

This exam consist of 8 problems, totalling 100 points, which you can solve in any order you like.
Be sure to motivate all your answers with calculations/proofs/arguments.
Good luck!

- (15 points) Use induction to prove the following statements: 15
 - For all integers $n \geq 1$, $2 + 4 + 6 + \dots + 2n = n^2 + n$.
 - For all integers $n \geq 0$, $2^{2n} - 1$ is divisible by 3.
- (10 points) Fill in the truth table for the following logical proposition: 10
 - $((p \vee r) \Rightarrow q) \Leftrightarrow ((\neg q \wedge p) \Rightarrow r)$
- (15 points) Prove or disprove:
 - For all sets A, B , and C , if $A \cap C \subseteq B \cap C$ and $A \cup C \subseteq B \cup C$, then $A \subseteq B$. 10
- (15 points) Let $A = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$. Prove or disprove: 5
 - $(\forall x \in A)(\exists y \in A)(x \leq (y + 1)^2 \leq x + 2)$
 - $(\exists x \in A)(\forall y \in A)(y \leq x - 1)$
- (15 points) Let R be a relation on \mathbb{N} defined as follows: xRy means " $x + 3y$ is even". Prove or disprove 5 that R is an equivalence relation. If it is an equivalence relation, describe its equivalence classes.
- (10 points) Let $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ and $g: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ be functions defined as follows.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & \text{if } 1 \leq x \leq 10 \\ 2x + 1 & \text{if } x > 10 \end{cases}$$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x + 2 & \text{if } 1 \leq x \leq 50 \\ 3x & \text{if } x > 50 \end{cases}$$

Give, in the same style as the definitions for $f(x)$ and $g(x)$, the definition of the function $(g \circ f)(x)$.

- (15 points) Let $\mathbb{R}^+ = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \geq 0\}$ and let $f: \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ be the function defined as follows, where $+\sqrt{x}$ refers to the positive square root of x :

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x & \text{if } 0 \leq x < 4 \\ +\sqrt{x} + 10 & \text{if } 4 \leq x < 16 \\ (x/8) + 12 & \text{if } x \geq 16 \end{cases}$$

Prove that f is invertible. Then give f^{-1} and verify that it is indeed the inverse of f .

- (5 points) Let \mathbb{Q} be the set of rational numbers. Is $(\mathbb{Q} \cap \mathbb{R}) \times (\mathbb{Z} \cap \mathbb{R})$ countable or uncountable? Use an appropriate argument to motivate your answer.