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MATH 100

Fall 2021

HW 2: Due 09/22

*“... when I first read Aristotle, I thought it was pronounced like  
‘Chipotle’ ... wait a minute, is it ‘Chip-o-tattle?’”*

*– Eleanor Shellstrop, The Good Place*

**Problem 1.** (5pt) Give the definition of a rational number.

*A rational number is a real number of the form  $\frac{a}{b}$ , where  $a$  and  $b$  are integers and  $b \neq 0$ .*

**Problem 2.** (15pt) Find the prime factorization for each of the following integers:

(a)  $105 = 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7$

(b)  $137 = 137$

(c)  $138 = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 23$

(d)  $525 = 3 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7$

(e)  $1320 = 2^3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$

**Problem 3.** (10pt)

- (a) By listing out all of the divisors of 24 and 60, find
- $\gcd(24, 60)$
- .

$$\begin{array}{c|l} 24 & 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, \mathbf{12}, 24 \\ \hline 60 & 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, \mathbf{12}, 15, 20, 30, 60 \end{array}$$

Therefore,  $\gcd(24, 60) = 12$ .

- (b) By listing out at least the first 10 multiples of both 8 and 15, find
- $\text{lcm}(8, 15)$
- .

$$\begin{array}{c|l} 8 & 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56, 64, 72, 80, 88, 96, 104, 112, \mathbf{120}, 128 \\ \hline 15 & 15, 30, 45, 60, 75, 90, 105, \mathbf{120}, 135, 150, 165, 180, 195, 210, 225, 240 \end{array}$$

Therefore,  $\text{lcm}(8, 15) = 120$ .

**Problem 4.** (12pt) Use the 'prime factorization method' to find the following:

(a)  $\gcd(48, 80) = \gcd(2^4 \cdot 3, 2^4 \cdot 5) = 2^4 = 16$

(b)  $\gcd(10050, 483000) = \gcd(2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 67, 2^3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5^3 \cdot 7 \cdot 23) = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5^2 = 150$

(c)  $\gcd(30, 132, 245) = \gcd(2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5, 2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 11, 5 \cdot 7^2) = 1$

(d)  $\text{lcm}(18, 30) = \text{lcm}(2 \cdot 3^2, 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5) = 2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5 = 90$

(e)  $\text{lcm}(462, 4200) = \text{lcm}(2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 11, 2^3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7) = 2^3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 = 46200$

(f)  $\text{lcm}(30, 105, 44) = \text{lcm}(2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5, 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7, 2^2 \cdot 11) = 2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 = 4620$

**Problem 5.** (4pt) Use **WolframAlpha** to find the following:

(a)  $\gcd(1050, 29398) = 2$

(b)  $\gcd(6\,300\,020, 9\,119\,019) = 1$

(c)  $\text{lcm}(4918, 24287) = 119\,443\,466$

(d)  $\text{lcm}(705\,299\,330, 342\,828\,558) = 120\,898\,376\,131\,133\,070$

**Problem 6.** (8pt) For each of the following rational numbers, if it is a mixed number, write it as an improper fraction, and if the number is an improper fraction, write it as a mixed number.

(a)  $1\frac{3}{5} = \frac{1(5)+3}{5} = \frac{8}{5}$

(b)  $\frac{29}{4} = \frac{28+1}{4} = \frac{4(7)+1}{7} = 7\frac{1}{4}$

(c)  $-2\frac{3}{7} = -\frac{2(7)+3}{7} = -\frac{14+3}{7} = -\frac{17}{7}$

(d)  $\frac{101}{7} = \frac{98+3}{7} = \frac{14(7)+3}{7} = 14\frac{3}{7}$

**Problem 7.** (5pt) Fully reduce the following rationals:

(a)  $\frac{18}{24} = \frac{9}{12} = \frac{3}{4}$

(b)  $\frac{80}{72} = \frac{40}{36} = \frac{20}{18} = \frac{10}{9}$

(c)  $\frac{18}{9} = \frac{2}{1} = 2$

(d)  $\frac{23}{52} = \frac{23}{52}$

(e)  $\frac{35}{120} = \frac{7}{24}$

**Problem 8.** (10pt) Compute the following, being sure to simplify the answer completely:

(a)  $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{2}{5} = \frac{15}{20} + \frac{8}{20} = \frac{23}{20}$

(b)  $\frac{5}{6} - \frac{7}{4} = \frac{10}{12} - \frac{21}{12} = -\frac{11}{12}$

(c)  $\frac{1}{50} + \frac{201}{450} = \frac{9}{450} + \frac{201}{450} = \frac{210}{450} = \frac{21}{45} = \frac{7}{15}$

(d)  $-\frac{5}{6} + \frac{17}{9} = -\frac{15}{18} + \frac{34}{18} = \frac{19}{18}$

(e)  $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{5}{2} + \frac{7}{12} = \frac{9}{12} - \frac{30}{12} + \frac{7}{12} = -\frac{14}{12} = -\frac{7}{6}$

**Problem 9.** (10pt) Compute the following, being sure to simplify the answer completely:

(a)  $\frac{2}{3} \cdot -\frac{7}{5} = -\frac{14}{15}$

(b)  $\frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{11}{20} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{11}{4} = \frac{11}{8}$

(c)  $\frac{7}{10} \cdot \frac{2}{21} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{15}$

(d)  $\frac{\frac{2}{11}}{\frac{9}{10}} = \frac{2}{11} \cdot \frac{10}{9} = \frac{20}{99}$

(e)  $\frac{4}{15} \div \frac{3}{5} = \frac{4}{15} \cdot \frac{5}{3} = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{9}$

**Problem 10.** (10pt) Simplify the following expressions as much as possible:

(a)  $\sqrt{90} = \sqrt{2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5} = 3\sqrt{2 \cdot 5} = 3\sqrt{10}$

(b)  $\sqrt{200} = \sqrt{100 \cdot 2} = 10\sqrt{2}$

(c)  $\sqrt[3]{360} = \sqrt[3]{2^3 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5} = 2\sqrt[3]{3^2 \cdot 5} = 2\sqrt[3]{45}$

(d)  $\sqrt{\frac{45}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{3^2 \cdot 5}{2^2}} = \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{2}$

(e)  $\sqrt[4]{2^8 \cdot 3^5 \cdot 5 \cdot 7} = 2^2 \cdot 3\sqrt[4]{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7} = 12\sqrt[4]{105}$

**Problem 11.** (8pt) Rationalize the following:

$$(a) -\frac{6}{\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{6}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{6\sqrt{3}}{3} = -2\sqrt{3}$$

$$(b) \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{7}} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{7}$$

$$(c) \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$$

$$(d) \sqrt[3]{\frac{4}{8}} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{4}}{\sqrt[3]{8}} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{4}}{2}$$

**Problem 12.** (20pt) Determine if the following numbers are a natural number, integer, rational, irrational, or real. Place a check in the each spot that applies.

	Natural	Integer	Rational	Irrational	Real
6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
-5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3/2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
24/8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0.174	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
$\sqrt{25}$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1.65	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
$\sqrt{2}$	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
$\pi$	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**Problem 13.** (8pt) Use **WolframAlpha** to complete the following parts:

- (a) Find the prime factorization of 8533654013159899073434698.

*Entering this integer into WolframAlpha, we find*

$$8533654013159899073434698 = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 103 \cdot 563 \cdot 367457 \cdot 592531 \cdot 16092463$$

- (b) Determine whether the number 37124508045065437 is prime.

*Entering this integer into WolframAlpha, we find that 37124508045065437 is prime.*

- (c) Recall that if  $n$  is *not* a prime number, then it must have at least one prime factor  $p$  with  $p \leq \sqrt{n}$ . Therefore, if  $n$  is prime, you only need to check divisibility for numbers up to  $\sqrt{n}$ . If you have not found a factor by then, the integer  $n$  must be prime. For instance, if you are looking for prime factors of 137, you only need check the numbers up to  $\sqrt{137} \approx 11.705$ , i.e. up to 11. If you have not found a prime factor by then, the number 137 is prime. If you were checking whether the integer from (b) was prime by hand, up to what integer do you need to check?

*We have...*

$$\sqrt{37124508045065437} \approx 192677212.05$$

*Therefore, one would have to check all the primes up to 192,677,212!*

- (d) Suppose you could check whether one integer was a factor of another in one second, regardless of the sizes of the number. How long would it then take to show that the number in (b) was prime by hand? [Hint: You can enter 'XXXX seconds' in WolframAlpha and it will tell you how long this is in more reasonable units.]

*Checking all the integers from 2 to 192,677,212 (a total of 192,677,211 integers), this would take 192,677,211 seconds! Entering this into WolframAlpha, this is 53,521 hours, i.e. 2,230 days or 6.11 years!*