

**Discrete Mathematics** - Math 55 - Spring 1997 - First Midterm

**Instructions:** This is a closed book, closed notes, closed calculator, closed computer, closed network, open brain exam. All questions have equal weight. Write all your answers in a blue book. Put your name *and your TA's name and section number* on the blue book.

**Question 1.** Determine whether or not  $(\neg q \rightarrow \neg p) \rightarrow (p \rightarrow q)$  is a tautology. If it is a tautology, prove it without using a truth table. If not, give a counter-example.

**Question 2.** Classify each of the following functions  $f$  as one-to-one, onto, both, or neither.  $\mathbb{R}$  denotes the set of all real numbers, and  $\mathbb{R}^+$  denotes the set of nonnegative real numbers.

**2.2** [25%] Let  $h:\mathbb{R}\rightarrow\mathbb{R}^+$  be defined by  $h(x) = x^2$ . Let  $g:\mathbb{R}^+\rightarrow\mathbb{R}$  be defined by  $g(x) = \sqrt{x}$ . Finally, let  $f = g \circ h$ .

**2.3** [25%]  $f:\mathbb{R}\rightarrow\mathbb{R}$ , where  $f(x) = 3(x^{1/3}) + 13$ .

**2.4** [25%]  $f:D\rightarrow D$ , where  $D$  is the set  $\{0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9\}$  and  $f(x) =$  the last decimal digit in  $x^3$ . (Hint: solving might be faster if you use congruences modulo 10)

**2.5** [25%]  $f:B\rightarrow C$ , where  $B$  is the set of bits strings of length 10,  $C$  is the set of bit strings of length 9, and  $f(x)$  is the complement of the last nine bits of  $x$  (i.e. 1s are changed to 0s, and 0s are changed to 1s).

**Question 3.** Find a simple expression in terms of  $n$  for  $\sum_{k=1}^n (k \cdot 2^k)$ . (Hint: differentiate  $\sum_{k=1}^n x^k$ .)

**Question 4.** In the expressions below  $\log x$  means  $\log_2 x$ .

**4.1** [20 %] Find the smallest integer  $n$  such that  $f(x) = 5x^4 + 2x^3 - 6x + 9$  is  $O(x^n)$ .

**4.2** [25 %] Find the smallest integer  $n$  such that  $f(x) = 16x^2 + x^2(\log x) + 8x(\log(\log x))$  is  $O(x^n)$ .

**4.3** [25 %] Find a simple, small function  $g(x)$  such that  $f(x) = x^2 \cdot 4^{2x} + x \cdot 6^x$  is  $O(g(x))$ .

**4.4** [30 %] Find a simple, small function  $g(x)$  such that

$$f(x) = (5x^4 + 2x^3 - 6x + 9)^5 \cdot (16x^2 + x^2(\log x) + 8x(\log(\log x)))^2 \cdot (x^2 \cdot 4^{2x} + x \cdot 6^x)^3$$

is  $O(g(x))$ .

**Question 5.** Use the Euclidean Algorithm to compute  $d = \gcd(145, 19)$ , and find integers  $s$  and  $t$  such that  $145s + 19t = d$ .