1. For any integer n, let A(n) be the statement:

If n is odd, then n = 5q + 1 or n = 5q + 3 for some integer q.

- (a) (3 marks) Write down the negation of A(n).
- (b) (2 marks) Write down the contrapositive of A(n).
- (c) (2 marks) Write down the converse of A(n).
- (d) (3 marks) Determine with reason whether the converse of A(n) is true.

2. Let $A = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \neq 5\}$, $B = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \neq 4\}$ and define $f : A \to B$ by $f(x) = \frac{4x}{x-5}$.

- (a) (7 marks) Show that f is one-to-one and onto.
- (b) (3 marks) Determine the inverse f^{-1} of f.
- **3.** Let $S = \{-7, -6, -4, -2, 0, 1, 2, 4, 5, 7\}$ be a subset of \mathbb{Z} , and let \sim be a relation defined on S by $x \sim y$ if $4 \mid (x + 3y)$.
 - (a) (6 marks) Show that \sim is an equivalence relation.
 - (b) (4 marks) Find all distinct equivalence classes.
- 4. (a) (7 marks) Proof by induction that for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{9} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2} \le 2 - \frac{1}{n}.$$

(b) (3 marks) Let $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ and let $R = \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 2), (2, 1)\}$ be a relation on A. Show that there exists no partial order Q on A such that $R \subseteq Q$.