

Note. Permitted: Brain, SigmonNotes, calculator, computer, webpage; but no other human beings other than me. Please write each essay on separate sheets of paper, using complete grammatical English sentences. Use **every third line**.

Essays violate the Checklist at Grade Peril!

Write expressions unambiguously e.g. “ $1/a + b$ ” should be bracketed either $[1/a] + b$ or $1/[a + b]$. (Be careful with **negative** signs!) Every “**if**” must be matched by a “**then**”.

Use $\mathcal{P}(S)$ to mean “the powerset of S ”.

Exam is due no later than **10:00AM, Friday, 28Apr2006**, slid under LIT402. Please email me afterwards.

V1: Suppose that α is a root of \mathbb{Q} -irreducible poly

$$f(x) := x^3 - x^2 - 3x - 2.$$

Fact: Each number $z \in \mathbb{Q}(\alpha)$ can be written in **std. form**: as

$$\text{SF}(z) = q_2\alpha^2 + q_1\alpha + q_0$$

where each $q_i \in \mathbb{Q}$. a Please fill-in

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SF}(\alpha^4) &= \alpha^2 + \alpha + \dots \\ \text{SF}(2\alpha^5 - \alpha^3) &= \alpha^2 + \alpha + \dots \\ \text{SF}\left(\frac{1}{\alpha}\right) &= \alpha^2 + \alpha + \dots \end{aligned}$$

b Let $h(x) := x^2 + 2x - 1$. This $h()$ is coprime to $f()$. Use ζ to compute ratpolys $S(x) = \dots$ and $T(x) = \dots$, st. $S \cdot f + T \cdot h = 1$. (Verify this!) Use this information to write

$$\text{SF}\left(\frac{1}{\alpha^2 + 2\alpha - 1}\right) = \alpha^2 + \alpha + \dots$$

V2: Carefully write a formal proof that there exist *irrational* positive reals w, z so that w^z is *rational*, as follows: Let

$$S := \sqrt{7}, \quad T := \sqrt{2} \quad \text{and} \quad P := S^T.$$

Argue that either S^T is such an example, or P^T is.

V3: Consider the Fibonacci numbers $(f_n)_{n=-\infty}^\infty$ defined by $f_0 := 0, f_1 := 1$, and $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z} : f_{n+1} = f_n + f_{n-1}$. Prove by induction that

$$*: \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}_+ : [f_n]^2 + [f_{n-1}]^2 = f_{2n-1},$$

or provide a CEX. Does $(*)$ hold for n negative?

V4: For any sets C, D , let “ C^D ” be the set of functions $f: D \rightarrow C$. (Think Domain \rightarrow Codomain.) a For arbitrary sets A, P, Q , construct an *explicit* bijection (with *proof!*)

$$\mathbf{H}: A^{P \times Q} \hookrightarrow [A^P]^Q.$$

That is, given an arb. fnc $f \in A^{P \times Q}$, your construction/defn produces a *specific, explicit* fnc $\mathbf{H}(f)$ in $[A^P]^Q$.

[*Suggestion:* To get the idea, first consider specific sets, e.g $A := \{0, 1\}$, $P := \{C, L, M\}$ and $Q := \{\heartsuit, \diamond, \spadesuit, \clubsuit\}$.] Once you get the idea, write your argument for general sets. Remember that that any of these sets could be uncountable (so you can NOT list its elts), or empty.

b (Below, we need any two 2-elts sets. I chose $\{0, 1\}$ and $\{6, 7\}$.) Use “ 2^A ” to abbrev. $\{0, 1\}^A$. You are given bijections

$$\mathcal{F}: \mathbb{N} \times \{6, 7\} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{N} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{G}: 2^{\mathbb{N}} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}.$$

In terms of $\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{P} := \mathcal{F}^{-1}, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{Q} := \mathcal{G}^{-1}$ and *your construction (above)*, define these maps **explicitly**:

- 1: $\beta: \mathbb{R}^2 \hookrightarrow 2^{\mathbb{N}} \times 2^{\mathbb{N}}$.
- 2: $\gamma: 2^{\mathbb{N}} \times 2^{\mathbb{N}} \hookrightarrow 2^{\mathbb{N} \times \{6, 7\}}$.
- 3: $\delta: 2^{\mathbb{N} \times \{6, 7\}} \hookrightarrow 2^{\mathbb{N}}$.

Use all this to give an *explicit* bijection

$$4: \quad \varepsilon: \mathbb{R}^2 \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}.$$

[*Hint:* The γ fnc could use your construction.]

V1: _____ 110pts

V2: _____ 80pts

V3: _____ 80pts

V4: _____ 125pts

Total: _____ 395pts

Print
name _____

Ord:

HONOR CODE: “*I have neither requested nor received help on this exam other than from my professor.*”

Signature: _____

Filename: _____
Classwork/NapoSelo/NaPo2006g/v-hm.NaPo2006g.

latex

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