# Math 365 Exam 2 <br> October 22, 2010 <br> S. Witherspoon 

Name
There are 8 questions, for a total of 100 points. Point values are written beside each question. No calculators allowed. Show your work for full credit.

1. [10] Construct a truth table for the proposition $(\sim p) \wedge q$.
2. Consider the following proposition about all integers $a, b$, and $c$.
$p$ : If $a b=a c$, then $b=c$.
(a) [5] Is $p$ true? If not, give a counterexample.
(b) [5] State the converse of $p$. Is it true? If not, give a counterexample.
3. How many one-to-one correspondences are there between the sets $\{a, b, c, d\}$ and $\{1,2,3,4\}$ if
(a) [5] in each correspondence, $d$ must correspond to 1 ?
(b) [5] in each correspondence, $a$ and $c$ must each correspond to an odd number?
4. [15] Of 91 children playing baseball, football, or soccer, 52 play baseball, 33 play football, 23 play soccer, 12 play baseball and football, 3 play football and soccer, and 2 play all three sports. How many play baseball and soccer?
5. [10] For a concert, 57 tickets were sold for a total of $\$ 205$. If students paid $\$ 3$ and nonstudents paid $\$ 5$, how many student tickets were sold?
6. [15] Find the first two terms of an arithmetic sequence in which the fifth term is 4 and the eleventh term is -8 .
7. Suppose the letters $A, B, C, D, E, F, G$ represent children on a playground, and an ordered pair $(A, B)$ indicates that $A$ is the sister of $B$. Answer the following questions based on the complete list of such ordered pairs below.

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\{(A, B),(A, C),(C, A),(C, B),(E, D),(F, G),(G, F)\}
$$

(a) [5] What letters represent boys?
(b) [5] Is this set of ordered pairs a function from the set of first components to the set of second components?
8. [20] (True/False.) For each of the following statements, write "T" if it is true and "F" if it is false. (You need not give counterexamples for false statements.)
(a) $\qquad$ For all sets $A, B$ : If $A-B=\emptyset$, then $A=B$.
(b) $\qquad$ For all sets $A, B:(A-B) \cup A=A$.
(c) $\qquad$ For all sets $A, B, C$ : If $A \cup B=A \cup C$, then $B=C$.
(d) $\qquad$ For all integers $x$ and $y: \quad|x-y|=|y-x|$.
(e) $\qquad$ For all integers $x: \quad|x|+|-x|=0$.

