

Q's / (2.6 #1a)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \quad A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{d}{ad-bc} & \frac{-b}{ad-bc} \\ \frac{-c}{ad-bc} & \frac{a}{ad-bc} \end{bmatrix}$$

just  $AA^{-1} = \text{work } = I$

$A^{-1}A = \text{work } = I$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{d}{ad-bc} & \frac{-b}{ad-bc} \\ \frac{-c}{ad-bc} & \frac{a}{ad-bc} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{ad}{ad-bc} - \frac{bc}{ad-bc} & \dots \\ \dots & \dots \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{etc}$$

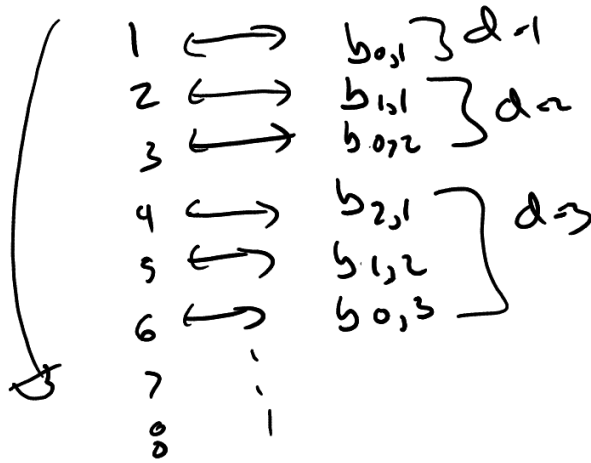
(2.5 #4)

$r_1 \quad r_2 \quad r_3 \quad \dots$   
 People:  $b_{1,1} \quad b_{1,2} \quad b_{1,3} \quad \dots$   
            $b_{2,1} \quad b_{2,2} \quad b_{2,3} \quad \dots$   
            $b_{3,1} \quad b_{3,2} \quad b_{3,3} \quad \dots$   
            $\vdots \quad \quad \quad \vdots \quad \quad \quad \vdots$

$\} |b|$   
 Countable (for infinite sets)  
 Means:  $\{ \}$  bijection (function)  
 from  $\mathbb{Z}^+$  to our Set

bijection

$\mathbb{Z}^+ \rightarrow \text{People}$



explain  
the diagonals

and why no

$b_{m,n}$  is used.

$d = m+n$

$\# \leftrightarrow b_{m,n}$        $b_{100,102}$

$f(m,n) = \#$

2.4 (17a)  $a_n = a_{n-1} + 2n + 3$ ,  $a_0 = 4$

$\{a_n\} = 4, 9, 16, 25, \dots$

$\uparrow$        $\uparrow$        $\uparrow$        $\uparrow$   
 $n=0$     $n=1$     $n=2$     $n=3$

tech #1 Guess

$n=0$	$n=1$	$n=2$	$n=3$	$n=4$
4	9	16	25	36
$2^2$	$3^2$	$4^2$	$5^2$	$6^2$

$a_n = (n+2)^2$        $n=0,1,2,\dots$

check:  $a_n = a_{n-1} + 2n + 3$

$$(n+2)^2 \stackrel{?}{=} (n+1)^2 + 2n + 3$$

$$\underline{n^2 + 4n + 4} \stackrel{?}{=} \underline{n^2 + 2n + 1} + 2n + 3 = \underline{n^2 + 4n + 4}$$

tech #2      iteration.       $a_n = a_{n-1} + 2n + 3$

$a_0 = 4$

$$a_0 = 4$$

$$a_1 = a_0 + 2(1) + 3 = 4 + 2(1) + 3$$

$$a_2 = a_1 + 2(2) + 3 = 4 + 2(1) + 3 + 2(2) + 3$$
$$4 + 2(2) + 2(1) + 2(3)$$

$$a_3 = a_2 + 2(3) + 3 = 4 + 2(2) + 2(1) + 2(3) + 2(3) + 3$$
$$= 4 + \underbrace{2(3) + 2(2) + 2(1)} + 3(3)$$

$$a_3 = 4 + 2(1+2+3) + 3(3)$$

$$a_n = 4 + 2(\underbrace{1+2+3+\dots+n}) + n(3)$$
$$\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$a_n = 4 + n(n+1) + 3n = n^2 + 4n + 4$$

$$a_n = (n+2)^2$$

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$$a_n = a_{n-1} + 2(n) + 3$$

$$a_n = (a_{n-2} + 2(n-1) + 3) + 2(n) + 3$$

$$a_n = (a_{n-3} + 2(n-2) + 3) + (2(n-1) + 3) + 2(n) + 3$$

$$a_n = a_0 + 2(1+2+\dots+n) + n(3)$$

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# Exam 2

11 probs

2.1 Sets (representations and crossprod and P(S))

2 probs

(1) representation.

(2) Find cross product

Find P(S)

(ex)  $A = \{1, 2\}$   $B = \{a, b\}$

$$P(A \times B) = ?$$

2.2 Set ops (2 probs)

(1) Set ops w/ membership tables.

(ex) give the membership table for  $\overline{A \cap B} \cup C$   
(+) Venn diagram

(2) Set ops by set builder notation.

(ex)  $\overline{A \cup B} = \overline{A} \cap \overline{B}$  by set builder.

$$\overline{A \cup B} = \{e \mid \neg(e \in A \cup B)\}$$

$$= \{e \mid \neg(e \in A \vee e \in B)\}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{ex}}$$

2.3 Functions (2 probs)

(1) p. 154 #34 or #35 ✓

(2) Create functions that are ..

one-to-one?  
onto?  
both?  
neither?

2.4 Seq's Sums (2 parts)

① several part seq.

rdw  $\rightarrow$  seq

seq  $\rightarrow$  rdw

② Sum (know the sums from the section)

2.5 Countability (2 parts)

①  $\mathbb{Q}$  is countable ✓

②  $\mathbb{R}$  is uncountable ✓

2.6 Matrices (1 part)

① OPS