

Name:
Student ID number:

This exam is due by Saturday, 8/4 at 11am. To turn it in, pick one of the following:

- Drop it off in person between 8am and 11am on Saturday in WLH 2114 (two doors down from the regular class room).
- Drop it off in Scott Yilek's CSE mailbox (the mailroom is on the second floor of the CSE building). Note that the building is locked except during business hours.
- Email it to `lcayton@cs.ucsd.edu` and `syilek@cs.ucsd.edu`. PDF only please.

You may use your book and notes, but no collaboration is permitted. Please check the website for corrections to the exam.

1. Prove that for all sets A and B

$$(A \cup B) \cap (A \cup B^c) = A.$$

prob.	score
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
total	

2. The following truth table defines $f(p, q, r)$.

p	q	r	$f(p, q, r)$
T	T	T	T
T	T	F	F
T	F	T	F
T	F	F	F
F	T	T	T
F	T	F	F
F	F	T	T
F	F	F	F

Write a (logic) formula for $f(p, q, r)$. Show algebraically that your formula is equivalent to $(p \Rightarrow q) \wedge r$.

Hint: factor out the r first.

3. Show that $\gcd(a, b)$ divides $\text{lcm}(a, b)$, where $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$. *Hint:* recall the definitions. $\gcd(a, b)$ is the greatest positive integer that divides both a and b ; $\text{lcm}(a, b)$ is the least positive integer c such that $a|c$ and $b|c$.

4. Recall that relation on a set A is a subset of $A \times A$. Suppose that R_1 and R_2 are both equivalence relations on A . Is $R_1 \cap R_2$ necessarily an equivalence relation? Is $R_1 \cup R_2$ necessarily an equivalence relation? Prove your answers.

5. Prove using induction that

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

Recall that $k! = k(k-1)(k-2)\cdots 1$.

6. Suppose that $\{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m\}$ and $\{B_1, B_2, \dots, B_n\}$ are each partitions of a set X . Prove that

$$P = \{A_i \cap B_j \mid i = 1, \dots, m, j = 1, \dots, n\}$$

is also a partition of X .

7. Let $f : A \rightarrow B$ and $g : B \rightarrow C$. Prove that if $g \circ f$ is onto then g must be onto. Give an example to show that that f does *not* have to be onto when $g \circ f$ is.