Staple

L A S T N A M E , F I R S T N A M E

2017-2018 Spring Semester MATH 3050 Section 101 (Barsamian) Homework 4, Due Wed Feb 14, 2018

Problem:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total	Rescaled
Your Score:												
Possible:	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	20

[1] (Similar to suggested problem 4.3 #15) Prove that for all integers a, b, c, if a|b and a|c, then a|(b-c).

[2] (Similar to suggested problems 4.3 # 26, 27, 30) Prove or disprove Statement D.

Statement *D*: for all integers a, b, c, if a|bc, then a|b or a|c.

[3] (Similar to suggested problem 4.3 # 41) How many zeros are at the end of $45^6 \cdot 44^{13}$? Explain how you can answer this question without actually computing the number. (Hint: $10 = 2 \cdot 5$)

[4] (Similar to suggested problem 4.3 #47) Prove that for any nonnegative integer n, if the sum of the digits of n is divisible by 3, then n is divisible by 3.

[5] (Sim. to sugg. probs 4.4 # 2,6) For each given n, d

(i) Write the corresponding n = dq + r equation with $q, r \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $0 \le r < d$.

(ii) Write the corresponding *mod* and *div* expressions.

(a) n = 61, d = 8 (b) n = -27, d = 5 (c) n = 32, d = 4

[6] (Sim. to sugg. probs 4.4 # 9) For the given *mod* and *div* expressions,

(i) Write the corresponding n = dq + r equation with $q, r \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $0 \le r < d$.

(ii) Find the value of the given *mod* and *div* expression. (Present answers as 32 div 5 = BLAH.)

- (a) 32 *div* 5 and 32 *mod* 5
- (b) 29 *div* 2 and 29 *mod* 2

[7] (Similar to suggested problem 4.4 # 21)

Suppose that *c* is an integer such that $c \mod 15 = 3$. What is $7c \mod 15$? In other words if division of *c* by 15 gives a remainder of 3, what is the remainder when 7c is divided by 15?

[8] (Suggested problem 4.4 # 30)

Use the quotient-remainder theorem with d = 3 to prove that the product of any two consecutive integers has the form 3k or the form 3k + 2, for some integer k.

[9] (Suggested problem 4.4 # 44) Prove this property of the absolute value. (Use book's hint.) $\forall x, y \in \mathbf{R}(|x| \cdot |y| = |xy|)$

[10] (Suggested problem 4.4 # 46) Prove this property of the absolute value.

 $\forall c \in \mathbf{R}^+ \big(\forall r \in \mathbf{R} (If |r| \le c \text{ then } -c \le r \le c) \big)$