

This quiz is due on Wednesday, April 29, at the end of our class period.

1. Prove by Mathematical Induction: $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, 1 + 3 + 3^2 + \dots + 3^n = \frac{1}{2}(3^{n+1} - 1)$.

Proof: We can clearly see that $3^0 = \frac{1}{2}(3^{0+1} - 1)$ is true.

Thus the equation holds with $n = 0$.

Suppose the equation holds with $n = k$ for some $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

Then $1 + 3 + 3^2 + \dots + 3^k = \frac{1}{2}(3^{k+1} - 1)$

So, adding 3^{k+1} to both sides, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + 3 + 3^2 + \dots + 3^k + 3^{k+1} &= \frac{1}{2}(3^{k+1} - 1) + 3^{k+1} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(3^{k+1} - 1 + 2(3^{k+1})) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(3(3^{k+1}) - 1) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(3^{k+2} - 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$1 + 3 + 3^2 + \dots + 3^k + 3^{k+1} = \frac{1}{2}(3^{k+1+1} - 1)$$

So, the equation holds with $n = k + 1$.

$$\therefore \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, 1 + 3 + 3^2 + \dots + 3^n = \frac{1}{2}(3^{n+1} - 1).$$

2. (a) Carefully explain why $f = \{(x, y) : x, y \in \mathbb{Z}, 2x + y > 5\}$ is not a function.

(1, 4) and (1, 5) are both in f . That is, we have a single input assigned more than one output. So f is not a function.

- (b) Carefully explain why $f : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ given by $f(x) = x^2 + 1$ is not one-to-one.

(-1, 2) and (1, 2) are both in f . So f is not one-to-one.

3. Let $f : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^{\text{even}}$ be given by $f(x) = 2x$. Prove f is a bijection.

Proof: (First, we show that f is one-to-one.)

Let $c, d \in \mathbb{Z}$ with $f(c) = f(d)$.

Then $2c = 2d$.

$c = d$.

$\therefore f$ is one-to-one.

(Now we show that f is onto.)

Let $y \in \mathbb{Z}^{\text{even}}$.

Let $x = \frac{y}{2}$.

Then $x \in \mathbb{Z}$ by the definition of even.

And $f(x) = f\left(\frac{y}{2}\right) = 2\left(\frac{y}{2}\right) = y$.

$\therefore f$ is onto \mathbb{Z}^{even} .

So f is a bijection.