

1. Prove the following identity for all positive integers n .

$$\binom{2n}{n} = C(n) + \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \binom{2n-2k-1}{n-k} C(k).$$

Here, $C(r)$ is the r -th Catalan number, and $\binom{s}{t} = \frac{s!}{t!(s-t)!}$ is the binomial coefficient s -choose- t . (10)

2. From the semester examination results, the head of the CSE Department makes the following observations.

F_1 : If Andy is meritorious, then Bob is not studious or Paul is not attentive.

F_2 : If Paul is attentive, then Liya is exceptional.

F_3 : If Liya is exceptional and Bob is studious, then Andy is meritorious.

F_4 : Bob is studious.

Your task is to answer the question: “Is Paul attentive?”

Frame the arguments logically, and formally deduce (applying logical inferencing rules) the answer being asked here. Present your solution as indicated in the following parts.

- (a) Write all the propositions (that you use) with English statements (meaning). (2)
 - (b) Build a suitable propositional logic formula to encode each of the *four* statements F_1 – F_4 given above. (4)
 - (c) Use logical inferencing rules to derive the answer, and conclude whether Paul is attentive or not. (4)
3. Consider the following statements.

F_1 : Tony and Mike are fans of Sachin Tendulkar.

F_2 : Every fan of Sachin Tendulkar is either a sports-lover, or a commentator, or both.

F_3 : No commentator likes rain during matches.

F_4 : All sports-lover likes high-scoring games.

F_5 : Mike dislikes whatever Tony likes and likes whatever Tony dislikes.

F_6 : Tony likes rain during matches and high-scoring games.

Your tasks are to do the following.

- (a) Write all the predicates (that you use) with English statements (meaning). (2)
 - (b) Encode the above statements in predicate (first-order) logic. (3)
 - (c) Use logical inferencing techniques (deduction rules) to prove that
 G : “There is a fan of Sachin Tendulkar who is a commentator, but not a sports-lover.” (5)
4. All the integers in the sequence 2021, 20821, 208821, 2088821, 20888821, ... (with any non-negative number of occurrences of the digit 8 between 20 and 21) are divisible by a common prime p . Find p , and prove the assertion. No credits without a valid proof. You may use $45^2 = 2025$ for simplifying your calculations. (10)