1. Let R be the set of positive real numbers and define addition, denoted by $\oplus$, and multiplication, denoted by $\otimes$, as follows. For every $a, b \in R$, $a \oplus b = ab$, and $a \otimes b = a^{\log b}$. Please prove or disprove $(R, \oplus, \otimes)$.

Since R contains only real positive numbers, both a and b are positive real numbers. axiom 4 states that for any number there must be some element that when the addition operator is applied, it results in 0. In range R, there cannot exist a number, b, in R where $a \oplus b = 0$. Therefore $(R, \oplus, \otimes)$ is not a field

2. Denote the set 0,1,2,3 in $Z_4$ and define addition, denoted by $+$, and multiplication, denoted by $\cdot$ or juxtapostion, via the following tables:

axiom 8 states that for every number in $Z_4$ there is a multiplicative inverse where $a \cdot a^{-1} = 1$. 2 from the range $Z_4$ has no multiplicatave inverse because there exists no other number, b, in $Z_4$ where $a \cdot b = 1$.

3. Suppose x is apositive integer with n digits, say $x = d_1 d_2 d_3 ... d_n$ in other words, $d_i \in [0, 1, 2..., 9]$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$, but $d_1 \neq 0$. Please prove or disprove the following. Recall that, for $a, b \in Z$, a is a divisor of b if $b = ak$, for some $k \in Z$.

(a)If 9 is a divisor of $d_1 + d_2 + d_3 + ... + d_n$, then 9 is a divisor of x.

Given that for $a, b \in Z$, a is a divisor of b if $b = ak$, for some $k \in Z$ the only time where 9 is a divisor of $d_1 + d_2 + d_3 + ... + d_n$ is when it is also a value of $9 * k$.

(b)If $d_n = 0$ or $d_n = 5$, then 5 is a divisor of x.

to begin consider all of the values in $x = d_1 d_2 d_3 ... d_n$ where $d_n = 0$. this can be re-written as $x = d_1(10^n) + d_2(10^{n-1}) + d_3(10^{n-2}) + ... + d_{n-1}(10^1)$ now we can factor out a 10 from the entire thing resulting in $x = 10(d_1(10^{n-1}) + d_2(10^{n-2}) + d_3(10^{n-3}) + ... + d_{n-1})$. Since the 10 is divisible by 5, for all values of $x$ where $d_n = 0$ will be divisible by 5. Now to consider when $d_n = 5$ given that any number where $d_n = 0$ is divisible by 5, let us consider the following $x = 10(d_1(10^{n-1}) + d_2(10^{n-2}) + d_3(10^{n-3}) + ... + d_{n-1}) + 5$ now if we were to factor out a five from the equation, it would resutl in $x = 5(2(d_1(10^{n-1}) + d_2(10^{n-2}) + d_3(10^{n-3}) + ... + d_{n-1}) + 1)$ which will be divisible by 5 as well. Thus all numbers where $d_n = 0, 5$ are divisible 5.

4. Please prove or disprove: if $n \in Z^+$, then $n^2 + n + 41$ is prime:

question 4 asserts that if $n \in Z^+$, then for all values $n$, $n^2 + n + 41$ will be prime. In order to disprove this, there must be some value for $n$ where the output isn't prime. take $n = 40$, this results in $40^2 + 40 + 41 = 1681$. 1681 is not prime because 41 is a factor of 1681. Therefore $n^2 + n + 41$ is not prime for all $n \in Z^+$.