

# INGENIØRHØJSKOLEN ÅRHUS

DISCRETE MATHEMATICS

---

## Case 3

---

*Written by:*

Nicolai GLUD *Studienummer:* 11102

Johnny KRISTENSEN *Studienummer:* 10734



September 11, 2013

# Chapter 1

## Problems

### 1.1 Disprove the statement:

$n \in 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$ , then  $2^n + 3^n + n(n-1)(n-2)$  is prime.

We assume  $2^n + 3^n + n(n-1)(n-2)$  produces a prime for  $n = 4$ .

Therefore:

$$2^4 + 3^4 + 4(4-1)(4-2) = 16 + 81 + 24 = 121 = 11^2 \quad (1.1)$$

$11^2$  is not a prime. This disproves the original statement with a counterexample.

### 1.2 Let $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ Disprove the statement: if $a$ and $b$ are of opposite parity, then $a^2b^2$ and $a+ab+b$ are of opposite parity.

Let  $a = 2k + 1$  and  $b = 2k + 1$  We insert into the equations:

$$(2k+1) * (2k+1) = 4k^2 + 4k + 1 = 2(2k^2 + k) + 1 \quad (1.2)$$

$$((2k+1) + (2k+1))^2 = (4k+2)^2 = 16k^2 + 16k + 4 = 2(8k^2 + 8k + 2) \quad (1.3)$$

Then

$$(2k+1)^2 * (2k+1)^2 = (4k^2+4k+1) * (4k^2+4k+1) = 16k^4 + 32k^3 + 24k^2 + 8k + 1 = 2(8k^4 + 16k^3 + 12k^2 + 4k) + 1 \quad (1.4)$$

$$(2k+1) + (2k+1) * (2k+1) + (2k+1) = (2k+1) + 4k^2 + 4k + 1 + (2k+1) = 4k^2 + 8k + 3 = 2(2k^2 + 4k + 1) + 1 \quad (1.5)$$

### 1.3 Let $a, b \in \mathbb{R}^+$ . Use a proof by contradiction to prove that $x < y$ , then $\sqrt{x} < \sqrt{y}$

Hest

**1.4 Prove that there is no largest negative rational number.**

(Note: -1 is larger than -2.)

**1.5 Prove that there exists no positive integer  $x$  such that  $2x < x^2 < 3x$ .**

hest.jpg

**1.6 Prove that if  $n$  is an odd integer, then  $7n-5$  is even by**

- a) direct proof,
- b) proof by contrapositive,
- c) proof by contradiction.

hest.png

**1.7 Show that there exist two distinct irrational numbers  $a$  and  $b$  such that  $a^b$  is rational.**

hest.m

**1.8 Disprove the statement: There is an integer  $n$  such that  $n^4 + n^3 + n^2 + n$  is odd.**

hest.exe