

### Chapter 1: The Foundations: Logic and Proofs

Section	Required Exercises
<b>1.1</b> Propositional Logic	2,3,8(a,d,g),11(a,c,e),17,28,29(a,c),31(c,e), 35(e),40.
<b>1.3</b> Propositional Equivalences	1(a),3(a),7,9(c),10(c),11,12,14,16,19.
<b>1.4</b> Predicates and Quantifiers	1,5,7,11,14,15,19.
<b>1.6</b> Rules of Inference	1,2,and The sheet below
<b>1.7</b> Introduction to Proofs	1,3,6,9,11,15,16,17,26,31.
<b>1.8</b> Proof Methods and Strategy	1,3,6,9,14,19,29,34.

#### Section 1.6

Are the following arguments valid or invalid?

$  \begin{array}{l}  p \vee r \\  r \rightarrow q \\  s \vee \neg q \\  \neg s \\  \hline  \therefore p  \end{array}  $	$  \begin{array}{l}  p \rightarrow q \\  \neg q \\  p \vee s \\  \hline  \therefore s  \end{array}  $
$  \begin{array}{l}  (q \vee r) \rightarrow p \\  \neg p \\  s \rightarrow r \\  \hline  \therefore \neg s  \end{array}  $	$  \begin{array}{l}  p \rightarrow q \\  \neg p \rightarrow r \\  r \rightarrow s \\  \hline  \therefore \neg q \rightarrow s  \end{array}  $
$  \begin{array}{l}  \neg p \rightarrow (p \vee r) \\  \neg q \rightarrow (\neg p \wedge s) \\  s \rightarrow q \vee r \\  \hline  \therefore q  \end{array}  $	$  \begin{array}{l}  p \rightarrow (q \rightarrow r) \\  r \rightarrow \neg u \\  \neg s \rightarrow u \\  \hline  \therefore q \rightarrow (p \rightarrow u)  \end{array}  $

## Chapter2:Basic Structures: Sets, Functions, Sequences, Sums and Matrices

<b>2.1</b> Sets	1,2,3,5,7,8,10,19,27(a)
<b>2.2</b> Set Operations	4,14,25,28

## Chapter 5:Induction and Recursion

<b>5-1</b> Mathematical Induction	4-5-6-8-9-12-18-20-28-31-32-38-39-43
<b>5-2</b> Strong Induction and Well-Ordering	<p><b>Q1:</b> Let <math>\{a_n\}</math> be a sequence of integers defined inductively as:  <math>a_1 = 1, a_2 = 5, a_{n+1} = 2a_n + 3a_{n-1}</math> for all <math>n \geq 2</math>.  Prove that <math>3^n \leq a_{n+1} \leq 2(3^n)</math> for all <math>n \geq 1</math>.</p> <p><b>Q2:</b> Let <math>\{a_n\}</math> be a sequence of integers defined inductively as:  <math>a_1 = a_2 = a_3 = 1, a_{n+2} = a_{n+1} + a_n + a_{n-1}</math> for all <math>n \geq 2</math>.  Prove that <math>a_n</math> is an odd number for all <math>n \geq 1</math>.</p> <p><b>Q3:</b> Let <math>\{a_n\}</math> be a sequence of integers defined inductively as:  <math>a_0 = 1, a_{n+1} = a_n + 3^n</math> for all <math>n \geq 0</math>.  Prove that <math>a_n = \frac{1}{2}(3^{n+1} - 1)</math> for all <math>n \geq 0</math>.</p>

## Chapter 9:Relations

<b>9.1</b> Relations and their Properties	1,3,6,10,11,18,26,30,32,34(a,d,e)- 36(d,e,h) ,41 ,50 ,51,52,53,56.
<b>9.3</b> Representing Relations	18,22,24,26,27, 31,32.
<b>9.4</b> Closures and Relations	1,2,4,5,6,8,9,19,22,24,29.
<b>9.5</b> Equivalence Relations	1,3,9,16,21,22,23,26,28,36,40(a),42,46,48(a),55, 56(a,b).
<b>9.6</b> Partial Ordering	1,6,9,10,11,14,20,22.

### Chapter10: Graphs

<b>10-1</b> Graphs and Graph Models	3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10
<b>10-2</b> Graph Terminology and Special Types of Graphs	1,2,3,4,5,6,20(a,b,c,d),21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26(a,b), 35, 36,37,38,39,40,41, 48,49,59(a,b),60.
<b>10-3</b> Representing Graphs and Graph Isomorphism	34,35,36,37,38,39,50,51,53,54,55.
<b>10-4</b> Connectivity	1,2,3,4,5,6.
<b>10-7</b> Planar Graphs	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,12,13,14.

### Chapter11Trees

<b>11.1</b> Introduction to Trees	2,4,6,8,10,16,17.
<b>11.2</b> Application of Trees	1,2
<b>11.4</b> Spanning Trees	2,3,4,5,6,7,8

### Chapter12Boolean Algebra

<b>12-1</b> Boolean Functions	1,2,3,4,5(b,d),6(c,d),11,28
<b>12-2</b> Representing Boolean Functions	1(b,c,d),2(a,d),3(a,d),7(c)
<b>12-3</b> Logic Gates	1,2,3,4,5,6
<b>12-4</b> Minimization of Circuits	1,2,3,4(c),6(a,b),12,13 ,14.