# 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
ſ	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	0	0	1	0	0
İ	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:

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f_1(c,d) = cd
f_2(c,d) = cdcd
f_3(c,d) = cdcdcd
f_4(c,d) = cdcdcdcd
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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=1010101010101010101  $k=\frac{10101010101010101}{37}=273000273000273,\ k\in\mathbb{Z}$   $\therefore 37|1010101010101010101$ 

 $\therefore 37 | 90909090909090909$ 

Let k be some number in 37k = 10101010101010101010  $k = \frac{101010101010101010}{37} = 2730002730002730, k \in \mathbb{Z}$   $\therefore 37|10101010101010101010$ 

Let k be some number in 37k = 15151515151515151515  $k = \frac{151515151515151515}{37} = 4095004095004095, k \in \mathbb{Z}$   $\therefore 37|151515151515151515$ 

Let k be some number in 37k = 161616161616161616 $k = \frac{161616161616161616}{37} = 4368004368004368, k \in \mathbb{Z}$  $\therefore 37|16161616161616161616$ 

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

Let k be some number in 37k=191919191919191919  $k=\frac{1919191919191919}{37}=5187005187005187,\ k\in\mathbb{Z}$   $\therefore 37|19191919191919191919$ 

Let k be some number in 37k=25252525252525252525  $k=\frac{252525252525252525}{37}=6825006825006825,\ k\in\mathbb{Z}$   $\therefore$  37|2525252525252525252525

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

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 = 29292929292929292929  $k = \frac{2929292929292929}{37} = 7917007917007917$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$   $\therefore 37|29292929292929292929$ 

Let k be some number in 37k=30303030303030303030  $k=\frac{303030303030303030}{37}=8190008190008190,\ k\in\mathbb{Z}$  .: 37|30303030303030303030

 $\therefore 37 | 323232323232323232$ 

Let k be some number in 37k=34343434343434343434  $k=\frac{34343434343434343}{37}=9282009282009282,\ k\in\mathbb{Z}$  .: 37|343434343434343434

Let k be some number in 37k=40404040404040404040  $k=\frac{4040404040404040}{37}=10920010920010920,\ k\in\mathbb{Z}$   $\therefore$  37|40404040404040404040

Let k be some number in 37k=45454545454545454545  $k=\frac{454545454545454545}{37}=12285012285012284,\ k\in\mathbb{Z}$  .: 37|45454545454545454545

Let k be some number in 37k=51515151515151515151  $k=\frac{5151515151515151515}{37}=13923013923013924,\ k\in\mathbb{Z}$   $\therefore$  37|51515151515151515151

Let k be some number in 37k=52525252525252525252  $k=\frac{525252525252525252}{37}=14196014196014196,\ k\in\mathbb{Z}$   $\therefore$  37|52525252525252525252

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

Let k be some number in 37k=575757575757575757  $k=\frac{575757575757575757}{37}=15561015561015560,\ k\in\mathbb{Z}$  .: 37|5757575757575757575757

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 = 6262626262626262626262  $k = \frac{626262626262626262}{37} = 16926016926016926$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$  $\therefore 37|626262626262626262$ 

Let k be some number in 37k=696969696969696969  $k=\frac{6969696969696969}{37}=18837018837018836,\ k\in\mathbb{Z}$   $\therefore$  37|696969696969696969

Let k be some number in 37k=717171717171717171  $k=\frac{717171717171717171}{37}=19383019383019384, \, k\in\mathbb{Z}$   $\therefore 37|717171717171717171$ 

Let k be some number in 37k = 767676767676767676 $k = \frac{7676767676767676}{37} = 20748020748020748$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$  $\therefore 37|767676767676767676$ 

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=80808080808080808080  $k=\frac{808080808080808080}{37}=21840021840021840,\ k\in\mathbb{Z}$   $\therefore$  37|80808080808080808080

Let k be some number in 37k = 87878787878787878787878  $k = \frac{878787878787878787}{37} = 23751023751023752, k \in \mathbb{Z}$   $\therefore 37|878787878787878787$ 

Let k be some number in 37k=94949494949494949494  $k=\frac{949494949494949494}{37}=25662025662025664,\ k\in\mathbb{Z}$   $\therefore$  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 $k = \frac{96969696969696969}{37} = 26208026208026208, k \in \mathbb{Z}$  $\therefore 37|96969696969696969696$ 

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

**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.

Theorem: The equation ax + by = c has a solution iff the gcd of a and b divides c (gcd(a,b)|c). Let  $m=0.25k, \forall k\in\mathbb{Z} \quad gcd(2.75,20)=0.25=d$ Let a=2.75 Let b=20 Let c=m

Proof: Suppose  $gcd(a,b) = d \Rightarrow a = k_1 \cdot d, \ b = k_2 \cdot d, \ k \in \mathbb{Z}$   $(k_1 \cdot d \cdot x) - (k_2 \cdot d \cdot y) = c$   $(k_1 \cdot x) - (k_2 \cdot y) = \frac{c}{d} \quad (\forall x \text{ and } \forall y \in \mathbb{Z}) \blacksquare$ 

**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.

Theorem: The equation ax + by = c has a solution iff the gcd of a and b divides c (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

 $R = k_1 \cdot d \quad 2.75 = k_2 \cdot d \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$  $k_1 \cdot d \cdot x - k_2 \cdot d \cdot y = c \quad \forall x, \forall y \in \mathbb{Z}$ 

 $k_1 \cdot x - k_2 \cdot y = \frac{c}{d}$ 

 $d|c \blacksquare$ 

References:

https://math.stackexchange.com

Negation

Logical Equivalence