

Question 1: (10 marks)

1. Decide whether the following propositions is a tautology or a contradiction or a contingency?
 $(p \rightarrow \neg q) \rightarrow (r \wedge \neg p).$ (3 marks)

2. Without using truth tables, prove that the following conditional statement is a Tautology:
 $[(p \vee q) \wedge \neg p] \rightarrow q.$ (3 marks)

3. Without using truth tables, prove the following logical equivalence:

$$(p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow r \equiv (\neg r \rightarrow p) \wedge (q \rightarrow r). \quad (3 \text{ marks})$$

4. Determine the truth value of each of the following statements. (Justify your answer) (1 mark)

(a) $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}; (x^2 < x^4)$.

(b) $\exists x \in \mathbb{R}; (x^2 + 1 = 0)$.

Question 2: (10 marks)

1. Use a proof by contradiction to show that $\frac{\sqrt{5}-5}{3}$ is irrational. (Hint use the fact that $\sqrt{5}$ is irrational). (2 marks)

2. Let x, y and z be three real numbers. Use a proof by contraposition to show that:
if $(2x - 4y + 5z = 8)$ then, $(x \leq 5 \text{ or } y \geq 3 \text{ or } z \leq 2)$. (2 marks)

3. Use mathematical induction to prove the following statement:

$$8 + 20 + 32 + \cdots + (12n - 4) = 6n^2 + 2n, \quad \text{for each integer } n, \text{ with } n \geq 1. \quad (3 \text{ marks})$$

4. Consider the sequence $\{u_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$ defined as follows:
$$\begin{cases} u_1 = 3 \\ u_2 = 6 \\ u_{n+1} = 2u_n - u_{n-1} + 2; \quad n \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

Use mathematical induction to prove the following statement:

$$u_n = n^2 + 2, \quad \text{for each integer } n, \text{ with } n \geq 1. \quad (3 \text{ marks})$$

Question 3: (5 marks)

1. Consider the set $A := \{1, 2, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{1, 2, \emptyset\}, \{1, \{1\}\}, \{2, \{2\}\}, \emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}$.

Determine whether each of the following four statements is true or false.

(Justify your answer). (2 marks)

(a) S_1 : " $\{1, 2, \emptyset\} \subseteq A$ ".

(b) S_2 : " $\{1, \{1\}\} \subseteq A$ ".

(c) S_3 : " $\{1, \{\emptyset\}\} \subseteq A$ ".

(d) S_4 : " $A \cap \{1, 2, \emptyset, \{\{1\}, \{2\}\}\} = \{1, 2\}$ ".

2. Consider the following three sets $C := \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$, $D := \{2, 3\}$, and

$E := \{(1, 2), (1, 4), (2, 2), (2, 4), (4, 4), (2, 3)\}$. Find the following sets: (3 marks)

(i) $(C \cap D) \times C$.

(ii) $E \setminus (C \times D).$

(iii) $\{\emptyset\} \times E.$