

Written Assignment 6

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CS135-B/LF

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1

It is given that $A = \{x \in R \mid 0 < x \leq 1\}$ and $B = \{x \in R \mid 0 < x < 1\}$.

Let us define a set $M = \{n \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \mid \frac{1}{n}\}$. By this definition, $M \subset A$ and $M \subset B$.

Now, let us define the set $K = B \setminus M$. By these definitions, $K \cup M = B$ and $K \cap M = \emptyset$.

Using these sets, we can define a mapping from A to B:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x \in K \\ (x^{-1} + 1)^{-1}, & \text{if } x \in M \end{cases}$$

2

To prove that R is an equivalence relation, I will prove that it is (1) reflexive, (2) symmetric, and (3) transitive.

1. For $a \in \mathbb{Z}^+$,

$$\lceil \frac{a}{13} \rceil = \lceil \frac{a}{13} \rceil.$$

This is self-evident as equality is reflexive. By definition of R , for any $a \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, $(a, a) \in R$.

2. Since the definition of R is reflexive and based on equality, a symmetric operation, then R should also be symmetric. As proof, for any $(a, b) \in R$ it is guaranteed that

$$\lceil \frac{a}{13} \rceil = \lceil \frac{b}{13} \rceil.$$

Since this is true, we can use the symmetric property of equality to switch the sides and get the following:

$$\lceil \frac{b}{13} \rceil = \lceil \frac{a}{13} \rceil.$$

This means that (b, a) must also be an element of R . Therefore $(a, b) \in R \implies (b, a) \in R$, which means R is symmetric.

3. Similarly to 2, we can use the transitive property of equality to prove R transitive. Let $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ and $(a, b), (b, c) \in R$. We know that R is symmetric, which means we also have $(b, a) \in R$. From this information we can gather

$$\lceil \frac{b}{13} \rceil = \lceil \frac{a}{13} \rceil \tag{1}$$

and

$$\lceil \frac{b}{13} \rceil = \lceil \frac{c}{13} \rceil. \tag{2}$$

Combining (1) and (2), we can get the following:

$$\lceil \frac{a}{13} \rceil = \lceil \frac{c}{13} \rceil.$$

By definition of R , $(a, c) \in R$. Since $(a, b), (b, c) \in R$ implies $(a, c) \in R$, R must be transitive.

We have now proven that R is (1) reflexive, (2) symmetric, and (3) transitive, which implies that R is an equivalence relation.

An equivalence class of R , $[x]$ for any $x \in R$, would be made of any $y \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ where $\lceil \frac{x}{13} \rceil = \lceil \frac{y}{13} \rceil$. Generally, $[x] = \{a \in \mathbb{Z}^+, n = \lceil \frac{x}{13} \rceil \mid 13(n-1) < a \leq 13n\}$ and $\forall b \in [x], [x] = [b]$.

For example, $[1] = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13\}$ and $[1] = [2] = [3] = [4] = \dots = [13]$.

3

3.a

To prove that R is an equivalence relation, I will prove that it is (1) reflexive, (2) symmetric, and (3) transitive. Let $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), (x_3, y_3) \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$. In any of the following cases, $((x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2)) \in R$:

$$(|x_1| = |x_2|) \wedge (|x_1| \geq |y_1|) \wedge (|x_2| \geq |y_2|) \quad (1)$$

$$(|y_1| = |x_2|) \wedge (|y_1| \geq |x_1|) \wedge (|x_2| \geq |y_2|) \quad (2)$$

$$(|x_1| = |y_2|) \wedge (|x_1| \geq |y_1|) \wedge (|y_2| \geq |x_2|) \quad (3)$$

$$(|y_1| = |y_2|) \wedge (|y_1| \geq |x_1|) \wedge (|y_2| \geq |x_2|) \quad (4)$$

1. Is $((x_1, y_1), (x_1, y_1)) \in R$? Let us rewrite the first two conditions for this situation:

$$(|x_1| = |x_1|) \wedge (|x_1| \geq |y_1|) \wedge (|x_1| \geq |y_1|)$$

$$(|y_1| = |x_1|) \wedge (|y_1| \geq |x_1|) \wedge (|x_1| \geq |y_1|)$$

By replacing statements in their truth values and simplifying with the identity and idempotent laws, we can gather that one of these cases must be true:

$$(|x_1| \geq |y_1|)$$

$$(|y_1| \geq |x_1|)$$

Since this list covers every relation that $|x_1|$ and $|y_1|$ can have as integers, it is a tautology. Therefore we have proven that $(x_1, y_1) \in \mathbb{Z} \implies ((x_1, y_1), (x_1, y_1)) \in R$.

2. To check for $((x_2, y_2), (x_1, y_1)) \stackrel{?}{\in} R$, we would check these conditions:

$$(|x_2| = |x_1|) \wedge (|x_2| \geq |y_2|) \wedge (|x_1| \geq |y_1|) \quad (5)$$

$$(|x_2| = |y_1|) \wedge (|x_2| \geq |y_2|) \wedge (|y_1| \geq |x_1|) \quad (6)$$

$$(|y_2| = |x_1|) \wedge (|y_2| \geq |x_2|) \wedge (|x_1| \geq |y_1|) \quad (7)$$

$$(|y_2| = |y_1|) \wedge (|y_2| \geq |x_2|) \wedge (|y_1| \geq |x_1|) \quad (8)$$

We can use the transitive properties of conjunction and equality to get (1) from (5), (2) from (6), (3) from (7), and (4) from (8). Since those conditions are the conditions to be an element in R , then $((x_2, y_2), (x_1, y_1)) \in R$. Because this can only be the case if these conditions are met for $((x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2))$ as well, $((x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2)) \in R \implies ((x_2, y_2), (x_1, y_1)) \in R$, which means that R is transitive.

3. Let $((x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2)), ((x_2, y_2), (x_3, y_3)) \in R$. Is $((x_1, y_1), (x_3, y_3)) \in R$? We know the largest of $|x_1|, |y_1|$ = the largest of $|x_2|, |y_2|$ and that the largest of $|x_2|, |y_2|$ = the largest of $|x_3|, |y_3|$ by definition of R . Since equality is transitive, we can gather that the largest of $|x_1|, |y_1|$ = the largest of $|x_3|, |y_3|$. Therefore, by definition of R , $((x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2)), ((x_2, y_2), (x_3, y_3)) \in R \implies ((x_1, y_1), (x_3, y_3)) \in R$, which means R is transitive.

Now that we've proven that R is reflexive, symmetric, and transitive, we know that R is an equivalence relation.

3.b

Each equivalence class $[(a, b)]$ will be the lattice points on the outline of a square with a side length equal to the largest of $|a|, |b|$ and centered on the origin.

In another sense, $[(a, b)] = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \mid \text{the largest of } |x|, |y| = \text{the largest of } |a|, |b|\}$.

3.c

$$\begin{aligned} [2, 0] = \{ & (-2, -2), (-2, -1), (-2, 0), (-2, 1), (-2, 2), (-1, -2), \\ & (-1, 2), (0, -2), (0, 2), (1, -2), (1, 2), (2, -2), (2, -1), \\ & (2, 0), (2, 1), (2, 2) \} \end{aligned}$$

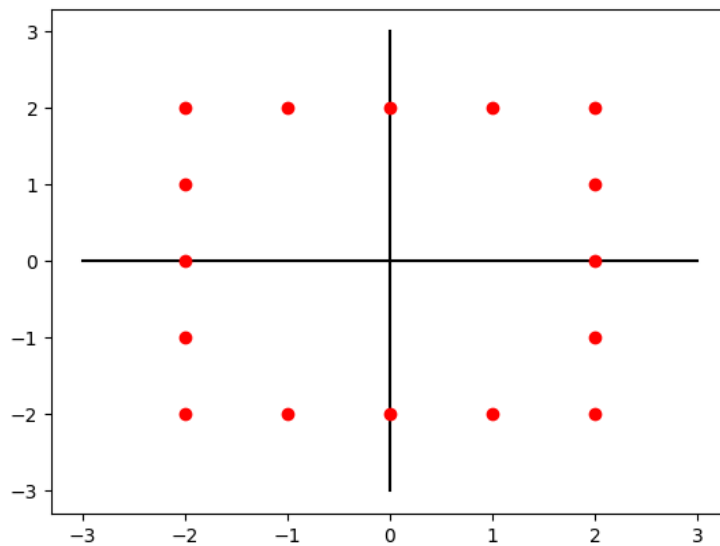


Figure 1: The plot of $[(2, 0)]$.

4

We can start with the basis and prove that $2^n > n^2 + n$ when $n = 5$.

$$2^5 > 5^2 + 5$$

$$32 > 25 + 5$$

$$32 > 30$$

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Now we will let $k \geq 5$ and let $2^k > k^2 + k$. We must prove that $2^{k+1} > (k+1)^2 + k + 1$.

$$2^{(k+1)} = 2 * 2^k$$

$$> 2(k^2 + k)$$

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

By the exponent product rule

By the inductive hypothesis

I'll prove this.

$2(k^2 + k) > (k + 1)^2 + k + 1$	To be proven
$2k(k + 1) > k^2 + 3k + 2$	Expansion
$2k(k + 1) > (k + 1)(k + 2)$	Factoring
$2k > k + 2$	Dividing by $k + 1$
$k - 2 > 0$	Subtracting $k + 2$
\top	Recall $k \geq 5$

As such,

$$2^{k+1} > (k + 1)^2 + k + 1.$$

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5

We will start with the basis where $n = 0$:

$$\begin{aligned} &13 \text{ divides } 2^{12(0)} - 1 \\ &13 \text{ divides } 0 \\ &\top \end{aligned}$$

For ease of communication later, I will also prove a case where $n = 1$:

$$\begin{aligned} &13 \text{ divides } 2^{12(1)} - 1 \\ &13 \text{ divides } 2^{12} - 1 \\ &13 \text{ divides } 4095 \\ &\top \end{aligned}$$

Now we will let $k \geq 0$ and assume 13 divides $2^{12k} - 1$. Let us prove 13 divides $2^{12(k+1)} - 1$. From this, we can gather

$$13 \text{ divides } 2^{12} * 2^{12k} - 1 \tag{1}$$

As per the Zybooks, the inductive hypothesis 13 divides $2^{12(k)} - 1$ implies, for some integer x ,

$$2^{12k} - 1 = 13x \tag{2}$$

$$2^{12k} = 13x + 1. \tag{3}$$

We can plug (3) into (1) to get

$$\begin{aligned} &13 \text{ divides } 2^{12}(13x + 1) - 1 \\ &13 \text{ divides } 2^{12}(13x) + (2^{12} - 1) \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

To prove this, we must prove that 13 divides $13x$ and 13 divides $2^{12} - 1$ since, according to the Zybooks, (4) would be a linear combination of multiples of 13. I proved the latter earlier. The former is 13 multiplied by an integer, which means it will be divisible by 13.

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6

We will prove the basis where $n = 0$:

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{i=1}^1 i * 2^i = 0(2^{0+2}) + 2 \\ &1 * 2^1 = 0 + 2 \\ &2 = 2 \\ &\top \end{aligned}$$

Now we will assume, for $k \geq 0$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{k+1} i * 2^i = k2^{k+2} + 2$$

and try to prove

$$\sum_{i=1}^{k+2} i * 2^i = (k+1)2^{k+3} + 2.$$

$\sum_{i=1}^{k+2} i * 2^i = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{k+1} i * 2^i \right) + (k+2)2^{k+2}$	Separating the final term
$= k2^{k+2} + 2 + (k+2)2^{k+2}$	Inductive hypothesis
$= (2k+2)2^{k+2} + 2$	Factoring
$= 2(k+1)2^{k+2} + 2$	Factoring
$= (k+1)2^{k+3} + 2$	Product of powers

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