

# Logic and Definitions

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## Warm Up

1. (ACOPS) Prove that if  $a$  is rational and  $b$  is irrational, then  $a + b$  is irrational.

## Injective Functions

1. (C.J.) Rigorously define what it means for a function to be injective/one-to-one.
2. (Misha) Let  $f : A \rightarrow B$  and  $g : B \rightarrow C$  be functions, and define  $h : A \rightarrow C$  by  $h = g \circ f$ . Prove that if  $h$  is injective, then  $f$  is injective. Is the converse true?
3. (C.J.) Let  $f : A \rightarrow B$  be a function. Prove that  $f$  is injective if and only if there is a function  $g : B \rightarrow A$  such that  $g(f(x)) = x$  for all  $x \in A$ .

## Problems: Affine Planes

Let  $P$  be a nonempty set of ‘points’ and let  $L$  be a nonempty set of ‘lines’ where a line is a subset of  $P$ . Two lines are *parallel* if they contain no common points. The pair  $(P, L)$  is an *affine plane* if

- (a) For every distinct  $p_1, p_2 \in P$ , there is a unique line  $l \in L$  such that  $p_1, p_2 \in l$ .
- (b) For every line  $l$  and point  $p$  not contained in  $l$ , there is a unique line  $l'$  that contains  $p$  and is parallel to  $l$ .

To exclude trivial cases, we will also assume that an affine plane has at least three points and no line contains every point. Let  $(P, L)$  be an affine plane, and do the following:

4. Prove that if  $l_1, l_2, l_3$  are distinct lines such that  $l_1$  is parallel to  $l_2$  and  $l_2$  is parallel to  $l_3$ , then  $l_1$  is parallel to  $l_3$ .
5. Give an example of a affine plane with finitely many points.
6. Prove that every line contains at least two points.
7. Prove that in a finite affine plane, every line contains the same number of points.
8. (Bonus) Construct as many affine planes as you can!

## Homework: A Game

Bill and Will play the following game. Initially, there is a stone on each lattice point  $(x, y)$  with  $x, y$  between 1 and 10. Bill plays first, and the players alternate turns. On each player's turn, he chooses a point  $(x, y)$  that still has a stone on it and removes that stone, and all stones down and to the left of that stone. That is, he removes the stone from each  $(x', y')$  such that  $x' \leq x$  and  $y' \leq y$  (that still has a stone). The player who takes the last stone loses.

1. Define rigorously what a 'strategy' in this game is.
2. Define as rigorously as you can the statement "Player X has a winning strategy."
3. Who has a winning strategy in this game? Prove your answer.