

# CSC3001 Discrete Mathematics

## Assignment 1

Deadline: 11:59 pm, Friday, Oct 14, 2022

1. Let  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $y \in \mathbb{R}$ , and  $z \in \mathbb{R}$ .
  - (a) Let  $F(x, y)$  be the statement  $xy = 0$ . Are the following quantification  $\exists x \forall y F(x, y)$  and  $\forall x \exists y F(x, y)$  true or false?
  - (b) Let  $G(x, y, z)$  be the statement  $xy = z$ . Are the following quantification  $\forall y \forall z \exists x G(x, y, z)$  and  $\exists y \exists z \forall x G(x, y, z)$  true or false, respectively?
2. Use predicates, quantifiers, logical connectives, and mathematical operators to translate the following statements. For instance, “The sum of two positive numbers is always positive” into  $\forall x \forall y ((x > 0) \wedge (y > 0)) \implies (x + y > 0)$ .
  - (a) The sum of three negative numbers is always negative.
  - (b) Two times the sum of the squares of two integers is greater than or equal to the square of their sum.
  - (c) Every real number is the sum of two real numbers.
3. Let  $S$  be a set and let  $A, B, C \subseteq S$ . Define the symmetric difference as  $A \oplus B := (A \cup B) - (A \cap B)$  which denotes the set containing those elements in either  $A$  or  $B$ , but not in both  $A$  and  $B$ . prove that:
  - (a)  $A \oplus B = (A - B) \cup (B - A)$ .
  - (b)  $\overline{A \oplus B} = A \oplus B$ .
  - (c)  $A \oplus (B \oplus C) = (A \oplus B) \oplus C$ .
4. Prove that there are infinitely many primes.
5. Prove by induction that for any  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $\sum_{i=0}^n 2^i = 2^{n+1} - 1$ .
6. Prove  $\forall_{y \in \mathbb{R}} \exists_{x \in \mathbb{Z}^+} (\sum_{i=1}^x \frac{1}{i} > y)$ .

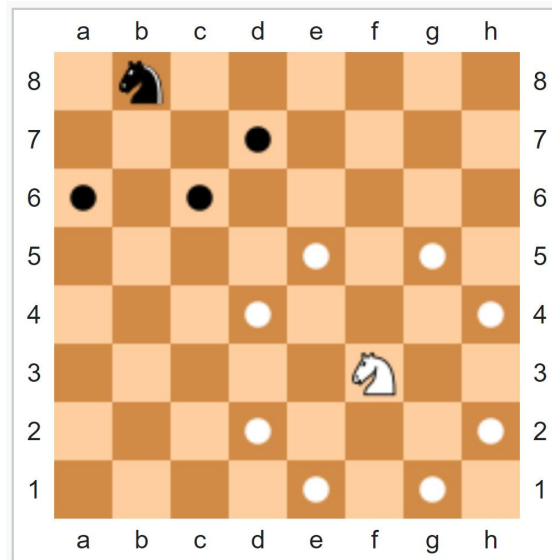


Figure 1: Knights on different squares, with dots representing possible knight moves.

7. Given an  $8 \times 8$  chessboard, prove that a knight (the movement of a knight is shown in Fig. 1) can move to an arbitrary position starting from any starting position.
8. Prove that there are no positive integer solutions for  $\frac{1}{4}a^6 + \frac{1}{16}b^6 = c^6$ .