

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.*

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

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

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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:  $C(n+r-1,r) = (n+r-1)!/(r!(n-1)!)$

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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  $A+B-C=32+32-16=48$ .*

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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.*