

$$(n+1)(n+1) \quad n^2 + n + n + 1 \\ n^2 + 2n$$

HW1 Discrete

S-POP

Q(i) - 1 a. Assume n is an even number, we can write $n = 2k$ for some integer k . But then $n-1 = 2k-1$ so $2k-1$ is odd. If we add two odd numbers such that $(2k-1) + (2k-1) = 2k-1 + 2k-1 = 4k-2$. 4 is an even number times any integer k which implies $4k$ is even. $\square$

6. Assume n is an even number, we can write $n = 2k$ for some integer k . But then $n+1 = 2k+1$, so $n+1$ is odd. If we do a product of two odd numbers that implies $(n+1)(n+1) = n^2 + n + n + 1 = n^2 + 2n + 1$. $n^2 = (2k)^2 = (2k)(2k) = 4k^2$. As we discussed prior $4k$ is an even number and $4k^2$ is also even as k^2 is just another integer. $2n = 2(2k) = 4k$. 2 is a common factor of all even numbers, so if we add we add two even numbers $2x + 2y$ for some integers x and $y \Rightarrow 2x + 2y = 2(x+y)$. $x+y$ is another integer so adding two even numbers equals an even number $\Rightarrow n^2 + 2n$ is an even number which we will write as m . $m+1$ is an odd number meaning the product of two odd numbers is even.

T-80P read 3-7 and 112-125

8(i)-2 a. If n is an even number then
 $n = 2k$ for any integer k , $n^2 = (2k)^2 = (2k)(2k) = 4k^2$.
We can see that k^2 is just another integer times
4 which implies $4k^2$ has a factor of 4 and
 $4k^2 = n^2$. $\square$

6. If n is an odd number then $n = 2k+1$.
 $n^2 = (2k+1)(2k+1) = 4k^2 + 2k + 2k + 1 = 4k^2 + 4k + 1$.
so $n^2 - 1 = (4k^2 + 4k + 1) - 1 = 4k^2 + 4k$. $4k^2$ and $4k$
are implied to both be factors of 4 and adding
two factors of 4 is also gonna be a factor
of 4. so $n^2 - 1$ is divisible by 4. $\square$

8(i)-3. a. If $a|b \Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = q$, where q is
an integer. $a|b \Rightarrow \frac{b}{a} \Rightarrow b = aq$. If $a|b$ and
 $a|c$ that means a is a factor of both b and c .
If you add together two integers that have
a factor of a then the result will also be a
factor of a . This implies that $(b+c)$ includes
a a as a factor $\Rightarrow a|(b+c)$. $\square$

6. If $a|b$ that implies that a is a factor
of b . That means no matter how many times you
add up b , a will always be a factor, so
 $a|bn$ for any integer n . $\square$

$$\frac{1}{x} = 4$$

$$A(1, 3, 6, 9, 14)$$

$$0, 4, 16, 36, 64, 100$$

$$4 \ 0 \ 1 \ 4 \ 9 \ 16 \ 25$$

$$2 \ 0 \ 2 \ 8 \ 18 \ 32 \ 50$$

$$J \ 0 \ 2 \ 4 \ 6 \ 8 \ 10$$

T-807 section 1.1

$$A.1. \{5x-1 : x \in \mathbb{Z}\} = \{-1, 4, 9, 14, \dots\}$$

$$3. \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : -2 \leq x < 7\} = \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

$$6. \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x^2 = 9\} = \{3\}$$

$$9. \{x \in \mathbb{R} : \sin(\pi x) = 0\} = \{0\}$$

$$14. \{5x : x \in \mathbb{Z}, |2x| \leq 8\} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, -1, -2, -3, -4\}$$

$$B. 17. \{2^x : x \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

$$18. \{x^2 : x \in \mathbb{Z}, 2x \leq 14\}$$

$$20. \{3^x : x \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$27. \{\sin(x\pi/2) : x \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$C. 29. 1$$

$$32. 1$$

$$34. 9$$

$$38. 4$$

Chapter 4 Read 112-125 5, 7, 14

5. Suppose x is even, then $x = 2k$ for $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Suppose y is odd, then $y = 2l+1$ for $l \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$$xy = (2k)(2l+1)$$

$$xy = 4kl + 2k$$

$$xy = 2(2kl + k)$$

$xy = 2m$ where $m = 2kl + k$, m is just another integer so xy is even.

Suppose x is even, then $x = 2k$ for $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Suppose y is even, then $y = 2l$ for $l \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$$xy = (2k)(2l)$$

$$xy = 4kl$$

$$xy = 2(2kl)$$

$xy = 2m$ where $m = 2kl$, m is just another integer so xy is even. $\square$

$$(2k)(2k)$$

$$(2k+1)(2k+1) \quad 4k^2$$

$$4k^2 + 2k + 2k + 1 \quad 4k^2 + 4k + 1$$

7. $a|b \Rightarrow b=ax$ for some integer x .

if we square each side then

$$b^2 = (ax)^2$$

$$b^2 = a^2x^2$$

$$\frac{b^2}{a^2} = x^2 \text{ for some integer } x.$$

$$a^2$$

An integer times itself is still an integer, so $a|b \Rightarrow a^2|b^2$.

14. If $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, then $5n^2 + 3n + 7$ is odd.

Suppose n is even, so $n = 2k$ for $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$$5n^2 + 3n + 7 = 5(2k)^2 + 3(2k) + 7$$

$$= 5(4k^2) + 3(2k) + 7$$

$$= 10k^2 + 6k + 7$$

$$= 2(5k^2 + 3k) + 7$$

$$= 2m + 7 \text{ where } m = 5k^2 + 3k$$

7 is an odd number while $2m$ is even meaning $5n^2 + 3n + 7$ is odd.

Suppose n is odd, so $n = 2k+1$ for $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$$5n^2 + 3n + 7 = 5(2k+1)^2 + 3(2k+1) + 7$$

$$= 5(4k^2 + 4k + 1) + 6k + 3 + 7$$

$$= 10k^2 + 20k + 5 + 6k + 3 + 7$$

$$= 10k^2 + 26k + 15$$

$$= 2(5k^2 + 13k) + 15$$

$$= 2m + 15 \text{ where } m = 5k^2 + 13k$$

15 is odd and $2m$ is even and adding an odd number to an even number makes it odd so $5n^2 + 3n + 7$ is odd.