

# **CSE215**

## **Foundations of Computer Science**

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Course Website:  
[https://github.com/zhoulai fu/23\\_cse215\\_fall](https://github.com/zhoulai fu/23_cse215_fall)

# Exam overview

*To know a list of key concepts  
that will be covered in the exams*

# Selected exam problems

book chapter	Topics	Exam problems
2	Propositional logic	2021-final, pb 1
3	Predicate logic	2021-midterm1, pb3
4	Proof	2021-final, pb4
5	Sequences	2021-final, pb7
6	Sets	2021-midterm2, pb2
7	Functions	2021-final, pb9
8	Relations	2021-final, pb11

## We will proceed in 2 passes

- We first go over the problems to highlight the “key” concepts.
- We will then go over the solutions.
- No worry if you do not understand the details.

# Key concepts

# Propositional Logic

## Final 2021

### Problem 1. [5 points]

Construct a truth table for the following statement form:  $p \wedge (q \vee r) \leftrightarrow p \wedge (q \wedge r)$ .

## Key: Truth Table

Truth table for  $p \wedge q$

$p$	$q$	$p \wedge q$
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	F
F	F	F

# Predicate Logic — Midterm 1, 2021

## Problem 3. [10 points]

Give negations of the following statements. Reasoning is not required.

(f) [1 point]  $\forall x, \forall y$  such that  $p(x, y)$

(g) [1 point]  $\forall x, \exists y$  such that  $p(x, y)$

**Key: Negation & quantifiers**

$$\blacksquare \sim(\forall \mathbf{x}, P(\mathbf{x})) \equiv \exists \mathbf{x}, \sim P(\mathbf{x})$$

$$\blacksquare \sim(\exists \mathbf{x}, P(\mathbf{x})) \equiv \forall \mathbf{x}, \sim P(\mathbf{x})$$

# Proof — Final 2021

## **Problem 4. [5 points]**

Prove that the sum of the squares of any two consecutive odd integers is even.

**Key: Prove propositions about integers  
using basic facts**

Example of basic facts:

- an even integer can be written as  $2n$ ;
- $(x+y)^2 = x^2 + 2xy + y^2$

# Sequences - Final 2021

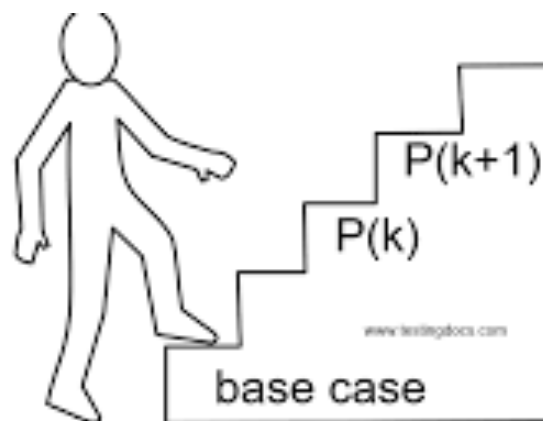
## Problem 7. [10 points]

Use mathematical induction to prove the following identities.

(a) [5 points] For all integers  $n \geq 1$ ,

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i(i!) = (n+1)! - 1.$$

**Key: Use Mathematical Induction to show facts about integers**





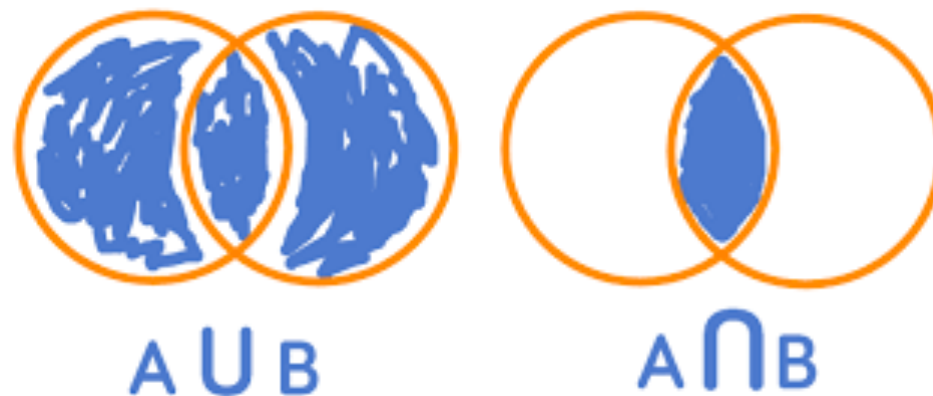
# Sets — Midterm 2, 2021

## Problem 2. [5 points]

Mention whether the following statements are true or false without giving any reasons.  
Assume all sets are subsets of a universal set  $U$ .

(a) [1 point]  $(A \cap B) \cap (A \cap C) = A \cap (B \cup C)$

**Key: Union and intersection on Sets**



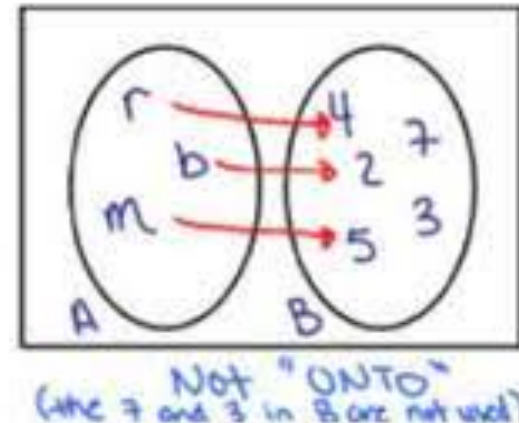
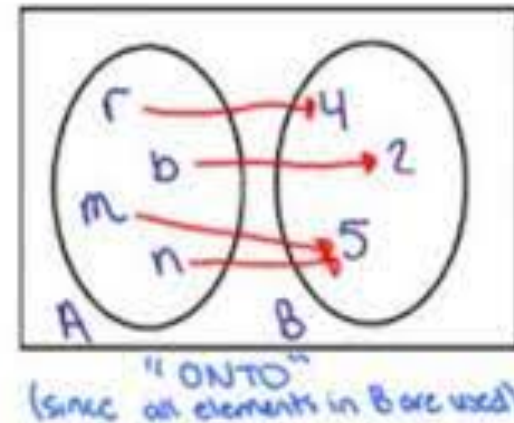
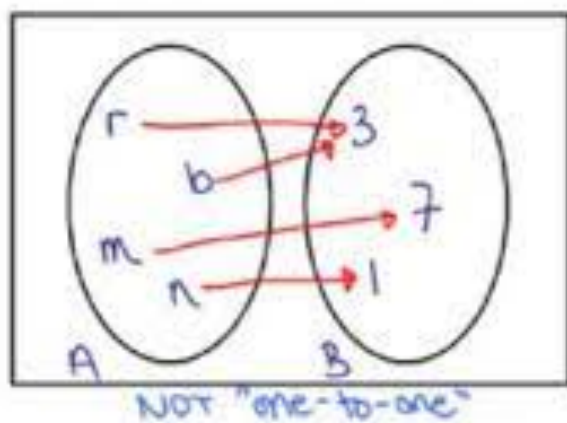
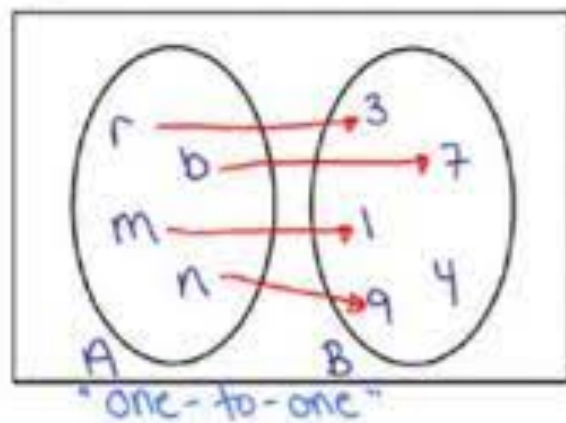
# Functions — Final 2021

## Problem 9. [5 points]

Write and fill the table with  $\checkmark$  or  $\times$ . If a function is one-to-one or onto, then use  $\checkmark$ . On the other hand, if a function is not one-to-one or not onto, then use  $\times$ .

Function	Domains	One-to-one function?	Onto function?
$f(x) = 3x$	$f : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$		

**Key: One-to-one and onto functions**



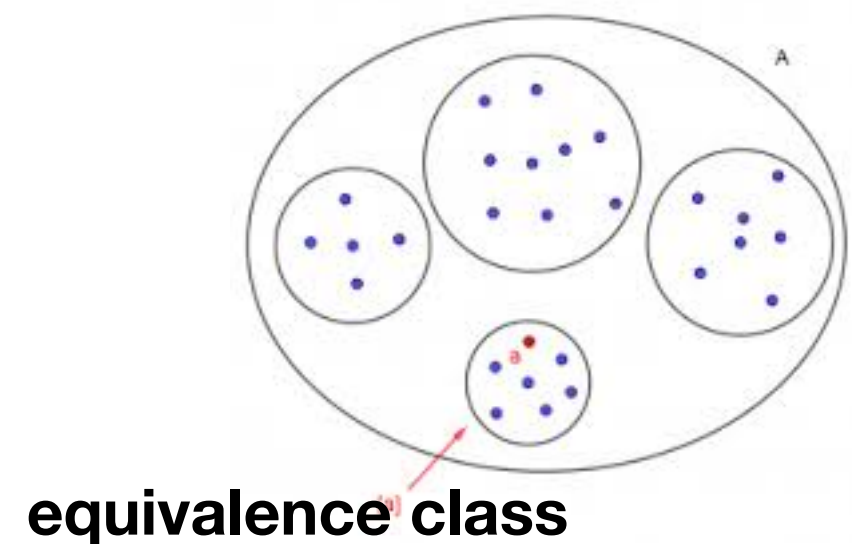
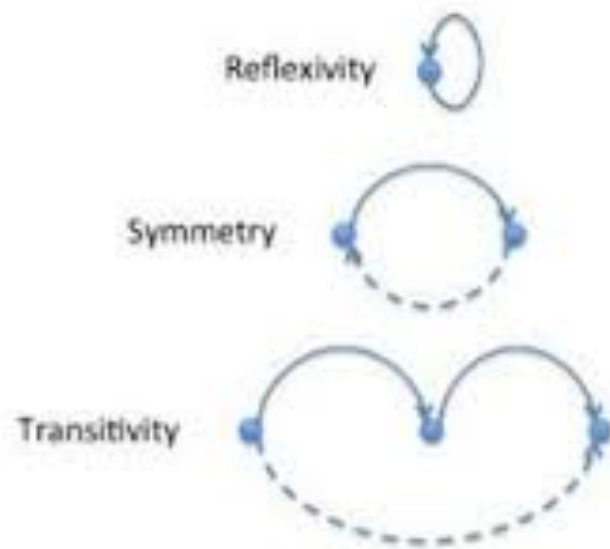
# Relations - Final 2021

## Problem 11. [5 points]

Let  $A$  be the set of all people. Let  $R$  be the relation defined on  $A$  as follows: For persons  $p$  and  $q$  in  $A$ , we have  $p R q \Leftrightarrow p$  has the same birthday as  $q$ .

Is  $R$  an equivalence relation? Prove your answer. If  $R$  is an equivalence relation, what are the distinct equivalence classes of the relation?

**Key: Equivalence relations and  
Equivalence classes**



**Solution**  
**(for your reference)**

# Propositional Logic

## Final 2021

**Problem 1. [5 points]**

Construct a truth table for the following statement form:  $p \wedge (q \vee r) \leftrightarrow p \wedge (q \wedge r)$ .

p	q	r	p AND (q OR r)	p AND (q AND r)	p AND (q OR r) $\leftrightarrow$ p AND (q AND r)
T	T	T	T	T	T
T	T	F	T	F	F
T	F	F	F	F	T
T	F	T	T	F	F
F	T	T	F	F	T
F	T	F	F	F	T
F	F	F	F	F	T
F	F	T	F	F	T

# Predicate Logic — Midterm 1, 2021

## Problem 3. [10 points]

Give negations of the following statements. Reasoning is not required.

(f) [1 point]  $\forall x, \forall y$  such that  $p(x, y)$

(g) [1 point]  $\forall x, \exists y$  such that  $p(x, y)$

- There exists  $x$ , there exists  $y$ ,  $\sim p(x, y)$
- There exists  $x$ , for all  $y$ ,  $\sim p(x, y)$

# Proof — Final 2021

## Problem 4. [5 points]

Prove that the sum of the squares of any two consecutive odd integers is even.

**Proof.**

- We need to show: for any integer  $n$ ,  $(2n+1)^2 + (2n+3)^2$  is even.
- That is to say, we need to show the following proposition holds:
  - for any integer  $n$ ,  $8n^2 + 16n + 10$  is even.
- The formula above can be rewritten as  $2(4n^2 + 8n + 5)$  which must be even.

**QED.**

# Sequences - Final 2021

## Problem 7. [10 points]

Use mathematical induction to prove the following identities.

(a) [5 points] For all integers  $n \geq 1$ ,

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i(i!) = (n+1)! - 1.$$

• Proof.

- Let  $P(n)$  be the predicate  $1 * 1! + 2 * 2! + \dots n * n! = (n+1)! - 1$
- Base step: We prove  $P(1)$ .
- Inductive step: We prove for any integer  $k \geq 1$ ,  $P(k) \rightarrow P(k+1)$ 
  - Let  $k$  be an arbitrary integer and  $k \geq 1$ .
  - Assume  $P(k)$  holds. That is  $1 * 1! + 2 * 2! + \dots k * k! = (k+1)! - 1$
  - We need to prove  $P(k+1)$ , namely,  $1 * 1! + 2 * 2! + \dots (k+1) * (k+1)! = (k+2)! - 1$
  - Following assumption  $P(k)$ , Left-hand-side above =  $(k+1)! - 1 + (k+1) * (k+1)!$  which equals to Right-hand-side above.

• QED.



# Sets — Midterm 2, 2021

## Problem 2. [5 points]

Mention whether the following statements are true or false without giving any reasons. Assume all sets are subsets of a universal set  $U$ .

(a) [1 point]  $(A \cap B) \cap (A \cap C) = A \cap (B \cup C)$

- The statement is false. As a counter example:
  - $A=\{1\}$ ,  $B=\{2\}$ ,  $C=\{1,2\}$ .
  - Left-hand-side becomes empty set
  - Right-hand-side becomes  $\{1\}$

# Functions — Final 2021

**Problem 9. [5 points]**

Write and fill the table with ✓ or ✗. If a function is one-to-one or onto, then use ✓. On the other hand, if a function is not one-to-one or not onto, then use ✗.

Function	Domains	One-to-one function?	Onto function?
$f(x) = 3x$	$f : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$		

- Yes: One to one function
- No: Onto function

# Relations - Final 2021

**Problem 11. [5 points]**

Let  $A$  be the set of all people. Let  $R$  be the relation defined on  $A$  as follows: For persons  $p$  and  $q$  in  $A$ , we have  $p R q \Leftrightarrow p$  has the same birthday as  $q$ .

Is  $R$  an equivalence relation? Prove your answer. If  $R$  is an equivalence relation, what are the distinct equivalence classes of the relation?

- $R$  is an equivalence relation, as it is
  - reflective ( $p R p$ ),
  - symmetric  $p R q \Leftrightarrow q R p$
  - transitive  $p R q, q R r \Rightarrow p R r$
- Equivalence classes is the set of the sets of people of  $A$  that have the same birthday.

# Today's take-away

book chapter	Topics	Exam problems	Key
2	Propositional logic	2021-final, pb 1	truth table
3	Predicate logic	2021-midterm1, pb3	negation on quantifiers
4	Proof	2021-final, pb4	facts about integers
5	Sequences	2021-final, pb7	math induction
6	Sets	2021-midterm2, pb2	unions and intersections
7	Functions	2021-final, pb9	1-1 and onto
8	Relations	2021-final, pb11	equiv. rel. and classes