## Hour Exam I (and solution)

## Name (print)

There are four questions on this exam.
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You are expected to abide by the University's rules concerning academic honesty.
Base the proofs for problems 2c) and 4 on the axioms for the real number system and:

- a) the product of two positive real numbers is positive,
- b) the product of two negative real numbers is positive,
- c) the product of a positive real number and a negative real number is negative,
- d) the product of zero and any real number is zero, and
- e) if a, b, c are real numbers and a < b then a c < b c and c a > c b.
- 1. (25 pts.) Let P and Q be statements.
  - a) Write out the truth table for the statement "(P implies Q) implies P". Include a column for "P implies Q" in your table.

## Solution:

Р	Q	P implies Q	(P implies Q) implies P
Т	Т	Т	Т
Т	$\mathbf{F}$	$\mathbf{F}$	Т
F	Т	Т	$\mathbf{F}$
F	$\mathbf{F}$	Т	F

## (8 points)

b) Write out the truth table for the statement "P implies (Q implies P)". Include a column for "Q implies P" in your table.

Solution:

Р	Q	Q implies P	P implies (Q implies P)
Т	Т	Т	Т
Т	$\mathbf{F}$	Т	Т
F	Т	$\mathbf{F}$	Т
$\mathbf{F}$	$\mathbf{F}$	Т	Т

(8 points)

c) Are the statements of part a) and part b) logically equivalent? Justify your answer in terms of the truth tables of parts a) and b).

Solution: The statements are *not* logically equivalent since the last columns of the truth tables are not the same. (5 points)

d) Does the statement of part a) imply the statement of part b)?

Solution: Yes since whenever the first statement is true the second is also true. (4 points)

- 2. (30 pts.) Consider the statement " $(a-4)(a-7) \ge 0$  implies  $a \le 4$  or  $7 \le a$ ".
  - a) What is the converse of the statement?

Solution: The converse is " $a \le 4$  or  $7 \le a$  implies  $(a-4)(a-7) \ge 0$ ". (10 points)

b) What is the contrapositive of the statement? Write it without "not".

Solution: The contrapositive literally is "(not  $(a \le 4 \text{ or } 7 \le a)$  implies (not  $((a - 4)(a - 7) \ge 0)$ )" which without "not" is written "4 < a < 7 implies (a - 4)(a - 7) < 0". (10 points)

c) Prove the statement by contradiction.

Solution: Suppose that the hypothesis  $(a-4)(a-7) \ge 0$  is true but the conclusion  $a \le 4$  or  $7 \le a$  is false. Then 4 < a < 7. Since 4 < a and a < 7 we have 0 < a - 4 and a - 7 < 0. Therefore (a - 4)(a - 7) is the product of a positive real number and a negative real number which means that it is negative. Since  $(a - 4)(a - 7) \ge 0$  this is a contradiction. Therefore the statement is true. (10 points)

3. (25 pts.) Prove by induction that the sum of the odd integers

$$1 + 3 + 5 + \dots + (2n + 1) = (n + 1)^2$$

for all  $n \geq 2$ .

Solution: If n = 2 not that 2n + 1 = 5. In this case the left hand side of the formula is 1 + 3 + 5 and the right hand side is  $(2 + 1)^2 = 3^2 = 9$ . Therefore the formula is true when n = 2. (5 points)

Suppose  $n \ge 2$  and the formula is true. Then

$$1+3+5+\dots+(2(n+1)+1) = (1+3+5+\dots+(2n+1)+(2(n+1)+1))$$
$$= (n+1)^2+(2n+3)$$
$$= n^2+2n+1+2n+3$$

$$= n^{2} + 4n + 4$$
  
=  $(n + 2)^{2}$   
=  $((n + 1) + 1)^{2}$ 

which means that the formula is true for n + 1. By induction the formula is true for all  $n \ge 2$ . (induction hypothesis, use of formula for n, and algebra; 5, 5, and 10 points respectively)

4. (20 pts.) Show directly that  $a \le 5$  or 8 < a implies  $(a-5)(a-8) \ge 0$ .

Solution: There are two cases to consider.

Case 1:  $a \le 5$ . If a = 5 then (a - 5)(a - 8) = 0(a - 8) = 0. (4 points) If  $a \ne 5$  then a < 5 which means a - 8 < a - 5 < 0. In this situation (a - 5)(a - 8) is the product of two negative numbers and is thus positive. In any event  $(a - 5)(a - 8) \ge 0$ . (8 points)

Case 2: 8 < a. Here 0 < a - 5 < a - 8 which means that (a - 5)(a - 8) is the product of two positive real numbers and is therefore positive. Thus (a - 5)(a - 8) > 0 which means that  $(a - 5)(a - 8) \ge 0$ . (8 points)