team Name:

Team member 1:

Student ID:

Team member 2:

Student ID:

Team member 3:

Student ID:

## 37181 DISCRETE MATHEMATICS TEAM ASSIGNMENT 2019

INSTRUCTIONS. – Work on these problems together as a team of 3. Each team member should attempt all problems, and then work together to combine all solutions into the optimal one. Effort should be approximately one third each.

- Staple your assignment with all details on the front page, and with questions in the correct order. Use this sheet as a cover page. Do not submit any plastic folders etc.
- Start each question on a new page.
- For some questions you may need to prove some preliminary results to use in your main proof. Prove these separately first, then refer to them as Lemma 1, Lemma 2 in your main proof.
- Arrange times to meet and work together, including the Lecture time on 4 Sept 4-6pm.
- This assignment is worth 20% of your final grade. Total points available: 30.

1. (3 marks) Attach a photo of your team working together (eg. at a whiteboard). Under the photo, write a brief paragraph describing each team member's contribution.

2. (3 marks)

(a) Construct a truth table for the logical connective “unless” \*.

(b) Write a statement logically equivalent to “ $p$  unless  $q$ ” that uses only  $\vee, \wedge, \neg, \rightarrow$ .

(c) Write the negation of the statement “I will fail this subject unless I pay Murray \$1000”. Final answer in English, but go via propositional logic.

3. (3 marks) Let  $X, Y$  be sets and  $p, q, r$  statements. Prove or disprove:

(a)  $(X \cup Y) \cap \overline{Y} \subseteq X$

(b)  $p \rightarrow (q \rightarrow r)$  and  $(p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow r$  are logically equivalent.

4. (3 marks) Let  $f : X \rightarrow Y, g : Y \rightarrow Z$  be functions where  $X, Y, Z$  are sets. Recall that  $g \circ f : X \rightarrow Z$  is the function defined by  $g \circ f(x) = g(f(x))$  for all  $x \in X$ . Prove that if  $f, g$  are bijections then so is  $g \circ f$ .<sup>†</sup>

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*Date:* Due at the start of the lecture, 4pm Wednesday 18 September 2019.

*\*i.e.*  $p$  unless  $q$ . Discuss together and check online.

<sup>†</sup>Hint: prove two things: if  $f, g$  are 1-1 then so is  $g \circ f$ ; if  $f, g$  are onto then so is  $g \circ f$ .

5. (3 marks) Prove that  $\sqrt[3]{3}$  is not rational. <sup>‡</sup>

6. (3 marks) Consider the following pseudocode program:

```

program(int n)
    if n == 1
        return 0
    else
        return 1+program(floor(n/2))

```

(a) Prove that on input  $n \in \mathbb{N}_+$  the output is  $\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor$ . <sup>§</sup>

(b) On input  $n$ , (roughly) how many times is the line starting with `return 1 + program(...` executed?

7. (3 marks)

Let  $A$  be a set<sup>¶</sup> and  $\mathcal{P}(A)$  the power set of  $A$ . Prove that there is no bijection from  $A$  to  $\mathcal{P}(A)$ . <sup>||</sup>

8. (3 marks) Prove that for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $(3n + 1)7^n - 1$  is divisible by 9.

9. (3 marks)

(a) Prove that the WOP is equivalent to PMI. <sup>\*\*</sup>

(b) Is the WOP true?

(c) Consider the set  $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$  with an order  $\preceq$  defined by  $(a, b) \preceq (c, d)$  if  $a < c$  or  $(a = c$  and  $b \leq d)$  <sup>††</sup>. Assuming WOP is true, prove that every non-empty subset of  $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$  has a first element with respect to  $\preceq$ .

10. (3 marks) Find the 2018 37181 Final Exam from the UTS Library website. Answer with your team these questions: <sup>‡‡</sup> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.

END OF ASSIGNMENT

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<sup>‡</sup>Hint: copy the  $\sqrt{2}$  proof from Worksheet 2, but now everything has 3's in it. Prove a lemma about if  $x^3$  is divisible by 3 then so is  $x$ .

<sup>§</sup>Hint: Let  $a_n$  be the output of `program(n)`, and show that  $a_n = \lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor$ . Use induction (strong form). Break into cases: when the input is an exact power of 2, and when the input is  $2^m + r$  for  $0 < r < 2^m$ .

<sup>¶</sup>finite or infinite

<sup>||</sup>Hint: suppose (for contradiction)  $f : A \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(A)$  is a bijection, and consider a set  $B = \{x \in A \mid x \notin f(x)\}$ .

<sup>\*\*</sup>Prove two things: WOP implies PMI, PMI implies WOP

<sup>††</sup>this is called *lexicographic ordering*

<sup>‡‡</sup>Discuss and prove each one, but only submit your final answers as 1.  $A$  2.  $B$  3.  $C$  etc.