

Full Name:
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1. Determine which of the following statements are true or false. Write T/F in the blank accordingly. No explanation is necessary.

(a) \_\_\_\_\_ **T** \_\_\_\_\_  $\{2, 4, 7\} \subset \{1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9\}$

(b) \_\_\_\_\_ **T** \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{\sqrt{12}}{\sqrt{3}} \in \mathbb{Q}$

(c) \_\_\_\_\_ **T** \_\_\_\_\_  $\{-15, \frac{3}{4}, \pi\} \subset \mathbb{R}$

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2. Write the inverse and contrapositive of the following statement:

*“If  $1 + 1 = 3$ , then I am the Pope.”*

**Solution:**

- Inverse: If  $1 + 1 \neq 3$ , then I am not the Pope.
- Contrapositive: If I am not the pope, then  $1 + 1 \neq 3$ .

3. Suppose  $x$  is a real number. Prove that if  $x^2$  is irrational, then  $x$  is irrational.

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**Solution:** Assume, for the sake of contradiction, that  $x^2$  is irrational but  $x$  is rational. Then we can find integers  $p$  and  $q$  such that  $x = \frac{p}{q}$ . Then,  $x^2 = \frac{p^2}{q^2}$ . But  $p^2$  and  $q^2$  are integers, which implies that  $x^2$  is a rational number. This is clearly a contradiction.  $\square$

4. Prove by induction that the following identity holds for all natural numbers  $n$ .

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$$1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + 4^3 + \dots + n^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4}$$

**Solution:** We will prove the identity by inducting on  $n$ .

**Base Case:** When  $n = 1$ , the LHS = 1 and the RHS =  $\frac{1^2(1+1)^2}{4} = 4/4 = 1$ . Hence the identity is true for  $n = 1$ .

**Induction Hypothesis:** Assume that the identity is true for some natural number  $k$ .

**Induction Step:** By our induction assumption we have,

$$1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + k^3 = \frac{k^2(k+1)^2}{4}$$

Adding  $(k+1)^3$  to both sides we get,

$$\begin{aligned} 1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + k^3 + (k+1)^3 &= \frac{k^2(k+1)^2}{4} + (k+1)^3 \\ &= (k+1)^2 \left( \frac{k^2}{4} + (k+1) \right) \\ &= (k+1)^2 \frac{k^2 + 4k + 4}{4} \\ &= (k+1)^2 \frac{(k+2)^2}{4} \\ &= \frac{(k+1)^2((k+1)+1)^2}{4} \end{aligned}$$

Thus the identity holds when  $n = k + 1$ .

Hence by the Induction Principle, the identity is true for all natural number  $n$ .