

Sets and Logic MHF3202 3E07 **Home-B**(v.g3) Prof. JLF King Wedn., 11Mar2020

Due [was: Monday, 16Mar2020, 10PM] (extended to) Tuesday, 17Mar2020, by **10AM**. Each team emails me ([squash@ufl.edu](mailto:squash@ufl.edu)) one PDF. The format *must* be a PDF.

Please *fill-in* every *blank* on this sheet. Write **DNE** if the object does not exist or the operation cannot be performed. NB: **DNE**  $\neq \{\}$   $\neq 0$ .

**B1:** *Show no work.*

**a** Compute the real  $\alpha =$  \_\_\_\_\_ such that \_\_\_\_\_

$$*: \quad 3^\alpha \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{4000} \binom{4000}{k} 2^k = \sum_{j=0}^{1995} \binom{1995}{j} 8^j.$$

[Hint: The Binomial Theorem]

**b** On  $\Omega := [1..29] \times [1..29]$ , define binary-relation **C** by:  
 $(x, \alpha) \mathbf{C} (y, \beta)$  IFF  $x \cdot \beta \equiv_{30} y \cdot \alpha$ . Statement

“Relation **C** is an **equivalence relation**” is:  $\quad T \quad F$

**c** Circle those operators/relations which are chiral:

$\neq \quad \bullet \quad \circ \quad \text{Max} \quad \div \quad \leq \quad < \quad \wedge$

**d** On a  $K$ -elt set  $\Omega$ , the number  $\#_K$  of **reflexive symmetric** binrels is \_\_\_\_\_.

In particular,  $\#_5 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

On a 3-set, there are \_\_\_\_\_ many equiv.relations.

*For the three essay questions, carefully TYPE, double spaced, grammatical solns. I suggest L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X, but other systems are ok too.*

**B2:** On a 7×7 chessboard, 23 rooks are placed. Prove: **Either** there exists a friendly 5-set, or a disjoint-pair of friendly 4-sets. [An  $n$ -set of rooks is **friendly** if the rooks lie on  $n$  distinct rows, and  $n$  distinct columns. Shorthand: You may use **double-clump** for “disjoint-pair of friendly 4-sets”.] [Hint: PHP]  
**Stronger:** Prove there always exists a double-clump.

**B3:** Prove, for each natnum  $N$ , that

$$\sum_{k=0}^N \left[ \binom{N}{k}^2 \right] = \binom{2N}{N}.$$

[Can use **Double-counting**, or **Induction**.]

**B4:** Give a careful bijective proof of:

Thm: *Fix a natnum  $N \geq 3$ . Then*

$$*: \quad \llbracket N \downarrow 3 \rrbracket \cdot 2^{N-3} = \sum_{k=3}^N \llbracket k \downarrow 3 \rrbracket \cdot \binom{N}{k}.$$

[Can you also prove this by induction on  $N$ ?]

End of Home-B

**B1:** \_\_\_\_\_ 115pts

**B2:** \_\_\_\_\_ 125pts

**B3:** \_\_\_\_\_ 50pts

**B4:** \_\_\_\_\_ 50pts

**Total:** \_\_\_\_\_ 340pts

**HONOR CODE:** “I have neither requested nor received help on this exam other than from my team-mates and my professor (or his colleague).” *Name/Signature/Ord*

Ord: \_\_\_\_\_

Ord: \_\_\_\_\_

Ord: \_\_\_\_\_