



## Example course: worksheet for week 3

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### Instructions

This document contains extra practice problems for week 3. Not all material is covered.

If you wish to have your solution checked by a TA, email redacted@rrr.nl.

### Question 1.

Prove that for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$ , for all finite sets  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n$ ,

$$\left| \bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i \right| = \sum_{\emptyset \neq J \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\}} (-1)^{|J|+1} \left| \bigcap_{j \in J} A_j \right|.$$

### Solution

Observe that the statement is true for  $n = 0$  (as  $|\emptyset| = 0$ ) and  $n = 1$  (as  $|A_1| = |A_1|$  for all finite sets  $A_1$ ).

Now we prove the statement for  $n = 2$ . The statement expands to

$$\text{for all finite sets } A_1, A_2: |A_1 \cup A_2| = |A_1| + |A_2| - |A_1 \cap A_2|.$$

Take arbitrary finite sets  $A_1, A_2$ . Observe that  $A_1 \cup A_2 = A_1 \cup (A_2 \setminus A_1)$ . As  $A_1$  and  $A_2 \setminus A_1$  are disjoint and  $A_1$  and  $A_2$  are finite, we have  $|A_1 \cup A_2| = |A_1| + |A_2 \setminus A_1|$ .

Also observe that  $A_2 = (A_2 \setminus A_1) \cup (A_2 \cap A_1)$  and that  $(A_2 \setminus A_1)$  and  $(A_2 \cap A_1)$  are disjoint, so we have  $|A_2| = |A_2 \setminus A_1| + |A_2 \cap A_1|$ .

Combining the two results, we find that  $|A_1 \cup A_2| = |A_1| + |A_2| - |A_1 \cap A_2|$ , which proves the case  $n = 2$ .

We proceed using mathematical induction to prove the statement for all  $n \geq 2$ . We have already proved the case  $n = 2$  and will use it as a base case.

Assume as induction hypothesis that the statement holds for some  $n = k \geq 2$ . We have to show that it holds for  $n = k + 1$ . That is, we have to show that for all finite sets  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_{k+1}$ ,

$$\left| \bigcup_{i=1}^{k+1} A_i \right| = \sum_{\emptyset \neq J \subseteq \{1, \dots, k+1\}} (-1)^{|J|+1} \left| \bigcap_{j \in J} A_j \right|.$$

We can reach the right-hand side from the left-hand side as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \bigcup_{i=1}^{k+1} A_i \right| \\ & \quad \text{(expanding big union)} \\ &= \left| \left( \bigcup_{i=1}^k A_i \right) \cup A_{k+1} \right| \\ & \quad \text{(using base case } n = 2) \end{aligned}$$

(continued)



(continued)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left| \bigcup_{i=1}^k A_i \right| + |A_{k+1}| - \left| \left( \bigcup_{i=1}^k A_i \right) \cap A_{k+1} \right| \\
 &\quad \text{(applying distributivity of } \cap \text{ over } \cup) \\
 &= \left| \bigcup_{i=1}^k A_i \right| + |A_{k+1}| - \left| \bigcup_{i=1}^k (A_i \cap A_{k+1}) \right| \\
 &\quad \text{(applying induction hypothesis twice)} \\
 &= \left( \sum_{\emptyset \neq J \subseteq \{1, \dots, k\}} (-1)^{|J|+1} \left| \bigcap_{j \in J} A_j \right| \right) + |A_{k+1}| - \sum_{\emptyset \neq J \subseteq \{1, \dots, k\}} (-1)^{|J|+1} \left| \bigcap_{j \in J} (A_j \cap A_{k+1}) \right| \\
 &\quad \text{(rewriting sum on the right by including } k+1 \text{ in } J; \text{ note the sign flip)} \\
 &= \left( \sum_{\emptyset \neq J \subseteq \{1, \dots, k\}} (-1)^{|J|+1} \left| \bigcap_{j \in J} A_j \right| \right) + |A_{k+1}| + \sum_{\substack{J \subseteq \{1, \dots, k+1\} \\ \text{s.t. } k+1 \in J \\ \text{and } |J| > 1}} (-1)^{|J|+1} \left| \bigcap_{j \in J} A_j \right| \\
 &\quad \text{(absorbing } |A_{k+1}| \text{ into sum on the right, and rewriting bounds of sum on the left)} \\
 &= \left( \sum_{\substack{\emptyset \neq J \subseteq \{1, \dots, k+1\} \\ \text{s.t. } k+1 \notin J}} (-1)^{|J|+1} \left| \bigcap_{j \in J} A_j \right| \right) + \sum_{\substack{\emptyset \neq J \subseteq \{1, \dots, k+1\} \\ \text{s.t. } k+1 \in J}} (-1)^{|J|+1} \left| \bigcap_{j \in J} A_j \right| \\
 &\quad \text{(taking both sums together)} \\
 &= \sum_{\emptyset \neq J \subseteq \{1, \dots, k+1\}} (-1)^{|J|+1} \left| \bigcap_{j \in J} A_j \right|
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the statement holds for  $n = k + 1$ . Hence, the statement is proven for all  $n \geq 2$  by mathematical induction. We showed separately that it holds for  $n \in \{0, 1\}$  too. This completes the proof.

### Question 2.

Let  $\Sigma = \{a, b, c\}$ . Prove or disprove the following statement:

*“For all languages  $L \in \Sigma^*$ , if there exists a nondeterministic Turing machine  $M$  that decides  $L$  in polynomial time, then  $L$  is in  $P$ .”*

### Solution

The solution is left as an exercise to the reader. Send your solution to prof. P.B.M.T.

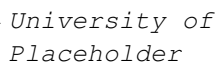
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### Question 3.

This question asks you to find a particular number.

- What is the answer to the ultimate question?
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