

Please read the following points carefully before starting to write.

- Read all the questions carefully before starting to work.
- With the exception of Q1, you should give complete arguments and explanations for all your calculations; answers without justifications will not be marked.
- Continue on the back of the previous page if you run out of space.
- Attempt to answer all questions for partial credit.
- This is a closed-book examination. **None of the following are allowed:** documents, cheat sheets or electronic devices of any kind (including calculators, cell phones, etc.)
- You may not leave during the first 30 minutes or final 15 minutes of the exam.

16 marks

1. Short answers question: please write the answer in complete sentences; no proofs are required.

(a) Define carefully: a is congruent to b modulo 11 for a pair of integers a and b .

(b) State carefully DeMorgan's laws for sets (both of them).

(c) State (in English) the converse and contrapositive of:
If it is not the weekend, then I get up at 7AM.

(d) State the negation of:

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \text{ s.t. } n > N \Rightarrow \left| \frac{n}{n+1} - 2 \right| < \epsilon.$$

(e) Write a logical statement using only the connectives \neg and \wedge , that is logically equivalent to $\neg(P \Rightarrow \neg Q)$.

- (f) Give an example of two sets A and B , a function $f : A \rightarrow B$ and a subset C of B such that the statement

$$f(f^{-1}(C)) = C$$

is False.

- (g) Give an example of two sets A and B such that A and B are both uncountable, but $|A| \neq |B|$.

8 marks

2. (a) Let $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be an injection. Prove that $g : [0, \pi/2] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by $g(x) = f(\sin x)$ is also an injection.

- (b) Assume $f_1 : A \rightarrow B$ and $f_2 : B \rightarrow C$. If $f_2 \circ f_1$ is injective, prove that f_1 is injective.

10 marks

3. Let $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be the function defined by $f(x) = 2x^2 + 4$.

(a) Find a set $B \subset \mathbb{R}$ such that $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow B$ is a bijection (As always, you must provide a proof.)

(b) Find a formula for the inverse function $f^{-1}(y)$ (this includes specifying its domain).

7 marks

4. Let $a_1 = 1$, $a_2 = 4$ and $a_n = 5a_{n-1} - 4a_{n-2}$ for $n \geq 3$. Prove that for all natural numbers n , $a_n = 4^{n-1}$.

6 marks

5. Find the limit as $n \rightarrow \infty$ of

$$a_n = \frac{3n^2 - 3}{2n^2 + n + 2}.$$

(As always, make sure you provide a proof.)

11 marks

6. Let $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n, \dots$ be all the positive prime numbers listed in increasing order (so that $p_1 = 2, p_2 = 3, p_3 = 5, \dots$).

For $k \in \mathbb{N}$, let

$$A_k = \{a \in \mathbb{N} \mid a \geq 2 \text{ and } p_k \text{ does not divide } a\}$$

and for $n \in \mathbb{N}$, define

$$B_n = \bigcap_{k=1}^n A_k.$$

- (a) Find the smallest element of the set B_4 .

- (b) Prove that for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, the set B_n is infinite.

- (c) Find $\bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k$.

20 marks

7. (a) Prove that $\sqrt{22}$ is irrational.

- (b) Let $\mathbb{Z}(\sqrt{22})$ be the set of numbers of the form $a + b\sqrt{22}$, where a and b are integers.
- (i) Prove that $\mathbb{Z}(\sqrt{22}) \cap \mathbb{Q} = \mathbb{Z}$.

(ii) Prove that if $x \in \mathbb{Z}(\sqrt{22})$, then for all natural numbers n , $x^n \in \mathbb{Z}(\sqrt{22})$.

(iii) Prove that $\mathbb{Z}(\sqrt{22})$ is denumerable.

10 marks

8. (a) Prove that if $|A| = |B|$, then $|\mathcal{P}(A)| = |\mathcal{P}(B)|$.

(b) Let A be the set of integers divisible by 2013. Prove that $\mathcal{P}(A)$ is uncountable.

12 marks

9. (a) State the definition of the least upper bound of a set $S \subset \mathbb{R}$.

(b) Find (with proof) the least upper bound of the set $S = \{2 - \frac{3}{n^2} \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$.

(c) Prove that there is no non-empty set of real numbers, A , such that the set of upper bounds of A equals $(1, \infty)$.