*Exam* 2.*p*.2024.spring *Discrete Mathematics* 26<sup>th</sup> of April, 2024



1 Answer the following questions by marking either True or False.

- (a) Every function is either injective or surjective.
  - True
  - False

(b) If  $|X| = n \in \mathbb{N}$ , then there are *n*! surjections from X to X.

- True
- False
- (c) There is a set the same size as its power set.
  - True
  - False
- (d) Every random number generator must eventually repeat a number.
  - True
  - False

(e)  $\forall A \forall B \Big( |A| = |B| \Leftrightarrow (\forall f : A \to B) \big( (\forall a_1, a_2 \in A) (a_1 \neq a_2 \Rightarrow f(a_1) \neq f(a_2)) \Leftrightarrow (\forall b \in B) (\exists a \in A) (f(a) = b) \Big) \Big).$ 

- ⊖ True
- False
- (f) There are countably many *eventually periodic* decimal strings.
  - True
  - False

(g) If  $P : \mathbb{N} \to 10$  is *aperiodic*, every finite decimal string appears in *P*.

- True
- False
- (h) Let *X* and *Y* be sets. If  $f : X \to Y$ , then |f| = |X|.
  - True
  - False
- (i) If  $\varphi_e$  is Euler's totient function, then  $\varphi_e(99) = 80$ .
  - True
  - False
- (j) There are countably many propositions.
  - ⊖ True
  - False

A string  $f : \mathbb{N} \to X$  is called *periodic* if  $(\forall n \in \mathbb{N})(f(n) = f(n + p))$  for some  $p \in \mathbb{N}$  called the *period* of f. A string f is called *eventually periodic* if f = s + t where s is finite and t is periodic. A string that is not eventually periodic is *aperiodic*. 2 Answer the following questions without proof.

(a) What is 
$$\left| \left\{ s : k \to \{0,1\} \mid \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} s(i) = n \right\} \right|$$
 when  $k, n \in \mathbb{N}$ ?

(b) How many ways are there to scramble the string "caesar"?

(c) How many even natural numbers can be written using  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  decimal digits such that  $k \ge 2$  and no consecutive digits are repeated?

(d) What is 
$$\left| \left\{ S \subseteq \{1, 2, \dots, 50\} \mid (\forall x, y \in S) \left( x \neq y \Rightarrow |x - y| > 25 \right) \right\} \right|$$
?

(e) Given  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  such that  $k \ge 3$ , how many ways are there to write k as a sum of positive integers *without only* using the numbers 1 and 2?

## 3 You may rely on any theorems we have proven or studied.

An archaeologist on a recent expedition has discovered, for each  $n \in \mathbb{N}_+$ , a manuscript written in a language called *n*glish, seemingly used by the native inhabitants of *n*gland in ancient times. Each manuscript is exactly *n* pages long and contains precisely 2n distinct words.

Prove each manuscript contains a page with two distinct words on it.

4 You may rely on any theorems we have proven or studied.

Prove there are uncountably many infinite strings of prime numbers.