

CSE215

Foundations of Computer Science

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May 3, 2022

Agenda

- Attendance
- Midterm 2 passed !
- Homework09 solutions

To finish around 4h20

Descriptive Statistics:

Minimum	min =	53
Maximum	max =	100
Range	R =	47
Size	n =	28
Sum	sum =	2318
Mean	\bar{x} =	82.7857143
Median	\tilde{x} =	84
Mode	mode	70 =
Standard Deviation	s =	11.764218
Variance	s^2 =	138.396825
Mid Range	MR =	76.5
Quartiles	Quartiles: $Q_1 \rightarrow 73.5$ $Q_2 \rightarrow 84$ $Q_3 \rightarrow 93$	

Frequency Table

Value	Frequency	Frequency %
53	1	3.57
70	4	14.29
72	1	3.57
73	1	3.57
74	2	7.14
76	2	7.14
78	1	3.57
82	1	3.57
84	2	7.14
86	2	7.14
88	1	3.57
90	2	7.14
92	1	3.57
94	1	3.57
96	3	10.71
98	1	3.57
100	2	7.14

Anonymous Poll: How do you feel about midterm 2

<https://forms.gle/Busfy6GUBTpqQeDM7>

Overall difficulty

1 2 3 4 5

Very very easy Very very difficult

Other comments?

Your answer

Submit **Clear form**

Problem 1 (points = 10)

Determine if the following statements are true or false.
You do not need to explain the reasons.

1. $\{x \in \mathbf{Z} \mid x - 1 = 0\} = \{x \in \mathbf{Z} \mid x^2 - x = 0\}$
(where \mathbf{Z} denotes the set of integers).
2. There are no integers a and b such that
 $12a + 4b = 1$.
3. Suppose x is a real number. If $x^2 + 5x < 0$ then
 $x < 0$.
4. Suppose a and b are two real numbers. If $a * b$ is rational and a is irrational, then b is irrational.
5. Suppose a and b are two real numbers. If $a * b$ is irrational and a is rational, then b is irrational.

Solution

1. False
2. True
3. True
4. False
5. True

Problem 2 (points = 12)

Let $A = \{0, 2, 4, 6, 8\}$, $B = \{1, 3, 5, 7\}$ and the universal set $U = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, 8\}$. Find:

1. A'
2. B'
3. $A \cap A'$
4. $A \cup A'$
5. $A - A'$
6. $(A \cup B)'$

Solution

1. B, namely $\{1,3,5,7\}$
2. A, namely $\{0,2,4,6,8\}$
3. empty set
4. U, namely $\{0,1,2,\dots,8\}$
5. A, namely $\{0,2,4,6,8\}$
6. empty set

Problem 3 (points = 30)

Let A be the set $\{\{1\}, \{1, 2\}, 2\}$. First, determine if the following (1-6) are true or false. You do not need to explain the reasons.

1. $1 \in A$
2. $2 \in A$
3. $\{2\} \subseteq A$
4. $\{2\} \in A$
5. $\{1, 2\} \in A$
6. $\{1, 2\} \subseteq A$

And then calculate the following (7-10).

7. $A - \{1, 2\}$
8. $A - \{1\}$
9. $A \cup \{1\}$
10. $A \cup \{1, 2\}$

Solution

1. false
2. true
3. true
4. false
5. true
6. false
7. $\{\{1\}, \{1,2\}\}$
8. $\{\{1\}, \{1,2\}, 2\}$
9. $\{\{1\}, \{1,2\}, 1,2\}$
10. $\{1\}, \{1,2\}, 1,2\}$

Problem 4 (points = 8)

Suppose A , B and C are three sets. Prove
$$A - (B \cup C) = (A - B) \cap (A - C).$$

Solution

$$\begin{aligned} & A - (B \cup C) \\ &= A \cap (B \cup C)' \text{ Def. of complement} \\ &= A \cap (B' \cap C') \text{ De Morgen} \\ &= A \cap A \cap (B' \cap C') \text{ Idempotent} \\ &= (A \cap B') \cap (A \cap C') \text{ Communtative, associative} \\ &= (A - B) \cap (A - C) \text{ Def. of complement} \end{aligned}$$

Problem 5 (points = 8)

Suppose A , B and C are three sets. Prove that if $A \subseteq B$, then $A - C \subseteq B - C$.

Solution

- Proof.
- Suppose x is an element of $A - C$.
- By definition of complement, x is an element of A and not an element of C .
- Since A is a subset of B and x is an element of A , we know x is an element of B by definition of subsets.
- Now x is an element of B and not element of C . Thus by definition of complement, x is an element of $B - C$
- Thus $A - C$ is a subset of $B - C$ following definition of subsets.
- QED.

Problem 6 (points = 8)

Prove that $1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \cdots + n^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4}$ for every integer $n \geq 1$.

Solution

- Proof.
- Let $P(n)$ be the predicate $1^3 + \dots + n^3 = n^2(n+1)^2/4$
- We will prove $P(n)$ for all $n \geq 1$ using mathematical induction.
- $P(1)$ is obviously true: $LHS=RHS=1$
- Assume $P(n)$ is true for an $n \geq 1$ We show $P(n+1)$.
- That is, we need to show $1^3 + \dots + (n+1)^3 = (n+1)^2(n+2)^2/4$
 - $LHS = 1^3 + \dots + (n+1)^3 = n^2(n+1)^2/4 + (n+1)^3 = RHS$
- QED.

Problem 7 (points = 8)

Prove that $24 \mid 5^{2n} - 1$ for every integer $n \geq 1$.

Solution

- Proof.
- Let $P(n)$ be $24 \mid 5^{2n}-1$
- We will prove $P(n)$ for all $n \geq 1$ using mathematical induction.
- $P(1)$ is obviously true: $24 \mid 24$
- Assume $P(n)$ is true for some $n \geq 1$, we will prove $P(n+1)$
 $5^{2(n+1)} - 1 = 25 (5^{2n} - 1) + 24$ which is a multiple of 24 following assumption $P(n)$ and $24 \mid 24$. Thus $P(n+1)$ holds.
- QED.

Problem 8 (points = 8)

Prove that there are no integers a and b such that $a^2 - 4b = 3$.

Proof

- Proof
- We use proof by contradiction. Assume there exists a and b such that $a^2-4b=3$
- Then $a^2 = 4b+3$. Thus must be odd and can be written as $2k+1$ for some integer k
- Thus $4k^2+4k + 1 = 4b+3$ which implies $2k^2+2k=2b+1$
- LHS is an even number whereas RHS is odd. Contradiction.
- QED.

Problem 9 (points = 8)

Suppose a is an integer. Prove that if $7 \mid 4a$, then $7 \mid a$.

Solution

- Proof
- Suppose $7 \mid 4a$. We have $4a = 7k$ for some integer k .
- Thus k is even and can be written $2k'$ for some integer k' .
- Thus $4a = 14k'$ which means $2a = 7k'$.
- Thus, k' is an even number and can be written as $2k''$.
- Thus $2a = 14k''$ Thus $a = 7k''$. Thus $7 \mid a$.
- QED.

Solutions for Homework 09

Exercise 1.

1. $\emptyset = \{\emptyset\} \rightarrow \text{False}$

2. $X \in \{\emptyset\} \rightarrow \text{True}$

3. $\emptyset = \{\emptyset\} \rightarrow \text{False}$

4. $\emptyset \in \{\emptyset\} \rightarrow \text{True}$

5. $4 \notin B \rightarrow \text{True}$

6. $A \in N \rightarrow \text{False}$

7. $A \subseteq N \rightarrow \text{True}$

8. $B \subseteq A \rightarrow \text{False}$

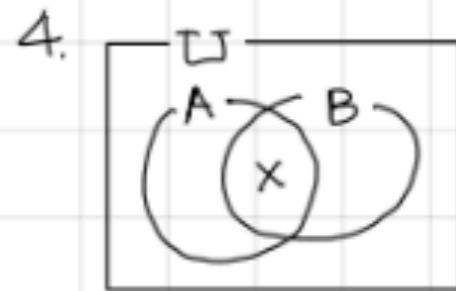
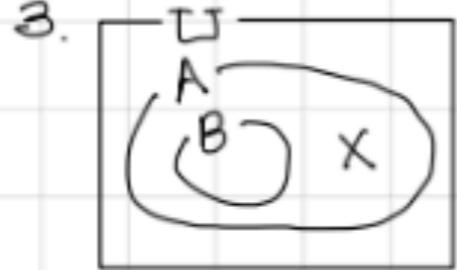
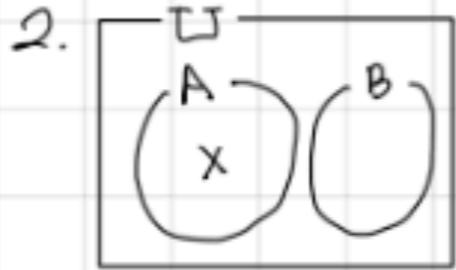
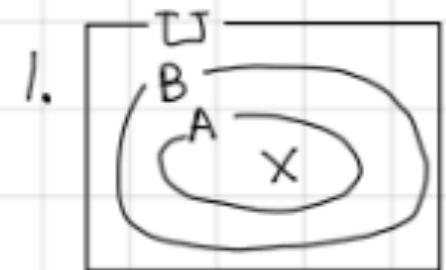
Exercise 2

1. $\{x \in \mathbb{N} \mid x = 2n - 5 \text{ for a natural number } n\} \Rightarrow \{1, 3, 5\}$
2. $\{y \in \mathbb{N} \mid 2y^2 < 20, y \text{ is integer}\} \Rightarrow \{1, 2, 3\}$
3. $\{z \in \mathbb{N} \mid 3z = n^2, \text{ for a natural number } n\} \Rightarrow \{3, 12, 27\}$

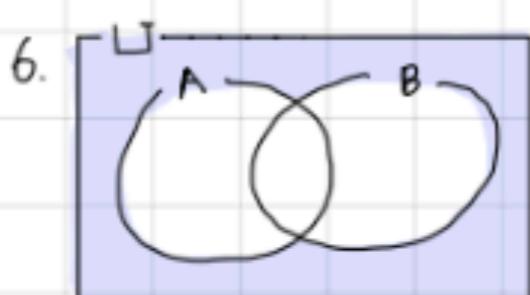
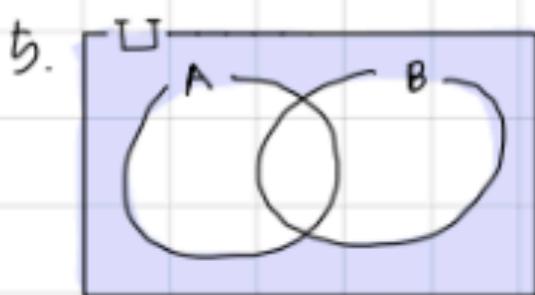
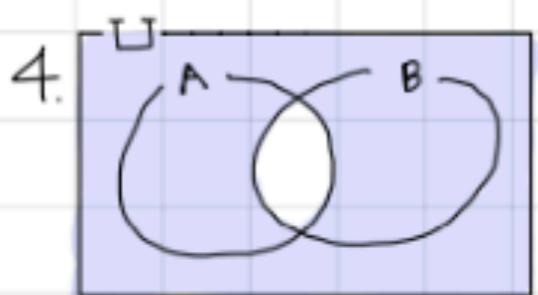
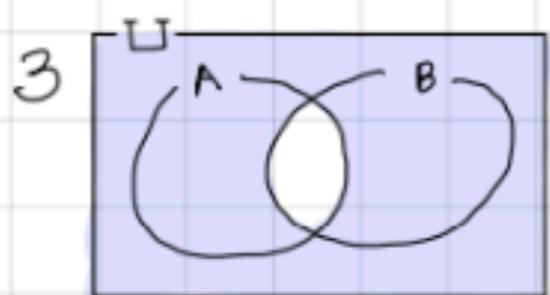
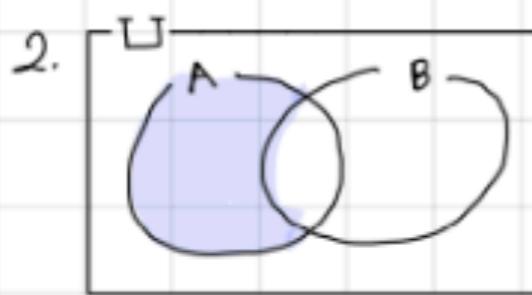
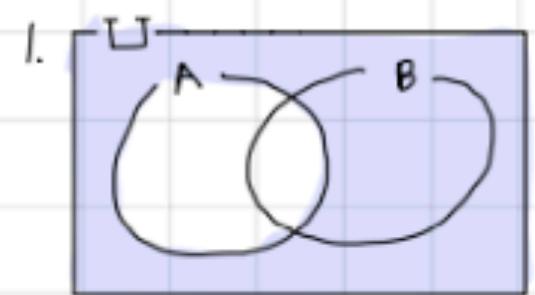
Exercise 3

1. $X \times Y = \{a, a\}, \{a, b\}, \{a, e\}, \{a, f\}, \{c, a\}, \{c, b\}, \{c, e\}, \{c, f\}$
2. $Y \times X = \{a, a\}, \{a, c\}, \{b, a\}, \{b, c\}, \{e, a\}, \{e, c\}, \{f, a\}, \{f, c\}$
3. $X \times X = \{a, a\}, \{a, c\}, \{c, a\}, \{c, c\}$

Exercise 4



Exercise 5



Exercise 6.

$$1. B \cup (\emptyset \cap A) = B$$

Distributive
 $(B \cup \emptyset) \cap (B \cap A)$
Identity
 $B \cap (B \cap A)$
Absorption

$$2. (A' \cap V)' = A$$

Identity
 $(A')'$
Double Comp.

$$3. (C \cup A) \cap (B \cup A) = A \cup (B \cap C)$$

Distributive
 $((C \cup A) \cap B) \cup ((C \cup A) \cap A)$
Distributive
 $((B \cap C) \cup (B \cap A)) \cup A$
Associative
 $(A \cup (B \cap A)) \cup (B \cap C)$
Absorption
 $A \cup (B \cap C)$

$$5. (A \cap B) \cup (A \cup B') = B$$

DeMorgan
 $(A \cap B) \cup (A' \cap B)$
distributive
 $((A \cap B) \cup A') \cap ((A \cap B) \cup B)$
distributive
 $(A' \cup A) \cap (A \cup B)$
Complement
Identity
 $t \cap (A \cup B)$
 $(A \cup B) \cap B$
Absorption

$$6. A \cap (A \cup B) = A$$

Absorption