

1) Prove that for every integer n larger than 1 $P(n)$ is true, where $P(n)$ is “ n can be written as a prime or a product of primes”. State precisely which kind of proof this is.

*Use **strong** induction. Basis step: $P(2)$ is true since 2 is prime. If n is prime then $P(n)$ is obviously true. If n is composite, there are two integers, a and b , such that $2 \leq a \leq b < n$ and $n=ab$. Assuming that $P(a)$ and $P(b)$ are true, by strong induction, $P(n)$ is true.*

2) Provide a recursive complete definition for the Fibonacci numbers f_n and compute f_7 .

$$f_0=0, f_1=1, f_n = f_{n-1} + f_{n-2}, f_7=13.$$

3) Set S_n has n different elements. We want to compute how many ways there is to make a set T_r of r elements taken from S_n . Provide a formula (using exponentials and factorials) for each one of the following cases.

T_r is ordered and has repetition: n^r

T_r is ordered and has no repetition: $P(n,r)=n!/(n-r)!$, *r-permutations*

T_r is not ordered and has no repetition: $C(n,r)=n!/(r!(n-r)!)$, *r-combinations*

T_r is not ordered and has repetition: $C(n+r-1,r) = (n+r-1)!/(r!(n-1)!)$

4) How many 6 bit-strings are there that either start with 1 or end with 0?

*There are $A=2^5$ strings that start with 1, since there are 5 independent binary choices.
There are $B=2^5$ strings that end with 0, since there are 5 independent binary choices.
There are $C=2^4$ strings that start with 1 and end with 0, since there are 4 independent binary choices. Since the strings counted in C are counted in both A and B , the answer is $A+B-C=32+32-16=48$.*

5) In a drawer, you have 10 red socks, 6 blue ones, and 4 green ones (please forgive the poor taste). How many must you pick without looking to ensure a matching pair? What principle are you using?

I must pick 4. Pigeon hole principle: I have 3 holes (colors), hence I need $3+1=4$ socks to ensure that at least one color has 2 socks.