

حل 80% من مسائل الكتاب

* Discrete Mathematics

Chapter 1

Exercises :-

① If p, r are false, q, s are true, find -

$$① p \rightarrow q \equiv F \rightarrow T \equiv T \quad *$$

$$② \bar{p} \rightarrow \bar{q} \equiv T \rightarrow F \equiv F \quad *$$

$$③ \overline{p \rightarrow q} \equiv \overline{(F \rightarrow T)} \equiv \overline{T} \equiv F \quad *$$

$$④ (p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow (q \rightarrow r) \equiv (F \rightarrow T) \rightarrow (T \rightarrow F) \equiv T \rightarrow F \equiv F \quad *$$

$$⑤ (p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow r \equiv (F \rightarrow T) \rightarrow F \equiv T \rightarrow F \equiv F \quad *$$

$$⑥ p \rightarrow (q \rightarrow r) \equiv F \rightarrow (T \rightarrow F) \equiv F \rightarrow F \equiv T \quad *$$

$$⑦ (s \rightarrow (p \wedge \bar{r})) \wedge ((p \rightarrow (r \vee q)) \wedge s)$$

$$\equiv [T \rightarrow (F \wedge \bar{F})] \wedge [(F \rightarrow (F \vee T)) \wedge T]$$

$$\equiv [T \rightarrow (F \wedge T)] \wedge [(F \rightarrow T) \wedge T]$$

$$\equiv (T \rightarrow F) \wedge (T \wedge T)$$

$$\equiv F \wedge T \equiv F \quad *$$

$$⑧ (p \wedge r \wedge s) \rightarrow (p \vee q) \equiv (F \wedge F \wedge T) \rightarrow (F \vee T) \equiv F \rightarrow T \equiv T \quad *$$

<u>p</u>	<u>q</u>	<u>$p \wedge q$</u>	<u>$\overline{p \wedge q}$</u>	<u>\bar{p}</u>	<u>\bar{q}</u>	<u>$\bar{p} \vee \bar{q}$</u>
T	T	T	F	F	F	F
T	F	F	T	F	T	T
F	T	F	T	T	F	T
F	F	F	T	T	T	T

3) Show That $P \rightarrow q \equiv \bar{P} \vee q$

P	q	$P \rightarrow q$	\bar{P}	$\bar{P} \vee q$
T	T	T	F	T
T	F	F	F	F
F	T	T	T	T
F	F	T	T	T

4) $A = \{2, 4, 6\}$, $B = \{3, 4, 5\}$, $C = \{1, 6\}$
 $S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ prob?

- 5) $X = \{1, 2\}$, $Y = \{a, b, c\}$
- ① $X \times Y = \{(1, a), (1, b), (1, c), (2, a), (2, b), (2, c)\}$
 - ② $Y \times X = \{(a, 1), (a, 2), (b, 1), (b, 2), (c, 1), (c, 2)\}$
 - ③ $X \times X = \{(1, 1), (2, 1), (1, 2), (2, 2)\}$
 - ④ $Y \times Y = \{(a, a), (a, b), (a, c), (b, a), (b, b), (b, c), (c, a), (c, b), (c, c)\}$

6) $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$, $B = \{2, 3, 4, 5\}$ find $A \Delta B$

~~$\text{Ans} A \Delta B = (A \cup B) - (A \cap B) = A \oplus B$~~

$A \Delta B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\} - \{3, 2\} = \{1, 4, 5\}$

- 7) State which is true
- ① $(\forall x \in \mathbb{Z}), x \geq 0$ is false
 - ② $(\forall x \in \mathbb{N}), x \geq 0$ is True

- 8) ① $(n+1 = n) \vee (n=5)$ is True at $n=5$
- ② $(n > 7) \vee (n < 4)$ is True at $n=8, 9, \dots$
i.e. at $n \in \mathbb{Z} - [4, 7]$ or $n=3, 2, 1, 0, \dots$
- ③ $(n > 7) \wedge (n < 4)$ is always false.
- ④ $(n < 7) \vee (n > 4)$ is True always on \mathbb{Z} .

Q9) $p(x, y, z)$ is $xy < x+z+1$

① $p(1, 2, 3)$ is $(1)(2) < 2+3+1$ is True

③ $p(x, x, y)$ is $x^2 < x+y+1$

④ $p(x, x+y, y+z)$ is $x(x+y) < x+y+z+1$

⑤ $p(x, x, x)$ is $x^2 < 2x+1$

$$x^2 - 2x - 1 < 0 \quad \begin{array}{c} B = + \\ A = - \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} + \\ - \end{array}$$
$$(x - (1 + \sqrt{2})) (x - (1 - \sqrt{2})) < 0$$

$\therefore p(x)$ is true at $x \in]1 - \sqrt{2}, 1 + \sqrt{2}[$.

$p(x)$ is false at $x \in \mathbb{R} -]1 - \sqrt{2}, 1 + \sqrt{2}[$

⑥ $p(x, x-1, x+1)$ is $x(x-1) < x+x+1+1$

$$\begin{array}{c} - + + + \\ \hline - \end{array} \quad x^2 - 3x - 2 < 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c} - \\ \hline - \end{array} \quad [x - (\frac{3}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{17}}{2})] [x - (\frac{3}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{17}}{2})] < 0$$

$\therefore p(x)$ is True at $x \in]\frac{3}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{17}}{2}, \frac{3}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{17}}{2}[$

$p(x)$ is false at $\mathbb{R} -]\frac{3}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{17}}{2}, \frac{3}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{17}}{2}[$

Q10) ① $\forall n (n+3 \geq n)$ is T

② $(\forall x) (x+3 \geq x)$ is T

③ $(\forall n) (3n > n)$ is F

④ $(\forall n) (3n > n)$ is F

⑤ $(\forall n) (3n+1 > n)$ is F

⑥ $(\forall x) (x^2 \geq 0)$ is T

⑦ $(\forall x) (\text{if } x > 1 \text{ then } x+1 > 1)$ is T

⑧ $(\forall x)(x^2 - 1 > 0)$ is F

⑨ $(\exists x)(\frac{x}{x^2+1} = \frac{2}{3})$ is T

$$5x = 2(x^2 + 1)$$

$$2x^2 - 5x + 1 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{117}}{4}$$

⑩ for every positive integer n , if n is even
Then $n^2 + n + 19$ is prime is F

Counterexample is "2", 2 is even but

$$2^2 + 2 + 19 = 25 \text{ isn't prime } \times$$

証明
□

12 If $A = \{1, 2\}$, $B = \{0, 3\}$, $C = \{1, 4, 5\}$

$$A \times B = \{(1, 0), (1, 3), (2, 0), (2, 3)\}$$

$$B \times A = \{(0, 1), (0, 2), (3, 1), (3, 2)\}$$

$$A \times B \times C = \{(1, 0, 1), (1, 0, 2), (1, 0, 3), (1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 2), (1, 1, 3), (1, 2, 1), (1, 2, 2), (1, 2, 3), (2, 0, 1), (2, 0, 2), (2, 0, 3), (2, 1, 1), (2, 1, 2), (2, 1, 3), (2, 2, 1), (2, 2, 2), (2, 2, 3)\}$$

- $B \times (A \times C) = \{(0, (1, 1)), (0, (1, 4)), (0, (1, 5)),$
 $(0, (2, 1)), (0, (2, 4)), (0, (2, 5)),$
 $(3, (1, 1)), (3, (1, 4)), (3, (1, 5)),$
 $(3, (2, 1)), (3, (2, 4)), (3, (2, 5))\}$
- $B \times A^2 = \{(0, 1, 1), (0, 1, 2), (0, 2, 1), (0, 2, 2),$
 $(3, 1, 1), (3, 1, 2), (3, 2, 1), (3, 2, 2)\}$
- $A \times B^2 = \{(1, 0, 0), (1, 0, 3), (1, 3, 0), (1, 3, 3),$
 $(2, 0, 0), (2, 0, 3), (2, 3, 0), (2, 3, 3)\}$

② Prove that:-

$$A \times (B \cup C) = (A \times B) \cup (A \times C)$$

$$\begin{aligned} L.H.S &= \{1, 2\} \times \{0, 1, 3, 4, 5\} \\ &= \{(1, 0), (1, 1), (1, 3), (1, 4), (1, 5), \\ &\quad (2, 0), (2, 1), (2, 3), (2, 4), (2, 5)\} \rightarrow ① \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R.H.S &= \{(1, 0), (1, 3), (2, 0), (2, 3)\} \cup \\ &\quad \{(1, 1), (1, 4), (1, 5), (2, 1), (2, 4), (2, 5)\} \\ &= \{(1, 0), (1, 1), (1, 3), (1, 4), (1, 5), \\ &\quad (2, 0), (2, 1), (2, 3), (2, 4), (2, 5)\} \rightarrow ② \end{aligned}$$

①, ② Then $A \times (B \cup C) = (A \times B) \cup (A \times C) *$

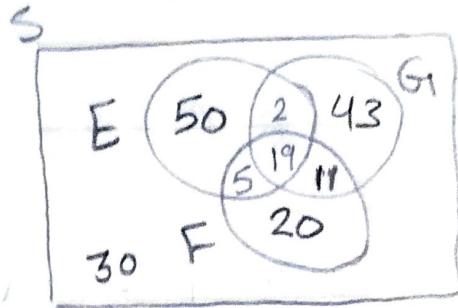
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→ S, E, G, F 分別是集合

- 13) $|S| = 180$, $|E \cup G \cup F| = 150$, $|E| = 76$, $|F| = 55$,
 $|G| = 75$, $|E \cap F| = 24$, $|E \cap G| = 21$, $|F \cap G| = 30$
find $|E \cap F \cap G|$, draw venn-diagram

$$|E \cup G \cup F| = |E| + |G| + |F|$$

$$\begin{aligned} & - |E \cap F| - |E \cap G| - |F \cap G| \\ & + |E \cap F \cap G| \end{aligned}$$



$$150 = 76 + 55 + 75 - 24 - 21 - 30 + |E \cap F \cap G|$$

$$\therefore |E \cap F \cap G| = 19 *$$

- 14) ① n divides 16 is $\{\pm 16, \pm 32, \pm 18, \pm 64, \dots\}$

or $\{16n \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$.

② $\{n^2 \in \mathbb{N} \mid n \text{ divides } 16\} = \{256, 1024, 2304, \dots\}$

③ $\{n^2 \in \mathbb{Z} \mid n \text{ divides } 16\} = \{256, 1024, 2304, \dots\}$

- 15) $A_n = \{(x, y) \mid (y = \frac{1}{x^n}) \wedge (0 < x < \infty)\}$, find $\bigcap_{n \geq 1} A_n$
 $A_1 = \{(x, y) \mid (0 < x < \infty) \wedge (y = \frac{1}{x})\}$ • intersection :=

$$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x^3} = \dots$$

$$\text{at } x=1 \rightarrow y=1$$

$$\bigcap_{n \geq 1} A_n = \{(1, 1)\} *$$

16 $O A = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x_1^2 + x_2^2 < 1\}$



A is

② $A = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x_1^2 + x_2^2 \leq 1\}$



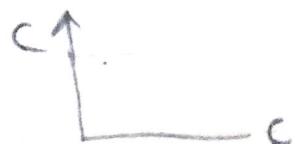
A is a disk with a center $(0,0)$ & radius 1

③ $C = \{B \mid A\}$

④ $D = C \times B$



⑤ $S = C \times C$



17 • $20 = 3 + 17$

$$18 = 13 + 5$$

$$16 = 13 + 3$$

$$14 = 11 + 3$$

$$12 = 7 + 5$$

• $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z} ((n > 5) \wedge (n \text{ odd}))$

$$\rightarrow (\exists p, q, r \in \mathbb{P} \ni n = p + q + r)$$

$$7 = 3 + 2 + 2$$

$$15 = 5 + 5 + 5$$

$$9 = 2 + 2 + 5$$

$$17 = 5 + 5 + 7$$

$$11 = 5 + 3 + 3$$

$$19 = 5 + 11 + 3$$

$$13 = 5 + 5 + 3$$

$$21 = 17 + 2 + 2$$

...

$$\text{Q18 } (\exists p \in \mathbb{P})[(p \text{ odd}) \vee (p = 2)]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Q19} \quad & ① (p \wedge q) \vee [\bar{p} \vee (p \wedge \bar{q})] \text{ vr} \\
 & \equiv (p \wedge q) \vee [(\bar{p} \vee p) \wedge (\bar{p} \vee \bar{q})] \text{ vr} \\
 & \equiv (p \wedge q) \vee [T \wedge (\bar{p} \vee \bar{q})] \text{ vr} \\
 & \equiv (p \wedge q) \vee (\bar{p} \vee \bar{q}) \text{ vr} \\
 & \equiv (p \wedge q) \vee \overline{(p \wedge q)} \text{ vr} \\
 & \equiv T \text{ vr} \\
 & \equiv T \quad \text{tautology *}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$② [(\bar{p} \wedge q) \wedge (\bar{q}, \text{vr})] \wedge (\bar{q}, \text{vr})$$

$$\text{let } A = (\bar{p} \wedge q) \wedge (\bar{q}, \text{vr})$$

$$B = A \wedge (\bar{q}, \text{vr})$$

By True table :-

P	q	r	\bar{p}	\bar{q}	$\bar{p} \wedge q$	\bar{q}, vr	\bar{q}, vr	A	B
T	T	T	F	F	F	T	T	F	F
T	T	F	F	F	F	T	F	F	F
T	F	T	F	T	F	T	T	F	F
T	F	F	F	T	F	F	T	F	F
F	T	T	T	E	T	T	T	T	T
F	T	E	T	F	T	T	F	T	F
F	F	T	T	T	F	T	T	F	F
F	F	E	T	F	F	F	T	F	F

Contingency *

20) $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ if n^2 is even, Then n is even
"Contradiction proof"

[n^2 is even $\rightarrow n$ is even]

Since n^2 is even $\Rightarrow n^2 = 2m$

let n is odd $\Rightarrow n = 2l+1$

$$\Rightarrow n^2 = (2l+1)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow n^2 = 4l^2 + 4l + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow n^2 = 2[2l^2 + 2l] + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow n^2 = 2k + 1 \Rightarrow \text{odd}$$

but $n^2 = 2m \Rightarrow \text{even}$

This is a contradiction; our axiom is false

Then n^2 is even $\rightarrow n$ is even *

بيان المطلوب - وهو متصدر

Chapter 2

Relations

1) $R_1 = \{(1,1), (1,2), (3,4), (4,2)\}$

$$R_2 = \{(1,1), (2,1), (3,1), (4,4), (2,2)\}$$

$$R_1 \circ R_2 = \{(1,1), (1,2), (2,1), (2,2), (3,1), (3,2), (4,2), (2,4)\}$$

$$R_2 \circ R_1 = \{(1,1), (3,4), (4,1), (1,2), (4,2)\}$$

2) $R = \{(2,4), (2,6), (3,3), (3,6), (4,4)\}$

② Domain = {2, 3, 4}, Codomain = Y

③ not equivalent

3) $X = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}; x, y \in X$

① $x = y^2 \Rightarrow R_1 = \{(4,2), (1,1)\}$ not r, s, t *

② $x > y \Rightarrow R_2 = \{(2,1), (3,1), (4,1), (5,1), (6,1), (3,2), (4,2), (5,2), (6,2), (4,3), (5,3), (6,3), (5,4), (6,4), (6,5)\}$ not r, s, t *

③ $x \geq y \Rightarrow R_3 = \{(1,1), (2,2), (3,3), (4,4), (5,5), (6,6)\} \cup R_2$
ref. ✓, not sym., transitive ✓

④ $x = y \Rightarrow R_4 = \{(1,1), (2,2), (3,3), (4,4), (5,5), (6,6)\}$ ✓ ref. ✓, sym. ✓, trans. ✓

⑤ $x \text{ divides } y \Rightarrow R_5 = \{(1,1), (2,2), (3,3), (4,4), (5,5), (6,6), (1,2), (1,3), (1,4), (1,5), (1,6), (2,4), (2,6), (3,6)\}$ ref. ✓, sym. ✗, trans. ✓

ref. sym. trans.

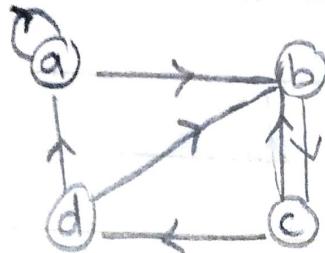
④ ① $R_1 = \{(1,1), (4,2), (9,3), (16,4), (25,5), \dots\}$ \times, \times, \times

② $R_2 = \{(2,1), (3,2), (3,1), (4,3), (4,2), (4,1), \dots\}$ \times, \times, \times

③ $R_3 = \{(1,1), (2,1), (3,3), (3,2), (3,1), (4,4), (4,3), \dots\}$ $\checkmark, \times, \checkmark$

④ $R_4 = \{(1,1), (2,2), (3,3), (4,4), (5,5), \dots\}$ $\checkmark, \checkmark, \checkmark$

5



8

reflexive | symmetric | transitive

① \times \times \times

② \checkmark \times \times

$c \rightarrow d$

$(c \neq d)$

9 reflexive: $(1,1), (2,2), (3,3), (4,4), (5,5)$

symmetric: $(1,1) \rightarrow (1,1), (1,3) \rightarrow (3,1)$

$(2,2) \rightarrow (2,2), (1,5) \rightarrow (5,1)$

$(3,3) \rightarrow (3,3), (2,4) \rightarrow (4,2)$

$(4,4) \rightarrow (4,4), (3,5) \rightarrow (5,3)$

$(5,5) \rightarrow (5,5),$

transitive: $(1,3), (3,1) \rightarrow (1,1) \quad (1,3), (3,3) \rightarrow (1,3)$

$(1,5), (5,3) \rightarrow (1,3)$

$(1,5), (5,1) \rightarrow (1,1)$

$(1,3), (3,5) \rightarrow (1,5)$

$(1,5), (5,5) \rightarrow (1,5)$

$(2,4), (4,2) \rightarrow (2,2)$	$(3,5), (5,1) \rightarrow (3,1)$	$(5,1), (1,1) \rightarrow (5,1)$
$(2,4), (4,4) \rightarrow (2,4)$	$(3,5), (5,3) \rightarrow (3,3)$	$(5,1), (1,3) \rightarrow (5,3)$
$(3,1), (1,1) \rightarrow (3,1)$	$(3,5), (5,5) \rightarrow (3,5)$	$(5,1), (1,5) \rightarrow (5,5)$
$(3,1), (1,3) \rightarrow (3,3)$	$(4,2), (2,2) \rightarrow (4,2)$	$(5,3), (3,5) \rightarrow (5,5)$
$(3,1), (1,5) \rightarrow (3,5)$	$(4,2), (2,4) \rightarrow (4,4)$	$(5,3), (3,3) \rightarrow (5,3)$
$(3,3), (3,3) \rightarrow (3,3)$	$(4,4), (4,4) \rightarrow (4,4)$	$(5,3), (3,1) \rightarrow (5,1)$
$(1,1), (1,1) \rightarrow (1,1)$	$(2,2), (2,2) \rightarrow (2,2)$	$(5,5), (5,5) \rightarrow (5,5)$

10. $x, y \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$, $(x, y) \in R$ if $x+y \leq 6$

$$R = \{(1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (1,4), (1,5), (2,1), (2,2), (2,3), (2,4), \\ (3,1), (3,2), (3,3), (4,1), (4,2), (5,1)\}$$

12. ① $A \times A = \{(1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (2,1), (2,2), (2,3), (3,1), (3,2), (3,3)\}$

$$\bar{R} = \{(1,3), (2,1), (2,2), (3,2), (3,3)\}$$

$$\bar{S} = \{(1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (2,2), (2,3)\}$$

$$R \cap S = \{(3,1)\}$$

$$S^{-1} = \{(1,2), (1,3), (2,3), (3,3)\}$$

② $A \times A = \{(a,1), (a,2), (a,3), (b,1), (b,2), (b,3), (c,1), (c,2), (c,3)\}$

$$\bar{R} = \{(a,2), (a,3), (b,2), (b,3), (c,1)\}$$

$$\bar{S} = \{(a,3), (b,3), (c,1), (c,2), (c,3)\}$$

$$R \cap S = \{(a,1), (b,1)\}$$

$$S^{-1} = \{(1,a), (2,a), (1,b), (2,b)\}$$

$$\boxed{5} \quad ① \quad R_1 = \{(a,a), (a,c), (c,c), (d,a), (d,b), (d,c), (d,d)\}$$

$$R_2 = \{(\omega,\omega), (\omega,y), (y,\omega), (y,y), (z,z)\}$$

$$R_3 = \{(1,1), (1,3), (2,2), (2,3), (2,4)\}$$

②

$$M[R_1^{-1}] \quad \begin{matrix} a & b & c & d \\ a & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ b & & & \\ c & & & \\ d & & & \end{matrix} \quad \text{③ ref. sym. trans.}$$

$$M[R_2^{-1}] \quad \begin{matrix} \omega & x & y & z \\ \omega & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ x & & & \\ y & & & \\ z & & & \end{matrix} \quad \text{ref. sym. trans.}$$

$$M[R_3^{-1}] \quad \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ 2 & & \\ 3 & & \\ 4 & & \end{matrix} \quad \text{ref. sym. trans.}$$

[27] $X = \{2, 3, 4\}$, $Y = \{4, 5, 6, 8\}$

① $R_1 = \{(2, 4), (2, 6), (2, 8), (3, 6), (4, 8)\}$

② $R_2 = \{(2, 4), (3, 4), (5, 2)\}$

③ R_1 isn't reflexive, symmetric or transitive

R_2 isn't reflexive, symmetric or transitive

[30]

<p>①</p> <p>reflexive closure</p> $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	<p>②</p> <p>symmetric closure</p> $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
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[31]

① $M_{\bar{R}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $M_{R^S} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$M_{RUS} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $M_{R^{-1}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad M_{\bar{R}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad M_{R \cap S} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_{R \cup S} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad M_{\bar{R}}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

34 ① $R = \{(a,b), (b,b), (b,f), (c,a), (c,e), (c,d), (d,b), (d,c), (e,f), (f,d)\}$

② Path $\pi_1: c, a, b$

$\pi_2: c, e, f$

$\pi_3: c, d, b$

$\pi_4: c, d, c$

③ cycle c, d, c

④ of length 1 are all elements of R

of length 3 are: $c, a, b, f \quad | \quad a, b, f, d$

d, c, d, b	b, f, d, c	c, e, f, d	a, b, b, f
e, f, d, c	b, f, d, b	c, a, b, b	d, c, e, f
a, f, d, b	d, b, f, d	d, b, b, f	d, c, d, b

- ⑤ reflexive closure = $R \cup \{(a,a), (c,c), (d,d), (e,e), (f,f)\}$
- ⑥ symmetric closure = $R \cup \{(f,e), (f,b), (b,d), (d,f), (b,a)$
 $(a,c), (e,c)\}$

Chapter 32

• $n^r = \underbrace{n \cdot n \cdot n \cdots n}_{r \text{ times}}$ with replacement r times

• $n! = n(n-1)(n-2) \cdots (3)(2)(1)$ without replacement n times

• ${}^n P_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!} \rightarrow$ without replacement r times
[The order of selection is important]

• ${}^n C_r = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!} \rightarrow$ without replacement r times but
The order of selection isn't important

* Simplification laws:

$$\textcircled{1}: {}^n C_r = {}^n C_{n-r}$$

$$\textcircled{2}: {}^n P_n = n!$$

$$\textcircled{3}: \frac{{}^n C_r}{{}^n C_{r-1}} = \frac{n-r+1}{r}$$

$$\textcircled{4}: {}^{2n} C_n - {}^{2n} C_{n-1} = \frac{{}^{2n} C_n}{n+1} \quad \text{Called Catalan no.}$$

$$\bullet P(n; n_1, n_2, \dots, n_r) = \frac{n!}{n_1! n_2! n_3! \cdots n_r!}$$

systems of n objects

at least one in

group G_1, G_2, \dots, G_r

$$\bullet \text{at least one: } {}^n C_1 + {}^n C_2 + {}^n C_3 + {}^n C_4 + \dots + {}^n C_n = 2^n - 1$$

$$\bullet \text{around a circle: } (n-1)!$$

Erc = [Q1]

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 3 \times P(2,1) - C(2,1) = 3 \left[\frac{2!}{(2-1)!} \right] - \frac{2!}{1!(2-1)!} = 6 - 2 = 4$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad P(4,3) = \frac{4!}{1!} = 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 24$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad (24)^2 (10)^2 = 576 \times 100 = 57600$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad 6! = 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 = 720$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad P(5,2) = \frac{5!}{3!} = 5 \times 4 = 20$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad P(7,4) = \frac{7!}{3!} = 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 = 840$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad P(10; 1,1,1,1,7) = \frac{10!}{1!1!1!1!7!} = 10 \times 9 \times 8 = 720$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad \textcircled{1} \quad P(4,3) = \frac{4!}{1!} = 24 \quad \textcircled{2} \quad 4^3 = 64$$

$$\textcircled{9} \quad \textcircled{1} \quad 4! = 24 \quad \textcircled{2} \quad 4^4 = 256$$

$$\textcircled{10} \quad P(10, 1,1,1,1,1,4) = \frac{10!}{1!1!1!1!1!1!4!} = 151200$$

$$\textcircled{11} \quad \textcircled{1} \quad 3^3 = 27 \quad \textcircled{2} \quad P(3,3) = 3! = 6$$

[Q2]

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \text{BALL} \rightarrow P(4; 1, 1, 2) = \frac{4!}{1! 1! 2!} = 12$$

$$\text{SUCCEED} \rightarrow P(7; 1, 1, 2, 2, 1) = \frac{7!}{1! 1! 2! 2!} = 1260$$

$$\text{COCO} \rightarrow P(4; 2, 2) = \frac{4!}{2! 2!} = 6$$

$$\text{SUCCESSIVE} \rightarrow P(10; 3, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1) = \frac{10!}{3! 2! 2!} = 151200$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \text{l.H.S.} = \binom{n-1}{k-1} + \binom{n-1}{k}$$

$$= \frac{(n-1)!}{(k-1)! (n-1-(k-1))!} + \frac{(n-1)!}{k! (n-1-k)!}$$

$$= \frac{(n-1)!}{(k-1)! (n-k)!} + \frac{(n-1)!}{k! (k-1)! (n-1-k)!}$$

$$= \frac{(n-1)!}{(k-1)! (n-k)! (n-k-1)!} + \frac{(n-1)!}{k! (k-1)! (n-k-1)!}$$

$$= \frac{(n-1)!}{(k-1)! (n-k-1)!} \left[\frac{1}{n-k} + \frac{1}{k} \right]$$

$$= \left(\frac{(n-1)!}{(k-1)! (n-k-1)!} \right) \left(\frac{k+n-k}{k(n-k)} \right)$$

$$= \frac{n(n-1)!}{k(k-1)! (n-k)(n-k-1)!}$$

$$= \frac{n!}{k! (n-k)!} = \binom{n}{k} = \text{R.H.S.} *$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \text{L.H.S.} = \binom{n}{k} + \binom{n}{k+1}$$

$$= \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} + \frac{n!}{(k+1)!(n-k-1)!}$$

$$= \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)(n-k-1)!} + \frac{n!}{(k+1)k!(n-k-1)!}$$

$$= \frac{n!}{k!(n-k-1)!} \left[\frac{1}{n-k} + \frac{1}{k+1} \right]$$

$$= \frac{n!}{k!(n-k-1)!} \left[\frac{k+1+n-k}{(n-k)(k+1)} \right]$$

$$= \frac{(n+1)n!}{(k+1)k!(n-k)(n-k-1)!}$$

$$= \frac{(n+1)!}{(k+1)!(n-k)!} = \binom{n+1}{k+1} = \text{R.H.S.} *$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \binom{n}{k} \div \binom{n}{k-1} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \div \frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k+1)!}$$

$$= \frac{n!}{k!(k-1)!(n-k)!} \times \frac{(k-1)!(n-k+1)(n-k)!}{n!}$$

$$= \frac{n-k+1}{k} = \frac{n+1}{k} - 1 *$$

$$\textcircled{12} \quad \frac{(2n)!}{(2n-2)!} = \frac{(2n)(2n-1)(2n-2)!}{(2n-2)!} = 2n(2n-1) *$$

• Binomial :-

Q2.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \binom{n}{k} P^k q^{n-k} = \binom{8}{5} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^5 \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^3 = \frac{189}{8192}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad (a+b)^{11} = C_0^1 a^{11} b^0 + C_1^1 a^{10} b^1 + C_2^1 a^9 b^2 + C_3^1 a^8 b^3 \\ = a^{11} + 11 a^{10} b + 55 a^9 b^2 + 165 a^8 b^3$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad (a+b)^6 = C_0^6 a^6 b^0 + C_1^6 a^5 b^1 + C_2^6 a^4 b^2 + C_3^6 a^3 b^3 \\ + C_4^6 a^2 b^4 + C_5^6 a^1 b^5 + C_6^6 a^0 b^6$$

$$(a+b)^6 = a^6 + 6a^5 b + 15a^4 b^2 + 20a^3 b^3 + 15a^2 b^4 + 6a^1 b^5 + b^6$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad (x-i)^6 = x^6 + 6x^5 i + 15x^4 i^2 + 20x^3 i^3 \\ + 15x^2 i^4 + 6x i^5 + i^6 \\ = x^6 + 6ix^5 - 15x^4 - 20ix^3 + 15x^2 + 6ix - 1$$

$$\textcircled{9} \quad (3x^4 + 1)^4 = C_0^4 (3x^4)^4 + C_1^4 (3x^4)^3 + C_2^4 (3x^4)^2 \\ - C_3^4 (3x^4)^1 + C_4^4 (3x^4)^0$$

$$\therefore (3x^4 + 1)^4 = 81x^{16} + 108x^{12} + 54x^8 + 12x^4 + 1$$

$$\textcircled{10} \quad [x^2 + \frac{y}{2}]^5 = C_0^5 (x^2)^5 (\frac{y}{2})^0 + C_1^5 (x^2)^4 (\frac{y}{2})^1 + C_2^5 (x^2)^3 (\frac{y}{2})^2 \\ + C_3^5 (x^2)^2 (\frac{y}{2})^3 + C_4^5 (x^2)^1 (\frac{y}{2})^4 + C_5^5 (x^2)^0 (\frac{y}{2})^5$$

$$\therefore (x^2 + \frac{y}{2})^5 = x^{10} + 5 \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^8 y + \frac{5}{2} x^6 y^2 + \frac{5}{4} x^4 y^3 + \frac{5}{16} x^2 y^4 + \frac{y^5}{32}$$

$$\textcircled{11} \quad \textcircled{1} (1.01)^{10} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{100}\right)^{10} \\ \approx C_0^{10} + C_1^{10} \frac{1}{100} + C_2^{10} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{100}\right)^2 + C_3^{10} \left(\frac{1}{100}\right)^3 \\ = 1 + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{\frac{9}{2}}{2000} + \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{25000} = 1.10462 *$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \sqrt[3]{9} = (8+1)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 2 (1 + \frac{1}{8})^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\approx 1 + \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{1!} \left(\frac{1}{8}\right) + \frac{\frac{1}{3}(-\frac{2}{3})}{2!} \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^2 + \frac{\frac{1}{3}(-\frac{2}{3})(-\frac{5}{3})}{3!} \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^3 \\ = 1 + \frac{1}{24} - \frac{1}{576} + \frac{5}{41472} = 1.04005 *$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \sqrt{99} = (100-1)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 10 (1 - \frac{1}{100})^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\approx 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{100}\right) + \frac{(\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{1}{2})}{2!} \left(\frac{1}{100}\right)^2 + \frac{(\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{3}{2})}{3!} \left(\frac{1}{100}\right)^3 \\ = 1 + \frac{1}{200} - \frac{1}{80000} + \frac{1}{16000000} = 1.004988 *$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad (1.1)^{\frac{7}{3}} = (1+0.1)^{\frac{7}{3}} = 7(0.1) + 21(0.1)^2 + 35(0.1)^3 = 1.945 *$$

Chapter 5..

Ex..

② $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$

$R = \{(1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (2,3), (2,4), (3,1), (3,4), (4,2)\}$

$$M_R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

vert	tail	Head	next
3	1	2	0
5	1	3	1
6	1	1	2
8	2	3	0
	2	4	4
	3	1	7
	3	4	0
	4	2	0

visit = [3, 5, 6, 8]

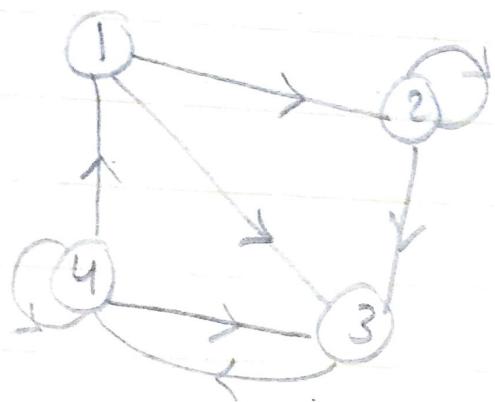
Head = [2, 3, 1, 3, 4, 1, 4, 2]

Tail = [1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4]

Next = [0, 1, 2, 0, 4, 7, 0, 0]

3

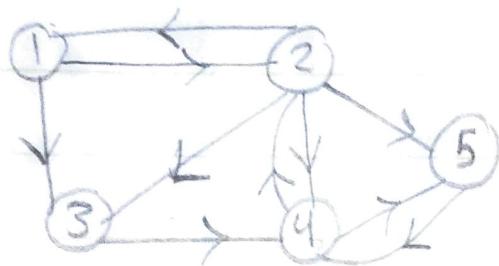
vert	Tail	head	next
1	1	2	8
2	2	2	3
6	2	3	0
4	4	3	5
	4	4	7
	3	4	0
	4	1	0
1	3	3	0



$$M_R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

4

vert	tail	head	next
6	2	4	3
2	2	3	1
8	2	5	4
7	2	1	0
10	1	2	0
	1	3	5
	4	5	9
	3	4	0
	4	2	0
	5	4	0



$$M_R = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

5 $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$

	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	0	0	1	0
2	0	1	1	0	0
3	0	0	0	1	0
4	1	0	1	0	1
5	0	1	0	0	1

vert	tail	head	next
1	1	1	2
3	1	4	0
5	2	2	4
6	2	3	0
9	3	4	0
	4	1	7
	4	3	8
	4	5	0
	5	2	10
	5	5	0

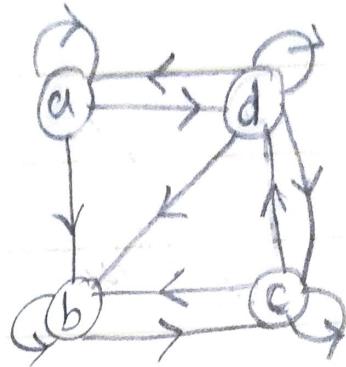
	a	b	c	d	e
a	1	0	0	1	0
b	0	0	1	1	0
c	1	1	0	0	1
d	0	1	0	1	0
e	1	0	0	0	1

vert | tail | head | next

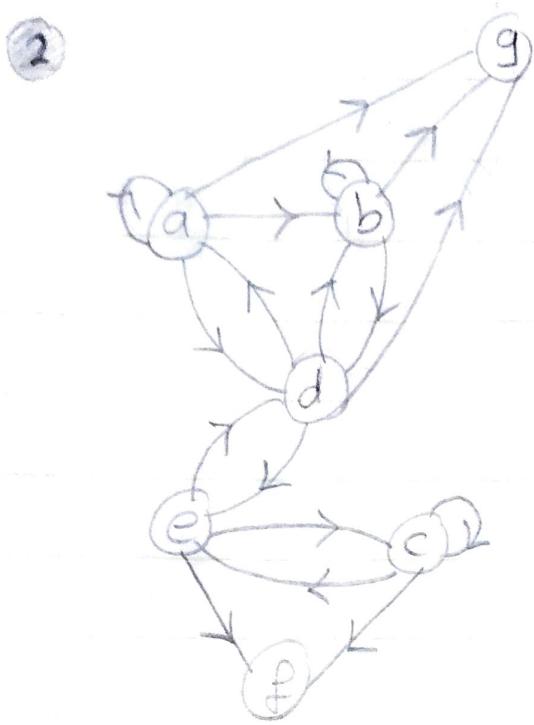
2	a	a	0
4	a	d	1
7	b	c	0
9	b	d	3
11	c	a	0
	c	b	5
	c	e	6
	d	b	0
	d	d	8
	e	a	0
	e	e	10

$$\boxed{7} \quad A = \{a, b, c, d\}$$

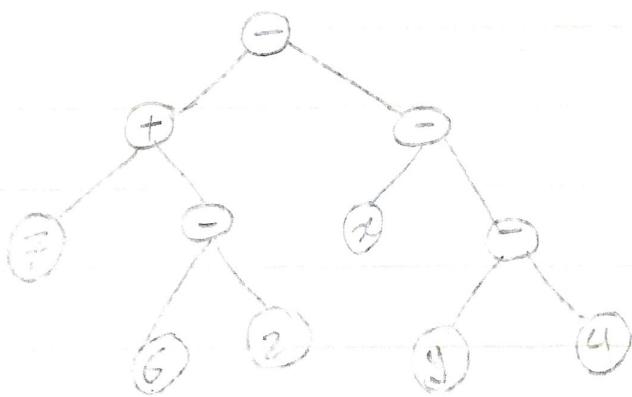
$$MR = a \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



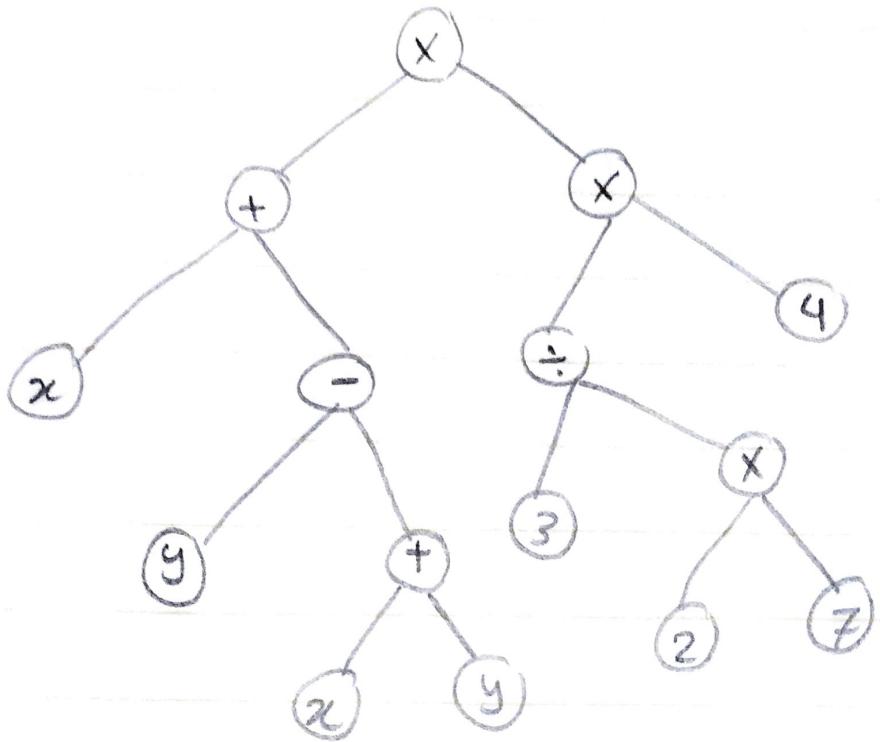
vert	tail	head	next
1	a	a	2
4	a	b	3
6	a	d	0
9	b	b	5
	b	c	0
	c	b	7
	c	c	8
	c	d	0
	d	a	10
	d	b	11
	d	c	12
	d	d	0



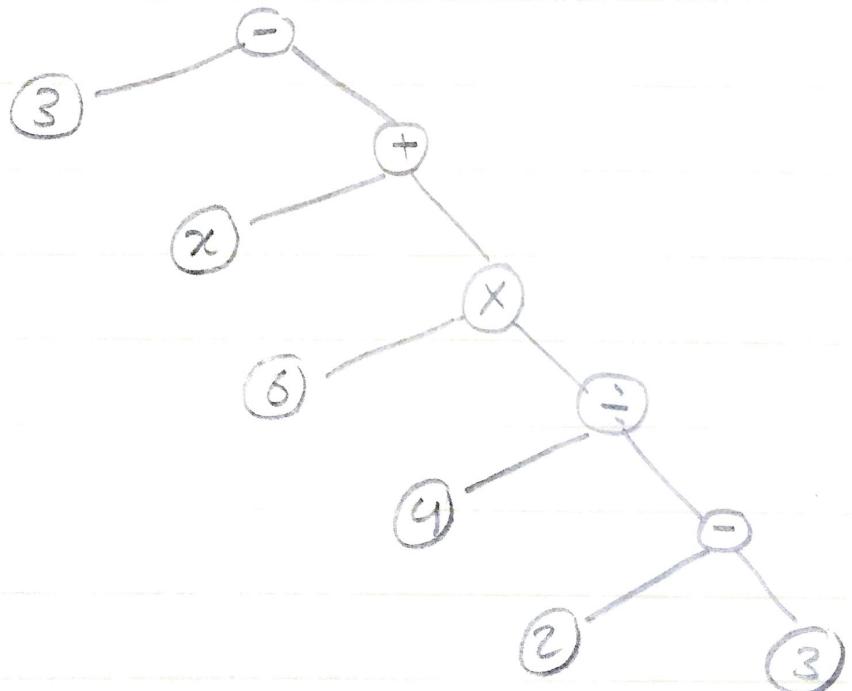
9 ① $(7 + (6 - 2)) - (x - (4 - 4))$



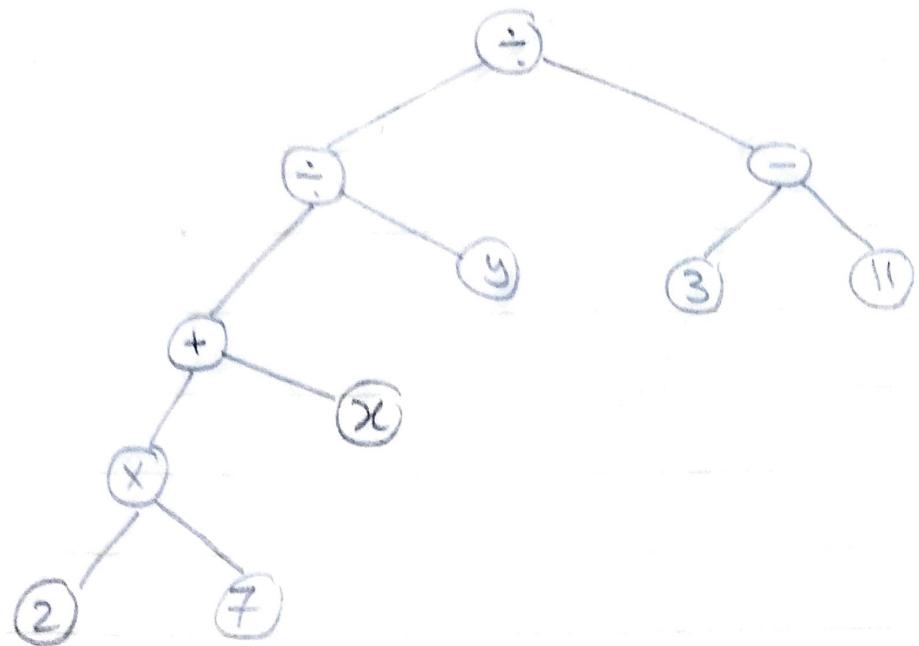
$$\textcircled{2} \quad (x + (y - (x + y))) \times ((3 \div (2 \times 7)) \times 4)$$



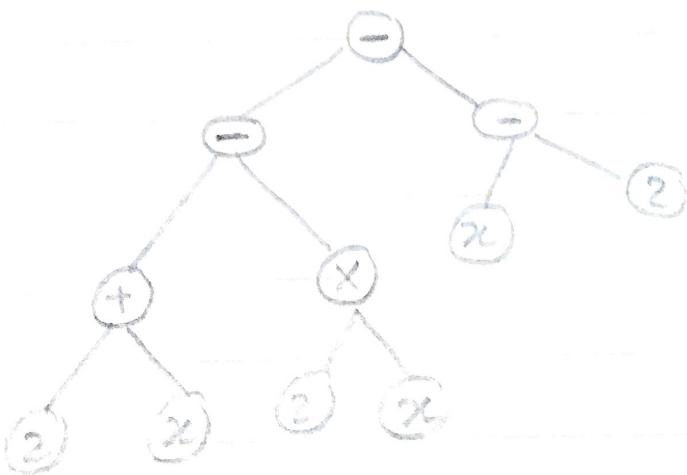
$$\textcircled{3} \quad 3 - [x + (6 \times (4 \div (2 - 3)))]$$



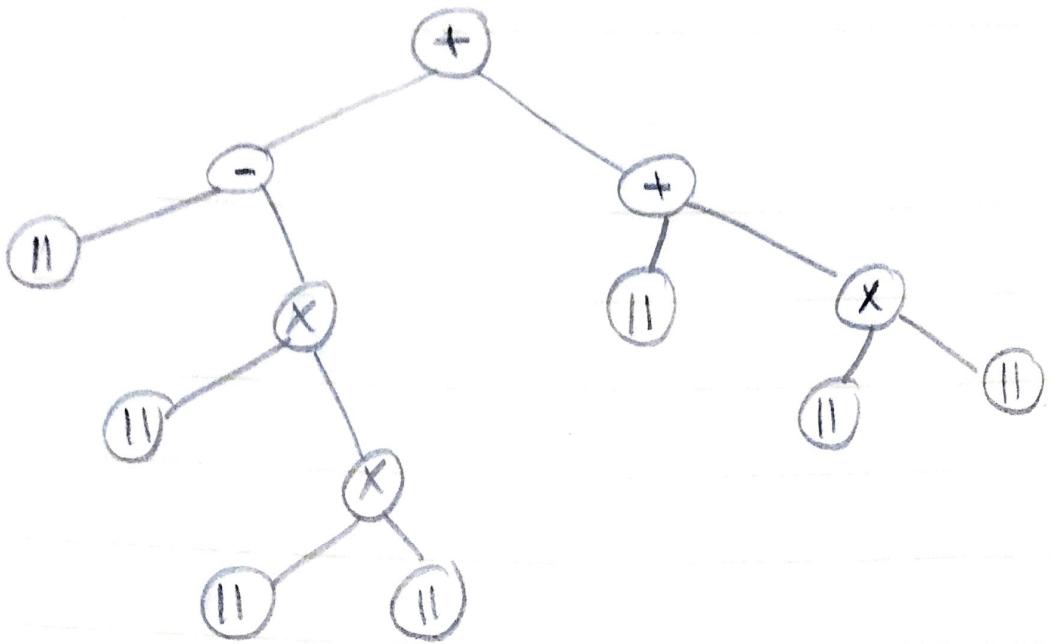
$$④ (((2 \times 7) + x) \div y) \div (3 - 11)$$



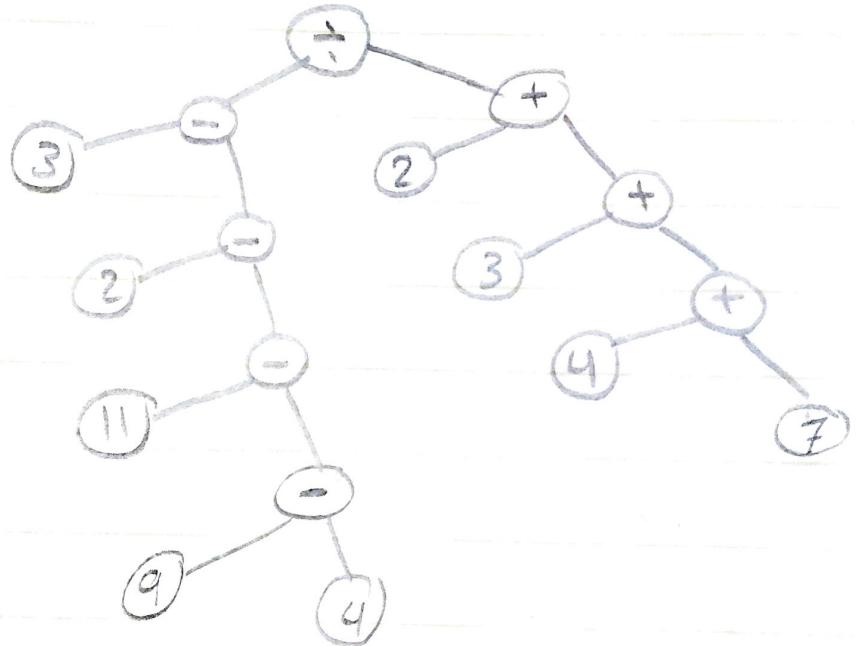
$$⑤ ((2+x)-(2 \times x)) - (x-2)$$



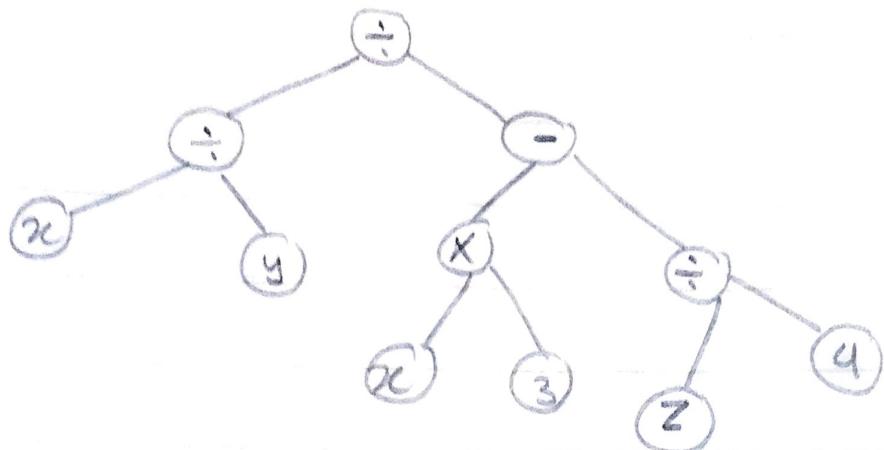
$$⑥ (11 - (11 \times (11 \times 11))) + (11 + (11 \times 11))$$



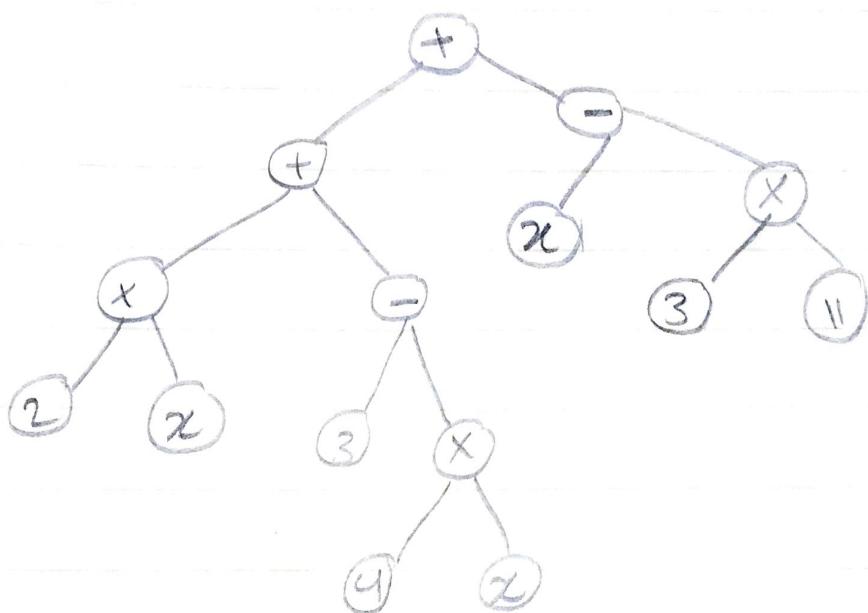
$$⑦ (3 - (2 - (11 - (9 - 4)))) \div (2 + (3 + (4 + 7)))$$



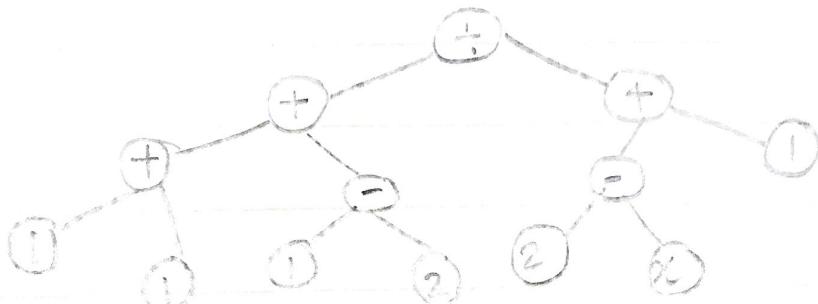
⑧ $(x \div y) \div ((x \times 3) - (z \div 4))$



⑨ $((2 \times x) + (3 - (4 \times x))) + (x - (3 \times 11))$



⑩ $((1+1)+(1-2)) \div ((2-x)+1)$



حل مسائل محددة بطلب كثير

Pg 30 Example 27: ④

Given $\sqrt{3}$ is rational \leftarrow n!st!

* let $\sqrt{3}$ is rational

Then $\sqrt{3} = \frac{a}{b} + a, b \in \mathbb{Z}^*$

a & b has no common factors (least term)

Then $3 = \frac{a^2}{b^2} \rightarrow a^2 = 3b^2$

* if b is even

$b = 2l$

$\therefore a^2 = 2(2l)^2 = 12l^2 = 2(6l^2)$

$\Rightarrow a^2$ is even

$\Rightarrow a$ is even

$\Rightarrow a, b$ has a common factor 2.

which represent a contradiction

$\therefore \sqrt{3}$ is irrational

if b is odd

$$b = 2l + 1$$

$$a^2 = 3(2l+1)^2 = 12l^2 + 12l + 3 \\ = 2k + 1$$

Then a^2 is odd

$\rightarrow a$ is odd

Let $a = 2m + 1$

$$(2m+1)^2 = 3(2l+1)^2$$

$$4m^2 + 4m + 1 = 12l^2 + 12l + 3$$

$$2(2m^2 + 2m) = 2(6l^2 + 6l + 1)$$

$$2(m^2 + m) = 2(3l^2 + 3l) + 1$$

even = odd

impossible

--

28

Poj 47

18 n^2 is even $\rightarrow n$ is even

\bar{q} : n is odd

\bar{p} : n^2 is odd

let n is odd

$$\Rightarrow n = 2k+1 \quad + k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Rightarrow n^2 = (2k+1)^2 = 4k^2 + 4k + 1$$

$$= 2(2k^2 + 2k) + 1$$

$$= 2m + 1 \quad + m \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$\therefore n^2$ is odd

$$\therefore \bar{q} \rightarrow \bar{p}$$

$$\text{Then } p \rightarrow q$$

*

19] $a^2 - 2a + 6$ is even $\rightarrow a$ is even

let p : $a^2 - 2a + 6$ is even

let \bar{q} : a is odd

Then $a = 2k+1$

$$a^2 - 2a + 6 = [2k+1]^2 - 2(2k+1) + 6$$

$$= 4k^2 + 4k + 1 - 4k - 2 + 6$$

$$= 2(2k^2 + 2) + 1$$

$$= 2m + 1$$

$$= \text{odd}$$

but $a^2 - 2a + 6$ is even

There's a contradiction

Then $p \rightarrow q \not\proves$

ئ

ref. antisym & transitivity

sym.
transitivity

ex

وكان $S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$

$$X = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

وكان $R = \{(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (4, 4), (5, 5), (6, 6)\}$

$$\textcircled{1} (x, y) \in R \text{ if } x = y^2$$

يعني أن المعايير موجودة بوقت الـ $x = y^2$ ثم تتحقق في R كلها
فتعالج بحسب الـ R طرور.

$$R = \{(1, 1), (4, 2)\}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 4 = 2^2 \\ 1 = 1^2 \end{array}$$

حيث كل النقطتين $(1, 1)$ و $(4, 2)$ في X التي يتحققوا

ref, sym, transitivity if R . أنتو يعني R هو يعني R .

III معايير ref, antisym, transitivity

أولاً نتحقق $(1, 1)$ عملاً من R مرتاح بمنطق

ثاني نتحقق $(4, 2)$ عملاً من R يكون يعني $(4, 4)$

والأخير من R موجودة

$\therefore R$ is not ref. *

2) السؤال الثاني R sym. \Rightarrow R has a symmetric property
 $\exists (a, b) \in R \iff (b, a) \in R$
 $\forall (a, b) \in R \quad a \neq b \Rightarrow (a, b) \in R \neq (b, a) \in R$
 $\therefore R$ is not sym.

3) السؤال الثالث R is transitive
 $(a, b), (b, c) \rightarrow (a, c)$
 \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow
 $a \neq b \neq c \neq a$ $\therefore (a, c) \in R$
 \downarrow \downarrow
 $(a, a) \in R$ $\therefore R$ is reflexive
 $\therefore R$ is not transitive

ولكن ا.. كل المائل في رقم 3

٤)

في حالة دي - هنالك موقعاً بس طلاق
الـ R ت Kelvin كل الأفراد في الموافقة - من
بس لـ $\{1, 2, \dots\}$ رقم i - متل كلها انتاماً

هنيجي نستوف كل relation يتحقق
الـ \exists مواقف ولا لا - من هندي نتحقق كل نقط لآخر
عزمي متباعدة -
ولذلك أول نقط -

$$\textcircled{1} (x, y) \in R \text{ if } x = y^2$$

$$R = \{(1, 1), (4, 2), (9, 3), (16, 4), \dots\} \text{ R}$$

في الحالة دي هندي المقادير المتاحة لعلامة عناية تتحقق

من المواقف - من النقط نقاط لا آخر من مخلص -

* $(a, b) \in R \iff a = b^2$ وانتوف متحقق ولا لا

كل (a, a) زوج يكون فيه $a = a^2$ ref.

النقط

$$(a, a) \in R \rightarrow a = a^2$$

$$a - a^2 = 0$$

$$a(1-a) = 0$$

$$a=0 \times \notin \mathbb{Z}^+$$

مرون عدم تامة متساوية بالفعل

or

$$a=1$$

دالة متساوية وامة
بس ٢ متحقق الـ ref.

(١١) -- وده ملخص
اولاً في النقط متحقق الـ ref.

$\therefore R$ is not ref.

* \therefore Sym. لـ

$$(a,b) \in R \rightarrow a=b^2$$

لـ b^2 له معنـي

$$(b,a) \in R \rightarrow b=a^2$$

لـ a^2 له معنـي

$$a = (a^2)^2 = a^4$$

$$a - a^4 = 0$$

$$a(1-a^3) = 0$$

or

$$a=0 \quad | \quad a=1$$

~~XX~~ ✓

in جایی نیز Sym. می بوده اما اگر

لینک (1,1) پا افتاده باشد

$\therefore R$ is not sym.

transitive II *

$(a,b), (b,c) \in R$

$\therefore a=b^2, b=c^2 \Rightarrow a=(c^2)^2=c^4$

if $(a,c) \in R$

نحویاً نهیل

$$a=c^2$$

but $a=c^4$

$$\therefore c^2=c^4$$

$$c^2 - c^4 = 0$$

$$c^2(1-c^2)=0$$

$$c^2=0$$

نحوی

$$c^2=1$$

$$c=1$$

✓

$$c=-1$$

XX

- في ١٣١ \rightarrow برهان التناقض \rightarrow برهان التناقض \rightarrow برهان التناقض

$\therefore R$ is not transitive

كل حالة أنتهت بتحقق معاشرة توقف المعاشر

③ $(x,y) \in R \rightarrow x > y$

let $(a,a) \in R \rightarrow a > a \equiv \text{True}$

الكلام يعني أن كل المعاشرات معاشرة معاشرة

$a = a \wedge \exists g (a \text{ يساوي } g \text{ و } g \text{ معاشرة } a)$

$\therefore R$ is ref. *

let $(a,b) \in R \rightarrow a > b$

if $(b,a) \in R \rightarrow b > a$

we have a contradiction

$\therefore R$ is not sym. *

let $(a, b), (b, c) \in R$

$\rightarrow a \geq b \text{ ①}, b \geq c \rightarrow \text{②}$

if $(a, c) \in R$

$\rightarrow a \geq c \rightarrow \text{③}$

① + ② $\Rightarrow a \geq b \geq c$

$\Rightarrow a \geq c$ ✓ Gesetz (3. P)

$\therefore (a, c) \in R$

$\therefore R$ is transitive *

Page (136)

III Prove that if n is odd, Then $\lceil \frac{n^2}{4} \rceil = \frac{n^2+3}{4}$

Sol.

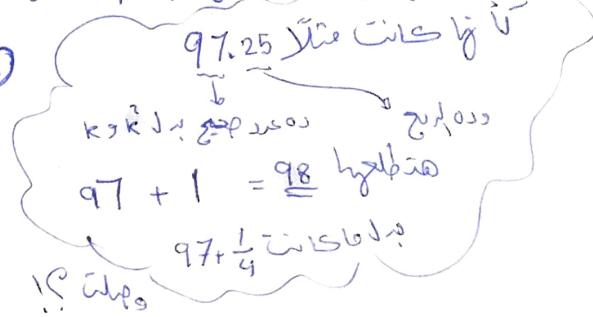
Since n is odd

we can write $\boxed{n = 2k+1}$ ← opposite sign

$$\text{L.H.S.} = \left\lceil \frac{(2k+1)^2}{4} \right\rceil = \left\lceil \frac{4k^2+4k+1}{4} \right\rceil \\ = \left\lceil k^2+k+\frac{1}{4} \right\rceil$$

Now $k^2+k+\frac{1}{4}$ is integer because k^2+k is even

$$\therefore \text{L.H.S.} = k^2+k+1 \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$



from ① & ②

$$\therefore \lceil \frac{n^2}{4} \rceil = \frac{n^2+3}{4}$$

$$\text{R.H.S.} = \frac{n^2+3}{4} \\ = \frac{(2k+1)^2+3}{4} \\ = \frac{4k^2+4k+1+3}{4} \\ = \frac{4k^2+4k+4}{4} \\ = k^2+k+1 \rightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

Q) $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = -5x + 8$

* to be one to one :-

$$\text{let } f(x_1) = f(x_2)$$

$$-5x_1 + 8 = -5x_2 + 8 \quad (-8)$$

$$-5x_1 = -5x_2 \quad (\div -5)$$

$$x_1 = x_2$$

$\therefore f(x)$ is one to one

one to one
 \Rightarrow $x_1 = x_2$
 $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$
 $x_1 = x_2$
 \therefore one to one
 $x_1 = x_2$ not one to one *

* to be onto :-

Domain of $f(x)$ is \mathbb{R}

$A = \mathbb{R}$ و $B = \mathbb{R}$ مجموعه مجموعه

$$\therefore -\infty < x < \infty$$

نعتبر في مجموعة فرقه ونعني خطوط جبرية على
 $f(x) = -5x + 8$

$$\rightarrow (X-5) -\infty < -5x < \infty$$

$$(+) 8 \quad -\infty < -5x + 8 < \infty$$

$$\therefore -\infty < f(x) < \infty$$

فرقه يجتذب إلى

\therefore Range of $f(x) = \mathbb{R}$

but Codomain of $f(x) = \mathbb{R}$ (جنبة)

\therefore Range of $f(x) = \text{Codomain of } f(x)$

$\therefore f(x)$ is onto *

onto onto

(Range) مجموعه

(Codomain) مجموعه

$\mathbb{R} = \mathbb{R}$ مجموعه

onto منطقه

وهي مجموعه

$$x_{13} = 10 - [(x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 + 3x_4 + \dots + 3x_{12}) \bmod 10]$$

از وحی سیزده برابری متر مورب

موجبی پانه عایر تغییر داده و x_{13} برابر با x_{13} نباشد

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x_{13} = 10 - [(9 + 7(3) + 8 + 0(3) + 6 + 7(3) + 4 + 0(3) + 2 + 7(3) + 9 + 5(3)) \bmod 10]$$

$$= 10 - [116 \bmod 10]$$

$$= 10 - 6 = 4$$

ISBN 978-0-674-02795-4

$\therefore x_{13} = 4$ is right \checkmark

$$\textcircled{2} \quad x_{13} = 10 - [(9 + 7(3) + 8 + 0(3) + 9 + 7(3) + 1 + 3(3) + 7 + 1(3) + 8 + 4(3)) \bmod 10]$$

$$\therefore x_{13} = 10 - (108 \bmod 10)$$

$$x_{13} = 10 - 8$$

$$x_{13} = 12$$

ISBN 978-0-9713718-4-2

$x_{13} = 12$ is right \times

$$\begin{cases} x_{n+1} = 7x_n + 4y_n \\ y_{n+1} = -9x_n - 5y_n \end{cases}$$

النظام المترافق
الخطي - يعني أن المعادلة خطية
وغير مترافق

$$\begin{cases} 2x - 5y = 13 \\ y + 4x = 7 \end{cases}$$

نبدأ بـ $y = \frac{1}{5}(13 - 2x)$ في المعادلة الثانية
أو أضرب خوف وتحل x مع المعادلة الأولى
أو على الأقل أحوال معروقات -

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -5 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 13 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

↓ ↓ ↓
معاملات x معاملات y المعاملات

- Cramer وخطا طريقة

* هل المقادير نتائجنا خطأ إزاي ؟ لوربطة تعميم صراحتي الثانية من هذين تعلم x
لعمد x و y (لهمها دروس) ولهم ربنا مفهوم وعنه في معاملات x و y ومراصتنا بـ x ثم y
مقدمة مع x_{n+1} y_{n+1} في المعادلة -- يعني مقاضات عين تلك حل أنتاخنها بالمعزفان

$$\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 4 \\ -9 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_n \\ y_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{n+1} \\ y_{n+1} \end{bmatrix}$$

↓ ↓ ↓
 x_n معاملات y_n معاملات x

لهذه يعني مقدار آخر تكرار [يعني فيه]

بس $\ln a_n = \ln a_{n-1} + b_n$ [يعني فيه]
يعني $a_n = a_{n-1} e^{b_n}$ [يعني فيه]
بس في معادلة تكرار b_n في معادلات في كل الـ a_{n-1} a_n وهذه بتحليلنا
مقدمة يعني خطأ - كذا سأخطأ بخصوص لـ a_{n-1} يعني $a_n = a_{n-1} e^{b_n}$ [يعني فيه]
لـ $b_n = b_{n-1} + \ln a_n$ يعني العدالة تكون $b_n = b_{n-1} + \ln a_n$ [يعني فيه]
أو فعلاً لو قلنا $a_n = a_{n-1} e^{b_n}$ كذا قبل ما أفرز

$$a_n = (a_{n-1})^{\frac{1}{\ln a_n}}$$

$$\ln a_n = \frac{1}{a_{n-1}} \ln a_n$$

$$b_n = \ln a_n$$

لـ $b_n = \ln a_n$ يعني آخر

$$b_{n-1} = \frac{\ln a_n}{a_{n-1}}$$

أولئك

لما هي هنا كل اد y_n, x_n دار y_{n+1}, x_{n+1} يدار بالخط

الآتى من معرفة بنفس النظم والترتيب - ينطبق

$$\text{let } Z_n = \begin{bmatrix} x_n \\ y_n \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow Z_{n+1} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{n+1} \\ y_{n+1} \end{bmatrix}$$

والمرة نجد المعرفة بتات العاملات بـ
لزيارات ملائمة متعددة

$$\therefore \boxed{Z_{n+1} = A Z_n} \quad | \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{iteration method} \\ \text{خوارزمية} \end{array}$$

$$Z_{n+1} = A Z_n$$

$$= A (A Z_{n-1}) = A^2 Z_{n-1}$$

$$= A^2 (A Z_{n-2}) = A^3 Z_{n-2}$$

$$= A^3 (A Z_{n-3}) = A^4 Z_{n-3}$$

الرقم الـ k يساوى n أقل منه يواهها

$$\therefore Z_{n+1} = A^k Z_{n-(k-1)}$$

$$\text{Put } n-(k-1)=0 \rightarrow k=n+1$$

x_0 و y_0 معرفة في البداية
في حالة $[x_0 \ y_0]$

$$\therefore Z_{n+1} = A^{n+1} Z_0$$

- إننا نحن العادة نكتب

$x_0 \ y_0$ في $[x_0 \ y_0]$

$$Z_{n+1} = A^{(n+1)} Z_0$$

$A^{(n+1)}$ هو قيم ز معرفه بـ $n+1$ بدل n في كل خط

$$= Z_n = A^n Z_0 \quad \text{لزوم ترتيب}$$

نرحب
بكم

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_n \\ y_n \end{bmatrix} = A^n \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{نصل عاشر حلقة})$$

لها صيغة مختصرة في حالة عناصر هنف غير

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_n \\ y_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1+6n & 4n \\ -9n & 1-6n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(نصل ما وصلنا بعادات المعموقات.. نرجع المصنفات بعادات

$$\therefore x_n = (1+6n)x_0 + 4ny_0$$

$$y_n = (1-6n)y_0 - 9nx_0$$

والفكرة الـ x_0 و y_0 ثوابت .. يعني كده مستقر في تغيرات

عند n كده العادات أتغير \Rightarrow يخلي

Example 18 Page 197

→ $f(n) = 7n^2$ } \Rightarrow عند تحليل المقدار المادي
 Is it $O(n^3)$? } \Rightarrow عند تحليل المقدار المادي
عند تحليل المقدار المادي $f(n)$ يتحقق الخطوة \exists كذلك $n \geq k$

$$f(n) \leq c g(n) \quad \forall n \geq k$$

\downarrow

الخطوة \exists

حيث يكون c, k ثوابت ..

$$f(n) = 7n^2 \quad g(n) = n^3$$

- يتحقق عايزينه نقارب بعض حيث نلقي ثابت c لما زاد n في $f(n)$
تبعد أكبر عن الـ (n^3)

$$n^3 \geq n^2 \quad \text{طبعاً عارفنا إن}$$

دوري حالات n لـ $n \geq 1$ أو بس هذا كل واسع
يكبر فـ هذه نقوص

$$n^2 \leq n^3 \quad \text{لذلك} \rightarrow \boxed{n \geq 1} \quad \text{أو}$$

يعذركم خاول نعمل الـ الـ شـ لـ $f(n)$
والـ طـ قـ الـ عـ سـ لـ $f(n)$ بس صـ رـ بـ يـ قـ
طبعاً لـ هـ ذـ لـ فـ يـ

$$\therefore 7n^2 \leq 7n^3 \quad \forall n \geq 1$$

$$f(n) \leq 7g(n) \quad \forall n \geq 1$$

وـ قد نـ جيـ زـ مـ نـ جـ لـ الـ طـ لـ وـ

$$\boxed{f(n) \leq c g(n) \quad \forall n \geq k}$$

$c=7, k=1$ حيث big O of $g(n)$ ليـ $f(n)$ أـ نـ جـ لـ عـ

\therefore at $k=1, c=7, f(n)$ is $O(n^3)$ *

[9]

$$\boxed{2} \quad a_n = 5a_{n-1} + 3, \quad a_1 = 3$$

$$\therefore a_n = 5(5a_{n-2} + 3) + 3 \\ = 5 \times 5 a_{n-2} + 3 \times 5 + 3$$

$$\therefore a_n = 5 \times 5(5a_{n-3} + 3) + 3 \times 5 + 3 \\ = 5 \times 5 \times 5 a_{n-3} + 5 \times 5 \times 3 + 5 \times 3 + 3$$

$$\therefore a_n = 5 \times 5 \times 5(5a_{n-4} + 3) + 5 \times 5 \times 3 + 5 \times 3 + 3 \\ = 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 a_{n-4} + 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 3 + 5 \times 5 \times 3 + 5 \times 3 + 3$$

$$a_n = 5^k a_{n-k} + 5^{k-1}(3) + 5^{k-2}(3) + \dots + 5 \times 3 + 3$$

$$= 5^k a_{n-k} + 3 \left[5^{k-1} + 5^{k-2} + 5^{k-3} + \dots + 5 + 1 \right]$$

١ جملة بـ 5 باعـ ١ تـ بـ ٣
 (k-1) جـ مـ لـ ١

$$\therefore a_n = 5^k a_{n-k} + 3 \left[\frac{1(5^{k-1} - 1)}{5 - 1} \right]$$

جـ مـ لـ ١
 سـ = $\frac{a(r^n - 1)}{r - 1}$

Put $\boxed{n=k=1}$ $a_1 = 3$

$$\hookrightarrow k=n-1$$

$$\therefore a_n = 5^{n-1} a_1 + 3 \frac{(5^{n-2} - 1)}{4}$$

*

 \therefore

$$\boxed{9} \quad \boxed{13} \quad b_n = b_{n-1} + n , \quad b_1 = 4$$

$$\therefore b_{n-1} = b_{n-2} + (n-1) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{باستن على } b_{n-1} \\ \text{و } n-1 \rightarrow n \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow b_n = b_{n-2} + (n-1) + n$$

$$= b_{n-3} + (n-2) + (n-1) + n$$

$$= b_{n-4} + (n-3) + (n-2) + (n-1) + n$$

↑ أو من قبل
↓ أول

$$= b_{n-k} + n + (n-1) + (n-2) + (n-3) \quad \text{نهاية الكمية}$$

↑ أو من قبل
↓ أول

$$+ n + (n-1) + (n-2) + \dots + (n-k+1)$$

$$= b_{n-k}$$

$$\text{put } \boxed{n-k=1} \rightarrow \boxed{k=n-1}$$

$$\therefore b_n = b_1 + \underbrace{n + (n-1) + \dots + 2}_{(-1) \text{ يزيد بـ } 1 \text{ بـ كل خطوة}}.$$

$$\therefore b_n = b_1 + \frac{(n-1)(n+2)}{2}$$

$$\frac{n(a+l)}{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{مجموع} \\ a: \text{الخطوة} \\ l: \text{الخطوات} \end{array}$$

n: العدد

يقول ابراهيم عن طريق كارهيل رقم 600 وكل سنة تدخل 3% من سعرها
حيث ان أول سنة كانوا 600 .. ثاني سنة هرالد بعد رقم 600 سعرها

$$\text{سعرها} = 600 \times (1 + 3\%) \rightarrow \text{ثانية} = 600 + 600 \times \frac{3}{100}$$

↓ ↓
عمرهم قبل السنة الى نفعوه خلاص
السنة

$$600 \left(1 - \frac{3}{100}\right) = 582$$

↓ ↓
عمرهم قبل السنة نسبة المبلغ من غيرها
السنة

في السنة الـ 11 بعد 600 هي كم عدد رقم

$$\text{هي كم} = \text{عمرهم السنة القائمة} - \left(\frac{3}{100} \times \text{عمرهم السنة القائمة}\right)$$

$$\text{أو} = \text{عمرهم السنة القائمة} \times (0.97)$$

كم عدد رقم كام قبل بداية السنة الثالثة؟

يكون عمرهم في السنة الثالثة 582

$$564.54 = 582 \times 0.97$$

$$\text{أو} = 582 - \left(582 \times \frac{3}{100}\right)$$

و ملحوظة ١ - عددهم في السنة الرابعة هي أقل من السنة الثالثة بـ $\frac{3}{100}$

$$\therefore a_4 = (564.54) \times 0.97 = 547.6038$$

↓

و ملحوظة ٢

المجموع تناقص بمقداره تكراري - بحسب ذلك نست夠 ونخلص بالنتيجة
بعن تكبيباً اكتباري في صورة seq.

$$(600, 582, 564.54, \dots)$$

خلافيها متابعة متسقة \leftarrow كل مرحلة يذهب في عدد تكبيباً

$$r = 0.97, a = 600$$

$$a_n = a r^{n-1} \quad \text{الآن لجأنا} \dots$$

لـ مفهوماً يدعى

طبعاً هو في الـ n - امة على a يذهب r^n - يعني في

$$a_{14} = 600 (0.97)^{14-1} \quad \text{السنة الـ 14}$$

$$= 442.5 \quad *$$

نعم تقارب عـاـدة دوالـاً كـاـصـاـنـاـ

Page 215 : [15]

يُقال دار مرتبة كل سنة يزيد بـ 500 ديناراً من 6000 ديناراً

طبعاً سلسلة متزايدة

$$(6000, \underset{\substack{\downarrow \\ \text{مرتبة أول سنة}}}{6500}, \underset{\substack{\downarrow \\ \text{مرتبة ثاني سنة}}}{7000}, 7500, 8000, \dots)$$

$a = 6000$ $d = 500$ \leftarrow Arithmetic progression متزايدة

$$a_n = a + (n-1)d \quad \text{كل ما في المقدمة}$$

$$S_n = [2a + (n-1)d] \times \frac{n}{2} \quad \text{و يكون مجموع عدد n مقدمة}$$

هل هو عايز أيه في المقدمة؟ عايز مجموع مرتبه صدر يوم ٤٠ استغف

له ٤٠ سنة - يعني مجموع أول ٤٠ مقدمة

$$\therefore S_{40} = \frac{40}{2} [2(6000) + (40-1)(500)]$$

$$= 630000$$

*

P.g. 217

R3

$$m = 25$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \sum_{m=2}^{\infty} 3^m$$

$$\text{let } k=1$$

$$\therefore m-k = 1$$

$$m = k+1$$

$$k+1 = 25$$
$$\sum_{k+1=2}^{k+1} 3$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{k=24} 3^{k+1}$$

$$= 3 \sum_{k=1}^{24} 3^k$$

$$= 3 \frac{(1-3^{24+1})}{1-3}$$

page 133

Example 54

$$f(t) = 8[u(t-0) - u(t-2)] + 6[u(t-2)]$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 8u(t) - 8u(t-2) + 6u(t-2) \\ &= \cancel{8u(t)} - 2u(t-2) \quad \star \\ &\quad 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$u(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ 1 & t \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

page 141

35 ① $f(t) = t^3[u(t-0) - u(t-1)] + 3[u(t-1)]$

$$= t^3 + (3-t^3)u(t-1) \quad \star$$

② $f(t) = (t^2 + 7)[u(t-3)].$

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &= 2[u(t-0) - u(t-5)] + 2t[u(t-5) - u(t-8)] \\ &\quad + 7[u(t-8)] \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2 + (2t-2)u(t-5) + (t^2 - 2t)u(t-8)$$

مُسَخِّع إيجار عدد مراتب متساوية

لـ a_n في متسلسلة حسابية

$$a_n = a + (n-1)d$$

الإجابة نـ

لـ a_n في متسلسلة حسابية
أولاً نكتب a_1 و a_2 و a_3 ...
و a_n في القاعدة (n) كذا خير روزونوف فـ $a_1 = 1$
لـ a_n في المتسلسلة $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n$ يبقى عدد طرود

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 76 الإجابة

$$a_1 = 1 \quad a = 1$$

$$d = 1$$

$$a_n = 76$$

لـ a_n في متسلسلة حسابية

$$\therefore 76 = 1 + (n-1)(1)$$

$$\therefore n = 76$$

لـ a_n في متسلسلة حسابية $n = 76$ - يبقى عدد طرود

المتسلسلة الهندسية نفس الملام

$$a_n = ar^{n-1}$$

لـ a_n في المتسلسلة الهندسية

نـ

نـ

لـ a_n في المتسلسلة الهندسية $- 1, r, r^2, \dots, r^{n-1}, a$

حل امتحان Final 2018



**Final Examination of
Discrete Mathematics BS - 103**

First Question (16 Points)

- ❶ Calculate the value of $(12 \bmod 5) + h(15) - 3[-4.7] + 2[0.3]$.
- ❷ Solve the ^{5t} order difference equation: $a_n = a_{n-1}$, with $a_1 = 4$.
- ❸ Change the lower index of the sum $\sum_{k=1}^n a_{n-k}$ to start with $k = 0$.



- ❹ Find the check digit of the opposite bar code :

Second Question (16 Points)

- ❶ Find a numerical value of $\sqrt{50}$ approximated to four digits.
- ❷ Solve the recurrence relation $P_n = a + s P_{n-1}$ of the economic model where, a and s are parameters depend on the model.
- ❸ If $f(x) = x^2$, Find the $\lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)$.
- ❹ Give three different examples of odd functions.

Third Question (20 Points)

- ❶ Calculate the numerical value of the summation: $\sum_{k=1}^{k=800} (2k + 1)$.
- ❷ Department consists of 10 men and 5 women. How many ways to conform a committee consists of 4 persons provided that at least 2 men are selected?
- ❸ Find Taylor series expansion (just 4 terms) for the function: $f(x) = \cos x$ about $x = 0$.
- ❹ Choose the correct answer:

① $[x] = x + 1$ for all $x \in \dots$ ② The function $f(x) = \sin(3x)$ is ③ If $f(x) = [x + 1]$, then $10 \bmod 5 - 0.5 f(-1.5)$ equals ④ A tree with 3 -vertices has exactly edges ⑤ Every relation is a function?	{z, Q - z, R } {even, odd} {1, 2, 0} {2, 4, 8} {Yes, No}
--	--

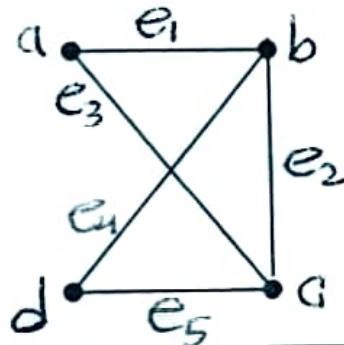
Fourth Question (28 Points)

① Construct the tree of the following mathematical expression:

$$((2 \times x) + (3 - (4 \times x))) + (x - (3 \times 11))$$

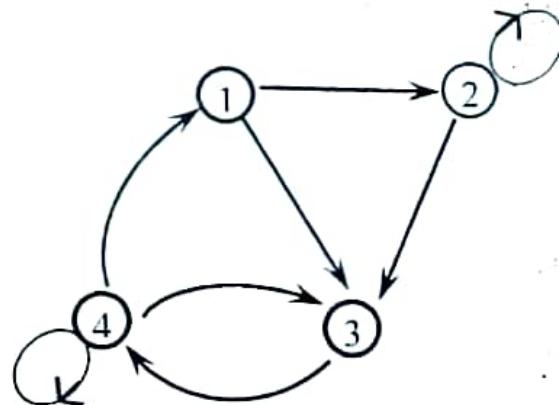
② For the opposite diagram:

- (1) Find the adjacency matrix.
- (2) Find the Laplacian matrix.
- (3) Find the incident matrix.



③ For the opposite graph:

- (1) Write the ordered pairs for the relation R
- (2) Construct a linked list representation,
VERT, TAIL, HEAD and NEXT.



The End.

Dr/ Yasser M. Hamada

(Final 2018)

Q1.

① $12 \bmod 5 + h(15) - 3[-4, 7] + 2[0, 3]$
 $\rightarrow 2$ $\rightarrow 15 \bmod 11$ $\rightarrow 10 \bmod 11$
 $= 2 + 4 - 3(-5) + 2(1) = 23$ *

② $a_n = a_{n-1} \dots , a_1 = 4$

$a_2 = a_1 = 4$

$a_3 = a_2 =$

$a_4 = a_3 = 4$

$\boxed{a_n = 4}$ *

④ $x_{13} = 10 - [(x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 + 3x_4 + \dots + 3x_{12}) \bmod 10]$

$x_{13} = 10 - [(4 + 3(7) + 1 + 3(0) + 0 + 3(8) + 8 + 3(4) + 1 + 3(2) + 5 + 3(3)) \bmod 10]$
 $= 10 - (91 \bmod 10) = 9$

③ $k=1 \text{ to } j=0$

$k-j=1 \Rightarrow k=1+j$

$$\text{lower} \Rightarrow k=1 = j+1 \\ \therefore j=0$$

$$\text{upper} \rightarrow k=n = j+1 \\ j=n-1$$

$$\therefore \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} a_{n-(j+1)} = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} a_{n-j-1}$$

Q2:-

156] यदि $\sqrt{50}$ निकालें

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \sqrt{50} = (49+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} = [49(1 + \frac{1}{49})]^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ = (49)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{49}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{using } (a+b)^n = a^n + \frac{n}{1!} a^{n-1} b^1 + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!} a^{n-2} b^2$$

$$+ \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{3!} a^{n-3} b^3 + \dots$$

$$\therefore n \notin \mathbb{Z}^* \quad \& \quad \left| \frac{b}{a} \right| < 1$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{50} = \sqrt{[1 + (\frac{1}{2})] \left(\frac{1}{49}\right) + \frac{(\frac{1}{2})(\frac{1}{2}-1)}{2!} \left(\frac{1}{49}\right)^2} \\ + \frac{(\frac{1}{2})(\frac{1}{2}-1)(\frac{1}{2}-2)}{3!} \left(\frac{1}{49}\right)^3 + \dots]$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{50} \approx 7.071$$

$$\textcircled{2} P_n = a + sP_{n-1} \quad \boxed{184} \text{ 习題 3 頁 31}$$

$$\textcircled{3} f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) = \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^2 = \frac{k^2}{n^2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k^2}{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{n^2} \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \right] \\ &= \frac{2(2+1)}{1 \times 6} = 1 \quad \text{※} \end{aligned}$$

\textcircled{4} $f(x) = x$ is an odd fun.

$f(x) = x^3$ is an odd fun.

$f(x) = \sin x$ is an odd fun.

$f(x) = x^3 + 5x$

$f(x) = x^5 - x$

$$\textcircled{5} \sum_{k=1}^{800} (2k+1) = 2 \sum_{k=1}^{800} k + \sum_{k=1}^{800} 1$$

$$= 2 \frac{800(800+1)}{2} + 1(800) = 641600$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad C_2^{10} C_2^5 + C_3^{10} C_1^5 + C_4^{10} C_0^5 = 1260$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad f(x) = \cos x \quad \text{about } x=0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= \cos x \rightarrow f(0) = 1 && \text{جاء} \\
 f'(x) &= -\sin x \rightarrow f'(0) = 0 && \text{صفر} \\
 f''(x) &= -\cos x \rightarrow f''(0) = -1 && \text{لمنب} \\
 f'''(x) &= \sin x \rightarrow f'''(0) = 0 && \text{صفر} \\
 f^{(4)}(x) &= \cos x \rightarrow f^{(4)}(0) = 1 && \text{باء} \\
 f^{(5)}(0) &= 0 && \\
 f^{(6)}(0) &= -1 && \\
 &\vdots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Taylor} \sim f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} (x-0)^n$$

$$=\cos x = \frac{1}{0!} + \frac{0}{1!}x + \frac{-1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{0}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 + \frac{0}{5!}x^5 + \dots$$

$$=\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots$$

\textcircled{4} ① Q-Z

② odd

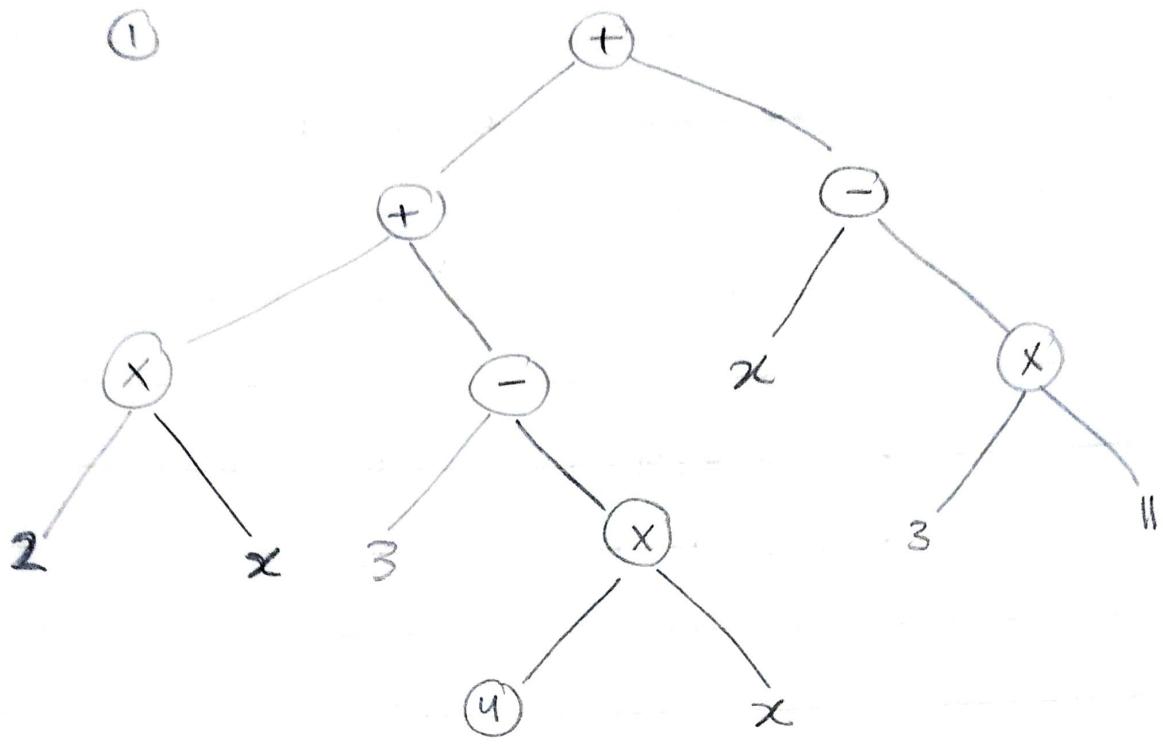
③ 0

④ 2

⑤ No

Q4:-

①



②

adjacency matrix =

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b & c & d \\ a & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ b & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ c & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ d & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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ver.

Laplacian matrix =

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b & c & d \\ a & 2 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ b & -1 & 3 & -1 & -1 \\ c & -1 & -1 & 3 & -1 \\ d & 0 & -1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

وکیل احمد کل اسٹرن میریکا
دیگر نظریہ
وکیل احمد کل اسٹرن میریکا

وکیل احمد کل اسٹرن میریکا

③ incident matrix =

	e_1	e_2	e_3	e_4	e_5
a	1	0	1	0	0
b	1	1	0	1	0
c	0	1	0	1	1
d	0	0	0	1	1

(ات، ۴، ۳، ۲، ۱) می باشد

④ $DR = \{(2, 2), (4, 4), (1, 2), (1, 3), (2, 3), (3, 4), (4, 1), (4, 3)\}$

② vertex tail head next

1 1 2 2

3 1 3 0

5 2 2 4

6 2 3 0

3 4 0

4 1 7

4 3 8

4 4 0

237, 236, 235

فرعی ۳۸۱ بگزید

فرعی ۳

حل امتحان Final 2017



Final Examination Discrete Mathematics BS - 103

First Question (20 Points)

- ❶ Calculate the values of x that satisfy the equation: $x^2 + \{-4, 7\}x + (13 \bmod 7) = 0$.
- ❷ Solve the 2nd order difference equation: $a_n = 7a_{n-1} - 10a_{n-2}$, with $a_0 = 5, a_1 = 16$.
- ❸ Change the lower index of the sum $\sum_{k=1}^{k=n} a_{n-k}$ to start with $k = 3$.

Second Question (20 Points)

- ❶ Graph the function: $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 \leq t \leq 2 \\ t-2 & 2 \leq t \leq 4 \\ 1 & t \geq 4 \end{cases}$, and then express it using unit step function.
- ❷ Solve the first order difference equation: $a_n = 2a_{n-1}$, with $a_1 = 5$.
- ❸ If $f(x) = 1 - x^2$, prove that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \right\} = \frac{2}{3}$.

Third Question (20 Points)

- ❶ Compute the following sum: $\sum_{k=1}^{k=10} (k^2 + 3k + 2)$.
- ❷ Find the first four terms of Taylor series expansion to approximate the function: $f(x) = \sin x$ about $x_0 = 0$.
- ❸ Use binomial theorem to approximate the function $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x+1}$ for $|x| \leq 1$.

Fourth Question (20 Points)

- ❶ Construct the tree of the following mathematical expression:

$$(x + (11 \times (3 \times 4))) \uparrow (11 + (3 + 4)), \text{ and then find}$$

① Number of levels, ② Number of paths, ③ Height of the tree.

Final Examination (2017)

• Q1..

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x^2 + 1 - 4 \cdot 7 \rfloor x + (13 \bmod 7) = 0$$

$$x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$$

$$(x-3)(x-2) = 0$$

$$x = 3 \quad \text{or} \quad x = 2 \quad *$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad a_n - 7a_{n-1} + 10a_{n-2} = 0, \quad a_0 = 5, \quad a_1 = 16$$

$$\therefore r^2 - 7r + 10 = 0$$

$$(r+2)(r-5) = 0$$

$$r_1 = 2, \quad r_2 = 5$$

$$\therefore a_n = C_1(2)^n + C_2(5)^n \rightarrow *$$

\textcircled{1} into *

$$\begin{array}{l|l} n=0 & a_0 = C_1 + C_2 \\ \hline & 5 = C_1 + C_2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l|l} n=1 & a_1 = 2C_1 + 5C_2 \\ \hline & 16 = 2C_1 + 5C_2 \end{array}$$

↳ solving together ↳

$$\therefore C_1 = 3, \quad C_2 = 2$$

in *

$$\therefore a_n = 3(2)^n + 2(5)^n *$$

$$③ \quad \sum_{k=1}^{k=n} a_{n-k}, \text{ start with } j=3$$

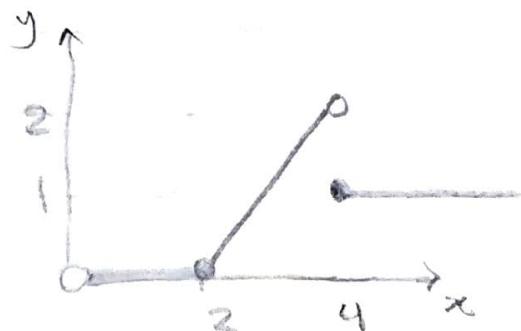
$$\begin{aligned} k-j &= 1-3 = -2 \\ \therefore \boxed{k = j-2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{k=1}^{k=n} a_{n-k} = \sum_{j-2=1}^{j-2=n} a_{n-(j-2)} = \sum_{j=3}^{j=n+2} a_{n-j+2} \quad *$$

Q2 :-

$$① \quad f(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 < t < 2 \\ t-2 & 2 \leq t < 4 \\ 1 & t \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g(t) &= 0 [u(t-0) - u(t-2)] \\ &\quad + (t-2)[u(t-2) - u(t-4)] \\ &\quad + 1[u(t-4)] \end{aligned}$$



$$g(t) = (t-2)u(t-2) - (t-3)u(t-4) \quad *$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad a_n = 2a_{n-1}, \quad a_1 = 5$$

Put $n=2 \rightarrow a_2 = 2a_1 = (2)(5)$

$n=3 \rightarrow a_3 = 2a_2 = (2)(2)(5)$

$n=4 \rightarrow a_4 = 2a_3 = (2)(2)(2)(5)$

$n=5 \rightarrow a_5 = 2a_4 = (2)(2)(2)(5)$

:

$$a_n = 5(2)^{n-1} \quad \#$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad f(x) = 1-x^2, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{2}{3} \rightarrow \text{Prove}$$

$$f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) = 1 - \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{k^2}{n^2}$$

$$\text{l.H.S.} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \left[1 - \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^2 \right] \left[\frac{1}{n}\right]$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \sum_{k=1}^n \left[1 - \frac{k^2}{n^2} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[\sum_{k=1}^n 1 - \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 \right]$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[n - \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[1 - \frac{2}{6} - \frac{3}{6n} - \frac{1}{6n^2} \right] = 1 - \frac{2}{6} = \frac{2}{3} \quad *$$

Q3:-

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \sum_{k=1}^{10} (k^2 + 3k + 2)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{10} k^2 + 3 \sum_{k=1}^{10} k + \sum_{k=1}^{10} 2$$

$$= \frac{10(10+1)(2 \times 10 + 1)}{6} + 3 \cdot \frac{10(10+1)}{2} + 2(10) = 570$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad f(x) = \sin x, x_0 = 0$$

Taylor:- $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} (x - x_0)^n$

$$\sin x \approx \frac{f^{(0)}(0)}{0!} x^0 + \frac{f^{(1)}(0)}{1!} x + \frac{f^{(2)}(0)}{2!} x^2 + \frac{f^{(3)}(0)}{3!} x^3$$

$$f(x) = \sin x \rightarrow f(0) = 0$$

$$f^{(1)}(x) = \cos x \rightarrow f^{(1)}(0) = 1$$

$$f^{(2)}(x) = -\sin x \rightarrow f^{(2)}(0) = 0$$

$$f^{(3)}(x) = -\cos x \rightarrow f^{(3)}(0) = -1$$

$$\therefore \sin x \approx 0 + \frac{1}{1!} x + \frac{0}{2!} x^2 + \frac{-1}{3!} x^3$$

$$\therefore \sin x = x - \frac{1}{3!} x^3 + \frac{1}{5!} x^5 - \frac{1}{7!} x^7$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad f(x) = (x+1)^{\frac{1}{3}}, \quad |x| < 1$$

binomial :- $(a+b)^n = a^n + \frac{n}{1!} a^{n-1} b + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!} a^{n-2} b^2$

$$+ \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{3!} a^{n-3} b^3 + \dots$$

$\Rightarrow n$ isn't positive integer $\neq |\frac{b}{a}| < 1$

$$\therefore (1+x)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 1 + \frac{(1/3)}{1!} (1)^{\frac{1}{3}-1} x + \frac{(\frac{1}{3})(\frac{1}{3}-1)}{2!} (1)^{\frac{1}{3}-2} x^2$$

$$+ \frac{(\frac{1}{3})(\frac{1}{3}-1)(\frac{1}{3}-2)}{3!} (1)^{\frac{1}{3}-3} x^3 + \dots$$

$$(1+x)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 1 + \frac{1}{3}x - \frac{9}{4}x^2 + \frac{5}{81}x^3 + \dots$$

Q4:-

$$\textcircled{1} \quad (x + (11 \times (3 \times 4))) + (11 \div (3 \div 4))$$

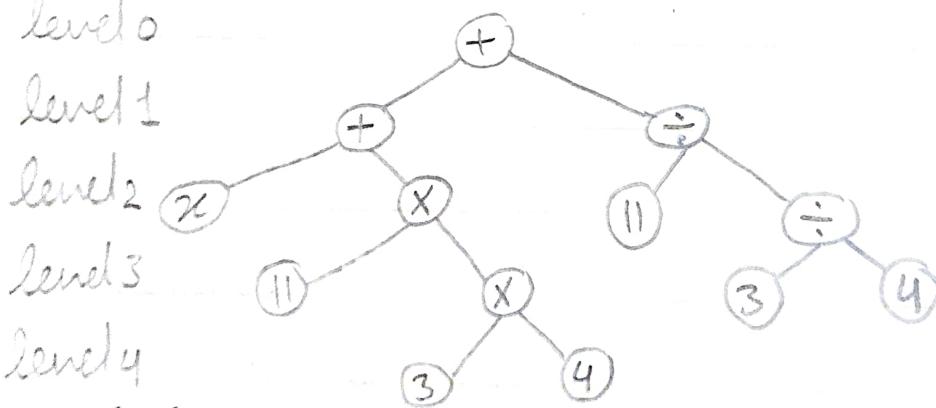
level 0

level 1

level 2

level 3

level 4



① no. of levels = 5, no. of paths = 7, height of tree = 4

Objectives

اپنے ایجاد کی میرے

سے اپنے ایجاد کی میرے

$$\textcircled{2} \quad f(x) = x^2 + 8x - 9 ; \quad x \leq -4$$

$$y = \underbrace{x^2 + 8x + 16 - 16 - 9}_{\text{complete square}}$$

$$y = (x+4)^2 - 9$$

$$y+9 = (x+4)^2$$

$$\sqrt{y+9} = |x+4|$$

$$\therefore x = \sqrt{y+9} - 4$$

$$\therefore f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt{x+9} - 4 \quad *$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad S_n = x^{2n} - y^{2n}$$

$$\text{at } \textcircled{n=1} \Rightarrow S_1 = x^2 - y^2 = (x+y)(x-y)$$

$\therefore S_1$ is divisible by $(x+y)$

let S_n is be divisible by $(x+y)$

$$\text{Then } S_{n+1} = x^{2n+2} - y^{2n+2}$$

$$= x^{2n}x^2 - y^{2n}y^2$$

$$= x^{2n}x^2 - \underbrace{x^{2n}y^2}_{y^2} - \underbrace{y^{2n}y^2}_{y^2} + \underbrace{x^{2n}y^2}_{y^2}$$

$$= x^{2n}(x^2 - y^2) - y^2(x^{2n} - y^{2n})$$

$$\therefore S_{n+1} = x^{2n}S_1 - y^2S_n$$

but S_1 & S_n are divisible by $(x+y)$

Then S_{n+1} is divisible by $(x+y)$ *