Homework #7. Due on Friday, March 23rd by 1pm in TA's mailbox Reading:

1. For this assignment: sections 4.1-4.3 of the BOOK (throughout this assignment BOOK refers to the book 'A discrete transition to advanced mathematics').

2. For next week's classes: sections 5.1, 5.2 + additional sections TBA.

Practice problems from the BOOK: From 4.1: 4, 7, 8; from 4.2: 5,8; from 4.3: 5,8.

Problems to hand in:

1. Compute the first 10 rows of the Pascal triangle.

2. Prove the binomial theorem by induction on n using Lemma 13.4. Hint: Do the induction step in the form $S_{n-1} \Rightarrow S_n$ (or replace n by n+1 in Lemma 13.4). Also, it is probably technically easier to work with the expanded expression in the binomial theorem rather than working with the Σ -notation.

3. Prove the equality $\binom{n}{k} = \binom{n}{n-k}$ using either the definition of binomial coefficients or the binomial theorem. You are not allowed to use the explicit formula for binomial coefficients involving factorials.

4. Let A be a non-empty finite set. Prove that the total number of subsets of A which have even cardinality is equal to the total number of subsets of A which have odd cardinality. Hint: It is enough to do the case A = [n]. Express both numbers in question in terms of binomial coefficients and use the binomial theorem.

5. Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$, and write $n = p_1^{a_1} \dots p_k^{a_k}$ where p_1, \dots, p_k are distinct primes and $a_1, \dots, a_k \in \mathbb{N}$. Use the general Fundamental Principle of Counting (FPC) to show that the number of positive divisors of n is equal to $\prod_{i=1}^k (a_i+1)$. Give a detailed argument.

6. Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Use Problem 5 and a suitable result from HW#6 to prove that the number of positive divisors of n is odd if and only if n is a perfect square.

7. Problem 24 in Section 3.1. **Hint:** There is a reason why this problem appears in this homework.

8. Problem 7 in Section 4.2. Make sure to prove your answer.