1. Example

1. (a) Example 1

This template is useful if every single homework question requires you to upload a separate pdf file or image. You may even upload 20 separate files/images just to hand in your homework!

Bonus 1: When you're uploading a pdf file, does the server split the pdf file into individual pages? Can you find a way to generate an image for every page in a pdf?

Bonus 2: This template has very little whitespace. Less scrolling is needed!

1. (b) Example 2

Lemma 1. If x < y then -y < -x.

Proof. Here is the proof:

$$x < y$$

$$x + (-x - y) < y + (-x - y)$$

$$-y < -x$$

It was trivial.

2. Longer example

Let F(1,b) = 1 and F(a,1) = 1. Also, for a > 1 and b > 1, let F(a,b) = F(a-1,b) + F(a,b-1).

We show that for all $a \ge 1$ and $b \ge 1$, any set of F(a,b) people would satisfy at least one of these conditions:

- There exists a crew of size a that know each other
- There exists a crew of size b that don't know each other

The case where a = 1 or b = 1 is easy. The set is size 1. Pick this person from the set, and make a crew.

Let's solve the case where a > 1 and b > 1. Assume that F(a - 1, b) and F(a, b - 1) are already proven.

Ask the first person. Put all of the known people into a set S, and all of the unknown people into set T. Note that F(a,b)=1+|S|+|T| and F(a,b)=F(a-1,b)+F(a,b-1). So we have |S|+|T|=F(a-1,b)+F(a,b-1)-1. By the pigeonhole principle, we have $|S|\geq F(a-1,b)$ or $|T|\geq F(a,b-1)$. So we have two cases.

- Case 1: $|S| \ge F(a-1,b)$. We can use F(a-1,b) to create two cases.
 - Case 1a: We can find b people in S that don't know each other. In this case, we are already done.
 - Case 1b: There are a-1 people in S that know each other. The first person knows everyone in S, so we can form a crew with the first person and the a-1 people in S. Then there is a crew of a people that know each other, and we are done.
- Case 2: $|T| \ge F(a, b 1)$. This case is similar to case 1.

The last step is to use induction to finish off the proof. This step is easy and is left to the reader as a short exercise.

Note: You may notice that $F(a,b) = \binom{a+b-2}{a-1}$.

