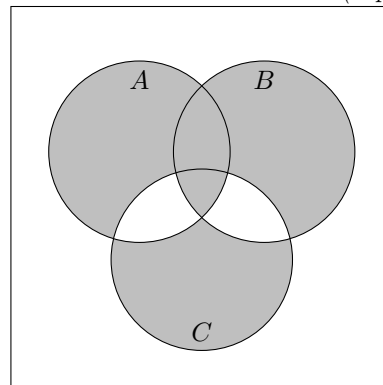
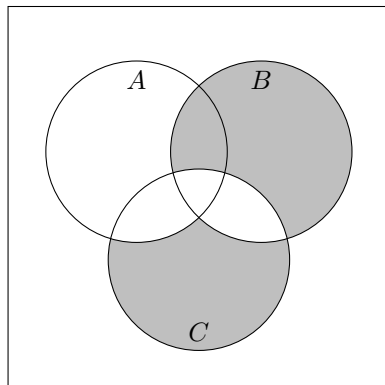
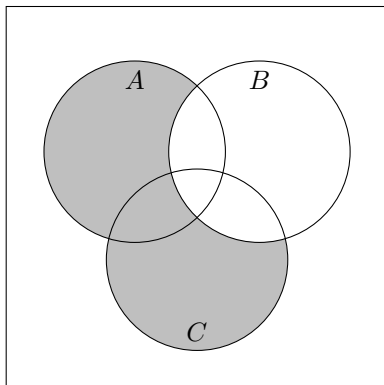


# Discrete Mathematics

November 2025

**Exercise 1.** Use set notation to describe the shaded areas:

(2 point)



**Exercise 2.** Draw a Venn diagram for the following sets:

$$A \cup B \cup C = \{6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 30\}$$

$A$  contains even numbers,

$B$  contains numbers divisible by 3,

$C$  contains numbers divisible by 5.

(1 point)

**Exercise 3.** Provide three sets  $A, B$  and  $C$  which satisfy the following cardinality conditions

$$|A \cap B \cap C| = 1,$$

$$|A \cap B| = 2, \quad |A \cap C| = 3, \quad |B \cap C| = 3,$$

$$|A| = 5, \quad |B| = 6, \quad |C| = 6.$$

(1 point)

**Exercise 4.** (a) How many solutions does the equation  $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 3$  have, where  $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4$  are integers such that  $x_i \geq -i + 2$ ?

(b) How many solutions does the equation  $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 3$  have, where  $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5$  are integers such that  $x_i \geq -i - 1$ ?

(2 point)

**Exercise 5.** (a) How many eight digit numbers can be formed from the digits 1,1,1,2,2,2,1,1?

(b) How many seven digit numbers can be formed from the digits 0,1,1,1,2,2,1?

(2 points)

**Exercise 6.** Use the Euclidean algorithm to find  $\gcd(a, b)$  and compute integers  $x$  and  $y$  for which

$$ax + by = \gcd(a, b) :$$

$$a = 1501, b = 1007.$$

(2 points)

**Exercise 7.** a. Determine the decimal representation of the following numbers.

$$2230_5 = \dots\dots\dots 10$$

$$2230_6 = \dots\dots\dots 10$$

$$2230_7 = \dots\dots\dots 10$$

(2 points)

b. Determine the appropriate representations of the following numbers.

$$2123_{10} = \dots\dots\dots 3$$

$$2123_{10} = \dots\dots\dots 5$$

$$2123_{10} = \dots\dots\dots 8$$

(2 points)

**Exercise 8.** Expand the following expressions using the binomial theorem.

$$(1) (-xy + 2x - 3y)^2,$$

$$(2) \left(2x - \frac{x}{2y}\right)^3.$$

(2 points)

**Exercise 9.** Prove that  $n^2 - 1$  is divisible by 8 for all odd positive integers  $n$ .

(2 points)

**Exercise 10.** Prove that  $17n^3 + 103n$  is divisible by 6 for all positive integers  $n$ . (2 points)

**Exercise 11.** Find the value of  $k$  for which  $k\binom{12}{k}$  is largest. (2 points)

**Exercise 12.** Describe all values of  $n$  and  $k$  for which

$$\binom{n}{k+1} = 12\binom{n}{k}.$$

(2 points)

**Exercise 13.** Suppose  $a_n$  is a sequence such that  $a_{n+2} = a_{n+1} - a_n$  for all  $n \geq 1$ . Given that  $a_{19} = 5$  and  $a_{23} = -1$ , find  $a_1$ . (2 points)

**Exercise 14.** What is the solution of the recurrence relation  $a_n = a_{n-1} + 2a_{n-2}$ ,  $n \geq 2$  and  $a_0 = 2$ ,  $a_1 = 7$ ? (3 points)

**Exercise 15.** Let  $a_0 = -2$ ,  $a_1 = 1$  and  $a_n = 3a_{n-1} - 2a_{n-2}$  if  $n \geq 2$ . Prove that  $a_n = 3 \cdot 2^n - 5$ . (3 points)

**Exercise 16.** Find a closed formula for  $a_n$ , where (3 points)

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= 3, \\ a_1 &= 0, \\ a_2 &= 14, \\ a_n &= 7a_{n-2} + 6a_{n-3}, \quad \text{if } n \geq 3. \end{aligned}$$

**Exercise 17.** Define a sequence  $a_1, a_2, \dots$  by  $a_1 = 5/2$  and  $a_{n+1} = a_n^2 - 2$  for  $n \geq 1$ . Give an explicit formula for  $a_n$  and prove it. (3 points)

**Exercise 18.** Provide a bound  $N$  for  $n$  such that the equation is solvable in non-negative integers if  $n \geq N$  :

$$13x + 19y = n.$$

(3 points)

**Exercise 19.** Let the sequence  $T_n$  defined by  $T_1 = T_2 = T_3 = 1$  and  $T_n = T_{n-1} + T_{n-2} + T_{n-3}$  for  $n \geq 4$ . Prove that

$$T_n < 2^n, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

(3 points)

**Exercise 20.** Let  $a_n = m + dn$  for some integers  $m, d$ . Given that

$$\frac{a_i - a_j}{a_k} + \frac{a_k - a_i}{a_j} + \frac{a_j - a_k}{a_i} = 0,$$

compute the possible values of  $d$ . (3 points)

**Exercise 21.** Prove that if  $k$  is odd, then  $2^{n+2}$  divides

$$k^{2^n} - 1$$

for all natural numbers  $n$ . (3 points)

**Exercise 22.** Let  $F_n$  be the sequence of Fibonacci numbers. Show that for all positive integers  $m$

$$\sum_{j=1}^m F_j F_{j+1} = F_{m+1}^2 - \frac{1}{2}(1 + (-1)^m).$$

(3 points)

**Exercise 23.** Let  $F_n$  be the sequence of Fibonacci numbers. Show that for all positive integers  $m$

$$\sum_{j=1}^m \frac{F_{j-1}}{2^j} = 1 - \frac{F_{m+2}}{2^m}.$$

(3 points)