HW 1

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Problem 1.1. Let $x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}$

1. $\forall x \exists y \ s.t. \ x+y=1$

True

Negation: $\neg(\forall x \exists y \ s.t. \ x+y=1) = \exists x \forall y \ s.t. \ x+y \neq 1$

2. $\exists x \forall y \ s.t. \ x+y=1$

True

Negation: $\neg(\exists x \forall y \ s.t. \ x+y=1) = \forall x \exists y \ s.t. \ x+y \neq 1$

3. $\exists x \exists y \forall z \ s.t. \ yz = x$

True

Negation: $\neg(\exists x \exists y \forall z \ s.t. \ yz = x) = \forall x \forall y \exists z \ s.t. \ yz \neq x$

Problem 1.2. Show that if a condition P is both necessary $(\overline{P} \Rightarrow \overline{Q})$ and sufficient $(P \Rightarrow Q)$, that this is logically equivalent to P = Q.

p	q	$p \Rightarrow q$	$\overline{p} \Rightarrow \overline{q}$	$(\overline{p} \Rightarrow \overline{q}) \land (p \Rightarrow q)$	p = q
1	1	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	1	1

Since $(\overline{p} \Rightarrow \overline{q}) \land p \Rightarrow q$ shares the same truth table as p = q, they are logically equivalent.

Problem 1.3. Let c,d be two single digit numbers, $0 \le c$, $d \le 9$. We will create functions f_1, f_2, f_3 ... that are as follows:

 $f_1(c,d) = cd$ $f_2(c,d) = cdcd$ $f_3(c,d) = cdcdcd$ $f_4(c,d) = cdcdcdcd$

For example, $f_3(4,7) = 474747$, as we are repeating the digits 4,7, 3 times. Prove that $\forall 0 \le c, d \le 9, 37 | f_9(c, d)$. In other words, prove that for any possible input into f_9 , the output is divisible by 37.

Proof by exhaustion:

Let k be some number in 37k = 0 $k = \frac{0}{37} = 0, k \in \mathbb{Z}$ $\therefore 37|0$

Let k be some number in 37k = 80808080808080808080808 $k = \frac{8080808080808080808}{37} = 2184002184002184, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

.: 37|80808080808080808

Let k be some number in 37k=10101010101010101010 $k=\frac{1010101010101010}{37}=2730002730002730,\ k\in\mathbb{Z}$.: 37|10101010101010101010

Let k be some number in 37k = 15151515151515151515 $k = \frac{15151515151515151515}{37} = 4095004095004095$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ $\therefore 37|15151515151515151515$

Let k be some number in 37k = 161616161616161616 $k = \frac{1616161616161616}{37} = 4368004368004368, k \in \mathbb{Z}$ $\therefore 37|161616161616161616$

Let k be some number in 37k = 181818181818181818 $k = \frac{18181818181818181}{37} = 4914004914004914$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ $\therefore 37|181818181818181818$

Let k be some number in 37k = 191919191919191919 $k = \frac{1919191919191919}{37} = 5187005187005187, k \in \mathbb{Z}$ $\therefore 37|191919191919191919$

Let k be some number in 37k=24242424242424242424 $k=\frac{242424242424242424}{37}=6552006552006552,$ $k\in\mathbb{Z}$.: 37|242424242424242424

Let k be some number in 37k = 25252525252525252525 $k = \frac{252525252525252525}{37} = 6825006825006825$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ $\therefore 37|252525252525252525$

Let k be some number in 37k = 262626262626262626 $k = \frac{262626262626262626}{37} = 7098007098007098, k \in \mathbb{Z}$ $\therefore 37|26262626262626262626$

Let k be some number in 37k=28282828282828282828 $k=\frac{28282828282828282}{37}=7644007644007644,\ k\in\mathbb{Z}$ \therefore 37|28282828282828282828

Let k be some number in 37k=2929292929292929 $k=\frac{2929292929292929}{37}=7917007917007917,\ k\in\mathbb{Z}$.: 37|292929292929292929

$\therefore 37 | 31313131313131313131$

Let k be some number in 37k=47474747474747474747 $k=\frac{4747474747474747}{37}=12831012831012832, \, k\in\mathbb{Z}$ $\therefore 37|474747474747474747$

Let k be some number in 37k = 5454545454545454545454 $k = \frac{54545454545454545454}{37} = 14742014742014742$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

∴ 37|545454545454545454

Let k be some number in 37k=56565656565656565656 $k=\frac{565656565656565656}{37}=15288015288015288,\ k\in\mathbb{Z}$ \therefore 37|56565656565656565656

Let k be some number in 37k = 61616161616161616161 $k = \frac{616161616161616161}{37} = 16653016653016652, k \in \mathbb{Z}$ $\therefore 37|616161616161616161$

Let k be some number in 37k = 6363636363636363636363 $k = \frac{63636363636363636363}{37} = 17199017199017200, k \in \mathbb{Z}$ $\therefore 37|63636363636363636363$

Let k be some number in 37k=6464646464646464646464 $k=\frac{646464646464646464}{37}=17472017472017472,\ k\in\mathbb{Z}$ \therefore 37|646464646464646464

Let k be some number in 37k = 676767676767676767676 $k = \frac{676767676767676767}{37} = 18291018291018292, k \in \mathbb{Z}$ $\therefore 37|67676767676767676767$

Let k be some number in 37k=68686868686868686868 $k=\frac{686868686868686868}{37}=18564018564018564,\,k\in\mathbb{Z}$ \therefore 37|6868686868686868686868

Let k be some number in 37k = 707070707070707070 $k = \frac{707070707070707070}{37} = 19110019110019112, k \in \mathbb{Z}$ $\therefore 37|707070707070707070$

Let k be some number in 37k = 767676767676767676 $k = \frac{767676767676767676}{37} = 20748020748020748$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ $\therefore 37|767676767676767676$

∴ 37|7777777777777777

Let k be some number in 37k=787878787878787878 $k=\frac{787878787878787878}{37}=21294021294021296,\ k\in\mathbb{Z}$ \therefore 37|787878787878787878

Let k be some number in 37k=7979797979797979 $k=\frac{7979797979797979}{37}=21567021567021568,\ k\in\mathbb{Z}$.: 37|797979797979797979

Let k be some number in 37k=8787878787878787878 $k=\frac{878787878787878787}{37}=23751023751023752,\ k\in\mathbb{Z}$.: .37|878787878787878787

Let k be some number in 37k=919191919191919191 $k=\frac{91919191919191919}{37}=24843024843024844,\ k\in\mathbb{Z}$ $\therefore 37|919191919191919191$

Let k be some number in 37k = 93939393939393939393 $k = \frac{939393939393939393}{37} = 25389025389025388, <math>k \in \mathbb{Z}$ $\therefore 37|939393939393939393$

Let k be some number in 37k = 94949494949494949494 $k = \frac{94949494949494949}{37} = 25662025662025664, \ k \in \mathbb{Z}$ $\therefore 37|9494949494949494$

Let k be some number in 37k = 959595959595959595 $k = \frac{959595959595959595}{37} = 25935025935025936, \ k \in \mathbb{Z}$ $\therefore 37|959595959595959595$

Let k be some number in 37k = 969696969696969696 $k = \frac{9696969696969696}{37} = 26208026208026208$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ $\therefore 37|969696969696969696$

 $\therefore \forall 0 \le c, d \le 9, 37 | f_9(c, d). \blacksquare$

Problem 1.4. To ride the PATH train from Newark to New York, you must swipe a metro card that costs \$2.75 per ride. Suppose my friend is moving out of New York and they give me their old metro card that has some amount of money on it, given as M (can be any dollar/cent amount).

Part 1: Suppose every time I refill this card, I only refill with \$20.00 exactly. Assuming that I only refill when I do not have enough left in the card to pay for my next ride, provide and prove all values of M for which the metro card amount will eventually reach 0.

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Theorem: The equation ax + by = c has a solution iff gcd(a,b)|c. Let a = 2.75, b = 20

Let M = 0.25k, \forall k \in \mathbb{Z} gcd(2.75,20) = 0.25 = d

Let c = M

Proof: Suppose gcd(a,b) = d \Rightarrow a = k_1 \cdot d, b = k_2 \cdot d, k \in \mathbb{Z}
k_1 dx - k_2 dy = c
k_1 x - k_2 y = \frac{c}{d} \qquad (\forall x \text{ and } \forall y \in \mathbb{Z})
\therefore d|c \blacksquare
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Part 2: Suppose instead of paying \$20.00, every time I refill using some amount of money R (represented in **cents**). Prove that so long as R is not divisible by 5 or 11, that the metro card will eventually reach 0 for any value of M.

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Theorem: The equation ax + by = c has a solution iff gcd(a,b)|c. k \in \mathbb{Z}

Let a = 5k, b = 11k, c = M

Let d_1 = 5, d_2 = 11

Since gcd(2.75,a) = d_1 and gcd(2.75,b) = d_2 where both (d_1 \text{ and } d_2) > 1).

Let R = \forall r that is (\overline{a} \wedge \overline{b}).

Proof: Suppose gcd(2.75,R) = d, d = 1

R = k_1d, 2.75 = k_2d, k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{Z}

k_1dx - k_2dy = c \forall x, \forall y \in \mathbb{Z}

k_1x - k_2y = \frac{c}{d}

\therefore d|c
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References:

 ${\it https://math.stackexchange.com} \\ {\it Negation}$

Logical Equivalence