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**EASTERN UNIVERSITY, SRI LANKA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS**  
**FIRST EXAMINATION IN SCIENCE - 2011/2012**  
**FIRST SEMESTER (Jan./Feb, 2014)**  
**MT 101 - FOUNDATION OF MATHEMATICS**  
**(RE-REPEAT)**

Answer all questions

Time : Three hours

1. (a) Let  $p$  and  $q$  be two statements such that  $p \rightarrow \sim q$  is false. Find the truth value of each of the following statements:

i.  $p \wedge (q \rightarrow \sim p)$ ;

ii.  $q \wedge (p \vee \sim q)$ .

(b) Prove the following equivalences using the laws of algebra of logic:

i.  $(p \wedge q) \vee \sim p \equiv \sim p \vee q$ ;

ii.  $[p \vee (q \wedge r)] \vee \sim [(\sim q \wedge \sim r) \vee r] \equiv p \vee q$ ,

where  $p, q$  and  $r$  are statements.

(c) Using the valid argument forms, deduce the conclusion  $t$  from the premises given below:

$$p \vee q$$

$$q \rightarrow r$$

$$p \wedge s \rightarrow t$$

$$\sim r$$

$$\sim q \rightarrow u \wedge s,$$

where  $p, q, r, s, t$  and  $u$  are statements.

2. (a) For any sets  $A$  and  $B$ , prove that  $A \Delta B = (A \cup B) \setminus (A \cap B)$ .

Hence show that:

- i.  $A \Delta B$  and  $A \cap B$  are disjoint,
- ii.  $A \cup B = (A \Delta B) \cup (A \cap B)$ .

- (b) For any sets  $A, B$  and  $C$ , prove that:

- i.  $A \times (B \cap C) = (A \times B) \cap (A \times C)$ ,
- ii.  $A \times (B \setminus C) = (A \times B) \setminus (A \times C)$ .

3. (a) Let  $\rho$  be a relation defined on  $\mathbb{R}$  by  $x \rho y \Leftrightarrow x^2 - y^2 = 2(y - x)$ , where  $\mathbb{R}$  denotes the set of all real numbers.

- i. Prove that  $\rho$  is an equivalence relation.
- ii. Determine the  $\rho$ -class of 1.

- (b) Let  $R$  be an equivalence relation on a set  $A$ . Prove the following:

- i.  $[a] \neq \Phi \quad \forall a \in A$ ,
- ii.  $a R b \Leftrightarrow [a] = [b]$ ,
- iii. either  $[a] = [b]$  or  $[a] \cap [b] = \Phi \quad \forall a \in A$ .

4. (a) Define the following terms:

- i. *injective mapping*,
- ii. *surjective mapping*,
- iii. *inverse mapping*.

- (b) The functions  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  and  $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  are defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 4x + 1, & \text{if } x \geq 0; \\ x, & \text{if } x < 0; \end{cases} \quad \text{and } g(x) = \begin{cases} 3x, & \text{if } x \geq 0; \\ x + 3, & \text{if } x < 0. \end{cases}$$

Show that  $g \circ f$  is a bijection and give a formula for  $(g \circ f)^{-1}$ .

5. (a) Let  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  be a mapping. Prove that  $f$  is surjective iff  $Y \setminus f(A) \subseteq f(X \setminus A)$  for all subset  $A$  of  $X$ .

- (b) i. Prove that every partially ordered set has at most one last element.  
ii. Show that last element of every partially ordered set is a maximal element.  
Is the converse true? Justify your answer.