

OYOP: Write each essay on new sheets of paper, writing every **third** line, so that I can easily write between the lines. In grammatical English **sentences**, prove the following:

**U1:** Define a sequence  $\vec{b} = (b_0, b_1, b_2, \dots)$  by  $b_0 := 0$  and  $b_1 := 3$  and

†:  $b_{n+2} := 7b_{n+1} - 10b_n$ , for  $n = 0, 1, \dots$

Use induction to prove, for all  $k \in [0.. \infty)$ , that

‡:  $b_k = 5^k - 2^k$ .

**Further.** Given recurrence (†) and initial conditions, explain how you could have discovered/computed the numbers 5 and 2 in the (‡) formula.

Can you generalize to getting a (‡)-like formula when the recurrence is  $b_{n+2} := \mathbf{S}b_{n+1} - \mathbf{P}b_n$ , for arbitrary real-number coefficients  $\mathbf{S}$  and  $\mathbf{P}$ ?

**U2:** For a posint  $K$ , let  $\equiv$  mean  $\equiv_K$ . DEFN: Expression “ $x \equiv y$ ” means....

Please prove: THM: For all  $b, \beta, g, \gamma \in \mathbb{Z}$ , if  $b \equiv \beta$  and  $g \equiv \gamma$  then  $[b \cdot g] \equiv [\beta \cdot \gamma]$ .

**U3:** Short answer. Show no work.

Please write DNE in a blank if the described object does not exist or if the indicated operation cannot be performed.

**a** Mod  $K := 229$ , the recipr.  $\langle \frac{1}{45} \rangle_K = \underline{\dots \dots \dots} \in [0..K]$ .

[Hint: ‡] So  $x = \underline{\dots \dots \dots} \in [0..K)$  solves  $4 - 45x \equiv_K 7$ .

**b** Posints  $K = \underline{\dots \dots \dots}$ ,  $N = \underline{\dots \dots \dots}$ ,  $\alpha = \underline{\dots \dots \dots}$ ,  $\beta = \underline{\dots \dots \dots}$ , are st.  $\alpha \equiv_K \beta$ , yet  $N^\alpha = \underline{\dots \dots \dots}$  is not  $\equiv_K$  to  $N^\beta = \underline{\dots \dots \dots}$ .

**c** Stmt  $C \Rightarrow B$  has *contrapositive*  $\underline{\dots \dots \dots}$  and *converse*  $\underline{\dots \dots \dots}$ . Recall  $\&$ ,  $\vee$ ,  $\neg$  mean AND, OR, NOT.

Using only symbols  $\wedge, \vee, \neg, B, C, ], [$ , write  $C \Rightarrow B$  as  $\underline{\dots \dots \dots}$ .

**d** Define  $G: [1..12] \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$  where  $G(n)$  is the number of letters in the  $n^{\text{th}}$  Gregorian month. So  $G(2) = 8$ , since the 2<sup>nd</sup> month is “February”. The only fixed-point of  $G$  is  $\underline{\dots \dots \dots}$ . The set of posints  $k$  where  $G^{\circ k}(12) = G^{\circ k}(7)$  is  $\underline{\dots \dots \dots}$ .

**e**  $\forall x, z \in \mathbb{Z}$  with  $x < z$ ,  $\exists y \in \mathbb{Z}$  st.:  $x < y < z$ .  $T$   $F$   
 $\forall x, z \in \mathbb{Q}$  with  $x \neq z$ ,  $\exists y \in \mathbb{R}$  st.:  $x < y < z$ .  $T$   $F$   
 For all sets  $\Omega$ , there exists a fnc  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \Omega$ .  $T$   $F$

End of Class-U

**U1:**  $\underline{\dots \dots \dots}$  60pts  
**U2:**  $\underline{\dots \dots \dots}$  30pts  
**U3:**  $\underline{\dots \dots \dots}$  150pts

**Total:**  $\underline{\dots \dots \dots}$  240pts

*An extra question, for your posting pleasure:*

**f** Write the free vars in each of these expressions.

$$\exists n \in \mathbb{N}: f(n) \subset \bigcup_{\ell=r-4}^{r+7} \underbrace{\{x \in \mathbb{Z} \mid \ell \cdot n \equiv_5 x^2\}}_{E2} \underbrace{\qquad\qquad\qquad}_{E1}$$

**E1:**  $\underline{\dots \dots \dots}$  **E2:**  $\underline{\dots \dots \dots}$  **E3:**  $\underline{\dots \dots \dots}$