

HOMEWORK 4

- 1) Let $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$ with $a \neq 0$.
 - a) Prove: if $a \nmid bc$, then $a \nmid b$ and $a \nmid c$.
 - b) Does $a|bc$ imply $a|b$ or $a|c$?

- 2) Let $m \in \mathbb{Z}$
 - a) Give a direct proof of the following: If $5|m$, then $5|m^2$.
 - b) State the contrapositive of part a.
 - c) Give a direct proof of the following: If $5 \nmid m$, then $5 \nmid m^2$.
 - d) State the contrapositive of part c.
 - e) State the conjunction of a and c using "if and only if".

- 3) Let $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$. Prove $3|ab$ if and only if $3|a$ or $3|b$.

- 4) Let $x \in \mathbb{R}$. If $x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x = 6$, then $x = 3$.

- 5) Let $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$. Prove that $|xy| = |x| \cdot |y|$.

- 6) Let $x \in \mathbb{R}$. If $x^7 + 3x^3 + x \geq 2x^6 + x^2 + 1$, then $x > 0$.

- 7) Prove that every two positive real numbers a and b , $\frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a} \geq 2$.

- 8)
 - a) Give an example of three sets A, B, C such that $A \cap B = A \cap C$, but $B \neq C$.
 - b) Give an example of three sets A, B, C such that $A \cup B = A \cup C$, but $B \neq C$.
 - c) Let A, B, C be sets. Prove that if $A \cap B = A \cap C$ and $A \cup B = A \cup C$, then $B = C$.

- 9) Prove Theorem 4.21(2a).

- 10) Prove Theorem 4.21(4b).

- 11) Let A, B be sets. Prove that if $A \cap B = \phi$, then $A = (A \cup B) - B$.