

Discrete Mathematics: Midterm Test with Answers

Professor Callahan, section (A or B): _____

Name: _____ NetID: _____

30 multiple choice, 3 points each:

1. If f is defined recursively by:

$$f(0) = -2,$$

$$f(1) = 1, \text{ and for } n > 1 \text{ is } f(n) = f(n - 2) + (1 / f(n - 1))$$

Then $f(4) =$ _____

a. 0

b. -1

c. -2

*d. Not calculable

2. Your street has 13 houses. If 63 people live on your street, what is the minimum number of houses containing at least 5 people?

a. 0

*b. 1

c. 11

d. 12

3. What is the cardinality of the power set of the empty set?

a. Zero

b. Three

c. Two

*d. One

4. Which of the following is **not** a logical equivalence?

a. $\neg(p \rightarrow q) \equiv p \wedge \neg q$

*b. $\neg(p \vee (\neg p \wedge q)) \equiv \neg p \wedge q$

c. $(p \rightarrow q) \wedge (p \rightarrow r) \equiv p \rightarrow (q \wedge r)$

d. $p \vee (q \wedge r) \equiv (p \vee q) \wedge (p \vee r)$

5. Take an octahedral die and roll it twice. What is the probability that the number on the first roll is greater than the number on the second roll? Note: An octahedral die has eight sides, numbered 1 through 8.

- a. $1/4$
- b. $1/3$
- c. $1/2$
- *d. $7/16$

6. Which of the following is always true (per the associative law)?

- *a. $(A \cap B) \cap C = A \cap (B \cap C)$
- b. $A \cap (A \cup B) = B$
- c. $A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cap (A \cap C)$
- d. $A \cap B = B \cup A$

7. In how many different ways can the letters of the word 'SOFTWARE' be arranged in such a way that the letters 'OAE' always come together, in that order?

- *a. 720
- b. 40,320
- c. 4320
- d. 16,777,216

8. Which of the following logical expressions is the translation of the English sentence "It is a nice day; and if it is cloudy then it will rain."

p = It is a nice day

q = It is cloudy

r = It will rain

- a. $((p \wedge q) \rightarrow r)$
- b. $(p \wedge (q \rightarrow \neg r))$
- *c. $(p \wedge (q \rightarrow r))$
- d. $(q \wedge (r \rightarrow q))$

9. If we represent a set with members drawn from an orderable universe with a bit string that has a 1 in position j if the j th element of the universe is in the set, and a 0 otherwise, then what bit string represents the subset of all odd integers in $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$?

- a. 11 1111 1111

- *b. 10 1010 1010
- c. 01 0101 0101
- d. 00 0000 0000

10. The Hebrew alphabet contains 22 letters and has no upper or lower cases. John wants to make a list of passwords he can use in the future, with each password containing a sequence of 3 Hebrew-alphabet letters followed by 2 digits. How many different passwords can John create?

- *a. 1,064,800
- b. 100,000
- c. 1,757,600
- d. 33,554,432

11. As mentioned, the Hebrew alphabet contains 22 letters and has no case. Joan wants to make a list of passwords she can use in the future, with each password containing any combination of five Hebrew-alphabet letters and digits. How many different passwords can Joan create?

- a. 1,064,800
- b. 100,000
- c. 1,757,600
- *d. 33,554,432

12. Let $T(a, b)$ mean that student a and b play tennis against each other (and no one can play tennis against themselves), and x, y, z are members of the set of students in school, then which of the following expresses that there are at least three different students who play tennis?

- *a $\exists x \exists y \exists z (T(x, y) \wedge T(x, z) \wedge (y \neq z))$
- b $\exists x \exists y \exists z (T(x, y) \wedge T(x, z) \wedge (y = z))$
- c $\exists x \exists y \forall z (T(x, y) \wedge T(y, z) \wedge (y \neq z))$
- d $\exists x \exists y \exists z (T(x, y) \wedge T(x, z) \wedge (x = z))$

13. What is the probability of selecting 4 straight hearts from a deck of 52 cards if each card is **not** replaced before the next one is selected? (13 out of the 52 cards are hearts.)

- a. one in a billion
- b. 1/4
- *c. .0026
- d. 1/256

14. Given the terms $a_1=18$ and $a_2=54$, what is a_3 in a geometric sequence?

- *a. 162
- b. 72
- c. 90
- d. 100

15. What is the Big-O runtime of the following function:

Procedure1 : removeDuplicates(A)

for $i = 1$ to A.length

 for $j = i + 1$ to A.length

 if $A[j] == A[i]$

 remove(A[j])

return A

*Assume remove to be an built-in function in language of your choice.

- a. $O(n)$
- *b. $O(n^2)$
- c. $O(n \log n)$
- d. $O(n)$

16. What is the big-O of $f(x) = x^3 * \log x + x^2.2$

- a. x^3
- *b. $x^3 \log x$
- c. $x^2.2$
- d. All of the above.

17. If $f(x) = 148x^2$, then $f(x)$ is (*restricting* ourselves to the tightest bound):

- a. $O(148x)$
- *b. $O(x^2)$
- c. $O(x^4)$
- d. All of the above.

18. Indirect proofs often make use of the following:

- a. $p \wedge p \Leftrightarrow p$
- b. $p \rightarrow q \Leftrightarrow \sim p \vee q$
- c. $p \vee T \Leftrightarrow T$
- *d. $p \rightarrow q \Leftrightarrow \sim q \rightarrow \sim p$

19. Consider the sequence 9, 9, 9, 9, 9... which one of the following is true?

- a. The sequence is only arithmetic.
- b. The sequence is neither arithmetic nor geometric.
- c. The sequence is only geometric.
- *d. The sequence is both arithmetic and geometric.

20. Here are a few rows of Pascal's triangle:

```
      1
     1 1
    1 2 1
   1 3 3 1
  1 4 6 4 1
 1 5 10 10 5 1
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Using these, how many ways can we choose combinations of two of the four suits of cards and three of the five Platonic solids?

- a. 40
- b. 30
- *c. 60
- d. 20

21. You live in a place where it is only cloudy one day out of 100, and it is only below 90 F one day out of 100. The odds of both occurring on the same day are most likely:

- a. 1 in 10,000, using the product rule
- b. 1 in 200, using the sum rule
- *c. lower than 1 in 10,000, since most likely the events are not independent

22 Which of the following is a tautology?

- a. $(r \wedge (q \rightarrow r)) \rightarrow q$
- c. $(r \wedge (q \rightarrow r)) \rightarrow \neg q$
- *c. $(p \wedge q) \rightarrow (p \vee q)$
- d. $(\neg r \wedge (\neg q \rightarrow r)) \rightarrow \neg q$

23. You roll a die three times. What are the odds that you get at least one result divisible by three?

- a. 1/9
- *b. 19/27
- c. 1/3
- d. 8/27

24. What will be the correct recursive formula for the following sequence :

3, 4, 6, 9, 13, 18, 24, 31, 39, . . .

a. $a_1 = 3$; $a_n = a_{n-1} + (n - 3)$.

b. $a_1 = 3$; $a_n = a_{n-1} - (n - 1)$.

c. $a_1 = 1$; $a_n = a_{n-1} + (n - 3)$.

*d. $a_1 = 3$; $a_n = a_{n-1} + (n - 1)$.

25. Consider the following statement:

“All lions are fierce.”

“Some lions do not drink coffee.”

“Some fierce creatures do not drink coffee.”

Let $P(x)$ = “x is a lion”

$Q(x)$ = “x is fierce”

$R(x)$ = “x drinks coffee”

Assuming that the domain consists of all creatures, express the statements in the argument using quantifiers and $P(x)$, $Q(x)$, and $R(x)$.

a. $\forall x(P(x) \rightarrow Q(x))$

$\exists x(P(x) \rightarrow \neg R(x))$

$\exists x(Q(x) \rightarrow \neg R(x))$

*b. $\forall x(P(x) \rightarrow Q(x))$

$\exists x(P(x) \wedge \neg R(x))$

$\exists x(Q(x) \wedge \neg R(x))$

c. $\forall x(P(x) \rightarrow Q(x))$

$\exists x(P(x) \rightarrow \neg R(x))$

$\exists x(Q(x) \wedge \neg R(x))$

d. $\forall x(P(x) \rightarrow Q(x))$

$\exists x(P(x) \wedge \neg R(x))$

$\exists x(Q(x) \rightarrow \neg R(x))$

26. Which of the following functions grows the most slowly?

- a. $f(x) = x \log x$
- b. $f(x) = 7x$
- c. $f(x) = x^2$
- *d. $f(x) = \log x$

27. If for some n and some r , $C(n, r) = 748$, then $C(n, n - r) = ?$

- a. $n - 748$
- *b. 748
- c. $r - 748$
- d. not enough information

28. If we are not looking for the tightest bound, then $f(x) = 12$ is:

- a. $O(1)$
- b. $O(x)$
- c. $O(x^2)$
- *d. all of the above

29. Cain has 3 children and two of them are boys. What is the probability that the other child is also a boy?

You can assume that there is an equal likelihood of boy or girl children.

- *a. 0.25
- b. 0.5
- c. 0.125
- d. 0.33..

30. The cardinality of the powerset $A = \{8, 7, 5, 1\}$ is:

- *a. 16
- b. 32
- c. 4
- d. 8

2 long answers, 5 points each:

1. In a round-robin tournament, every player plays every other player. There is a "Hamiltonian path" through the tournament in the case that we can trace a path from player x to player y to player z where x --beats--> y --beats--> z , and so on throughout the whole tournament. Use a proof by induction to show that every tournament, with however many players, always has a Hamiltonian path.

2. Show, using a proof by contradiction, that the square root of two is not a rational number.