

# Homework 9

Math 300 (section 901), Fall 2021

This homework is due on Wed., Oct. 27<sup>1</sup>. (Turn in your answers to questions 1–6.)  
You may cite results from class, as appropriate.

0. (*This problem is NOT to be turned in.*)

- (a) Read Sections 6.2–6.3
- (b) Are the following statements logically equivalent? (Explain your answer.)
  - (i) When I drive, I don't text.
  - (ii) I never drive and text.
- (c) Section 6.1 #6.5, 6.9, 6.11, 6.16
- (d) Section 6.2 #6.19, 6.29

1. Prove or disprove the following claims:

- (a) Every odd integer can be expressed as the product of two odd integers.
- (b) Every even integer can be expressed as the product of two even integers.
- (c) For real numbers  $x$  and  $y$ , if  $xy \neq 0$ , then  $x \neq 0$ .
- (d) Let  $n$  be an integer. If  $2|(n^2 - 5)$ , then  $4|(n^2 - 5)$ .
- (e) Let  $n$  be an integer. If  $2|(n^2 - 5)$ , then  $8|(n^2 - 5)$ .
- (f) Let  $n$  be an integer with  $n \geq 2$ . For every integer  $x$ , the following is true:  $x$  is odd if and only if  $x^n$  is odd.
- (g) For every nonnegative integer  $n$ , the following inequality holds:  $3^n > n^2$ .

2. Consider the statement, *For every nonnegative integer  $n$ , if  $A$  is a finite set of cardinality  $n$ , then the number of subsets of  $A$  is  $2^n$ .*

- (a) State the **base case** for a proof (of the statement) by induction (on  $n$ ).
- (b) Prove the base case.
- (c) State the **inductive hypothesis**.
- (d) State the *goal* of the **inductive step**.
- (e) To complete the inductive step, let  $A$  be a set of cardinality  $k + 1$ , which we write as  $A = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{k+1}\}$ . Consider the set  $B = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k\}$  (which is a subset of  $A$ ). How are the subsets of  $A$  that do NOT contain the element  $x_{k+1}$  related to the subsets of  $B$ ? Explain.
- (f) How are the subsets of  $A$  that contain  $x_{k+1}$  related to the subsets of  $B$ ? Explain.
- (g) Use your answers to (e) and (f) – plus the inductive hypothesis – to count the total number of subsets of  $A$ .
- (h) Do your above answers prove that  $|\mathcal{P}(A)| = 2^{|A|}$  for every finite set  $A$ ? (Compare with Theorem 6.16 in your textbook.) Explain.

---

<sup>1</sup>As a reminder, your writing assignment (partial drafts of your final report) are also due on this day.

3. Consider a sequence  $\{a_n\}$  defined recursively as follows:

$$a_1 = 1$$

$$a_2 = 2$$

$$a_k = a_{k-1} + 2a_{k-2} \quad \text{for } n \geq 3 .$$

- (a) Compute  $a_3, a_4, a_5, a_6$ . (Show your work.)
- (b) Conjecture a formula for  $a_n$ .
- (c) Prove your conjecture.
4. Assess (or give your opinion on) the following advice: *When proving that an equation is true (for instance,  $1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdots n = n(n+1)/2$ ), start with one side of the equation and prove (usually through a sequence of equalities) that it equals the other side.*
5. Section 6.1 #6.8, 6.10, 6.12 (and explain your answer to 6.12(b))
6. Section 6.2 #6.30