

## Basic math for big data

### Solution of Midterm

#### Question 1.

- (a) 1) proposition 2) not proposition 3) proposition  
(b) 1)  $\neg \exists x P(x)$  2)  $\exists x (P(x) \wedge \forall y (P(y) \rightarrow (y = x)))$   
(c) 1) False 2) True 3) True

#### Question 2.

- (a) This statement is false. Assume  $X = \{1\}$  and  $Y = \{2\}$ . Then,  $X \cap Y = \emptyset$ ,  $Y - X = \{2\}$ , and  $(X \cap Y) \cup (Y - X) = \emptyset \cup \{2\} = \{2\} \neq X$ .  
(b) This statement is true. Both sides are equal to the set of all pairs  $(x, y)$  such that  $x \in X, y \in Y$ , and  $y \notin Z$ .  
(c) This statement is false. Assume  $X = Y = \{1\}$  and  $Z = \{2\}$ . Then,  $Y \cup Z = \{1, 2\}$  and  $X - (Y \cup Z) = \emptyset$ . However, since  $X - Y = \emptyset$ ,  $(X - Y) \cup Z = \emptyset \cup \{2\} = \{2\} \neq \emptyset = X - (Y \cup Z)$ .

#### Question 3.

- (a) 7  
(b)  $9+9+90 = 108$   
(c)  $\frac{10!}{3!2!2!} = 151200$   
(d) For each sequence of  $n$  tosses with  $k$  runs, let  $a_i$  be the length of  $i$ -th run. Then, every sequence of  $n$  tosses with  $k$  runs defines one sequence  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k$  such that  $|a_1| + |a_2| + \dots + |a_k| = n$  for  $1 \leq i \leq k$ . Each such sequence  $a_i$  corresponds to exactly the two following distinct sequences of tosses.

$$\begin{array}{c} \underbrace{T \dots T}_{a_1} \underbrace{H \dots H}_{a_2} \underbrace{T \dots T}_{a_3} \dots \\ \underbrace{H \dots H}_{a_1} \underbrace{T \dots T}_{a_2} \underbrace{H \dots H}_{a_3} \dots \end{array}$$

Therefore, the number of sequences of  $n$  tosses with  $k$  runs is twice the number of sequences  $a_i$ . The number of sequences  $a_i$  is  $\binom{n-1}{k-1}$ . Thus, the number of sequences of tosses that contains exactly  $k$  runs is  $2 \cdot \binom{n-1}{k-1}$ .

#### Question 4.

- (a)  $\{(1,1), (1,2), (2,1), (2,2)\}$   
(b) 1)  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  2)  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

- (c) 1) Equivalence relation ,2) Not transitive, 3) Not reflexive, not symmetric, not transitive, 4) Equivalence relation, 5) Not reflexive, not transitive
- (d) 1) No, 2) Yes, 3) Yes, 4) No