



**QUESTION 1. [4 points]** For each of the following statements, write ‘T’ if the statement is true and write ‘F’ if the statement is false. You do not need to justify your answers.

*Grading:* You will receive 0.5 points for each correct answer. (You will not lose points for incorrect answers.)

\_\_\_\_\_  $\forall x, y, z \in \mathbb{Z}, (zx = zy \implies x = y)$

\_\_\_\_\_  $\forall z \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \left( (\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, z < \frac{1}{n}) \implies z = 0 \right)$

\_\_\_\_\_  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}, \exists y \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$  such that  $y < x$ .

\_\_\_\_\_  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \exists m \in \mathbb{N}$  such that  $m < n$ .

\_\_\_\_\_ If  $A \neq \emptyset$ ,  $A \subseteq B$ , and  $B$  is bounded above, then  $\sup A \leq \sup B$ .

\_\_\_\_\_ The function  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  defined by  $f(x) = x^2 + 1$  is injective.

\_\_\_\_\_ The function  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  defined by  $f(x) = x^2 + 1$  is surjective.

\_\_\_\_\_ It is possible for a sequence  $(x_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$  to have limits  $L$  and  $L'$  with  $L \neq L'$ .

**QUESTION 2. [4 points]** Write the negations of the following statements. Simplify your answers as much as possible.

(a) For every integer  $n$ , there exists an integer  $m$  such that  $m$  divides  $n$ .

(b)  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \exists x \in \mathbb{R}$  such that  $x^9 + x = n$ .

(c)  $\forall a \in \mathbb{Z}, ((a^2 \equiv 0 \pmod{4}) \text{ or } (a^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{4}))$ .

(d)  $\exists c \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$  such that  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} (c^2 > n \implies c > n)$ .

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QUESTION 3. [4 points] Consider the following statement:

“For all sets  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$ , we have  $A - (B \cup C) = (A - B) \cap (A - C)$ .”

Prove this statement is true or give a counterexample.

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QUESTION 4. [4 points] Consider the sequence  $(x_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$  defined recursively by

$$\begin{aligned}x_1 &= 18, \\x_{n+1} &= x_n^2 + 6, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}.\end{aligned}$$

Prove that  $x_n$  is divisible by 3 for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

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QUESTION 5. [3 points] Let

$$A = \{2a : a \in \mathbb{Z}\} \quad \text{and} \quad B = \{4b + 3 : b \in \mathbb{Z}\}.$$

Prove that  $A \cap B = \emptyset$ .

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QUESTION 6. [4 points] Let  $\sim$  be the relation on  $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$  defined by

$$(x, y) \sim (w, z) \iff x + z = y + w.$$

Prove that  $\sim$  is an equivalence relation.

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QUESTION 7. [5 points]

(a) Suppose  $a \in \mathbb{N}$  satisfies  $a \equiv 1 \pmod{25}$ . Prove that  $a \equiv 1 \pmod{5}$ .

(b) Is the statement

$$\forall a \in \mathbb{N} (a \equiv 1 \pmod{5} \implies a \equiv 1 \pmod{25})$$

true or false? Justify your answer.

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(c) Find an integer  $n$  such that

$$70002 \leq n \leq 70009 \quad \text{and} \quad n^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{7}.$$

(d) *Bonus*: Find a second integer  $n$  with the same properties.



QUESTION 8. [7 points] Consider the set

$$A = \left\{ 3 - \frac{6}{x} : x \in \mathbb{R}, x \geq 1 \right\}.$$

(a) Find the supremum of  $A$  or prove that it does not exist.

(b) Find the largest element (i.e. maximum) of  $A$  or prove that it does not exist.

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(c) Find the smallest element (i.e. minimum) of  $A$  or prove that it does not exist.

(d) Find the infimum of  $A$  or prove that it does not exist.

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QUESTION 9. [4 points] Consider the function

$$f: \mathbb{R}_{>0} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad f(x) = 2 - \frac{8}{3x}.$$

(a) Is  $f$  injective? Justify your answer.

(b) What is the image of  $f$ ? Write your answer as an interval. You do *not* need to justify your answer.

(c) Is  $f$  surjective?

## QUESTION 10. [4 points]

- (a) State the definition of a limit of a sequence of real numbers. In other words, if  $(x_k)_{k=1}^{\infty}$  is a sequence in  $\mathbb{R}$ , state precisely what it means for the sequence to converge to  $L \in \mathbb{R}$ .

- (b) What is

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2n + 3} ?$$

Prove your answer directly using the definition of a limit. That is, do not use any results we proved about limits of particular sequences.

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