

### Homework: Sets and congruences

**Sets and power sets:** You may want to read Sections 8.1–8.3 about sets. You can also review material from Chapter 1.

**Question 1.** Let  $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ . Consider three sets:

$$S_m = \{k \in \mathbb{Z} : m \mid k\}, \quad S_n = \{k \in \mathbb{Z} : n \mid k\}, \quad S_{mn} = \{k \in \mathbb{Z} : mn \mid k\}.$$

(a) Prove that for all  $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,

$$S_m \cap S_n \neq \emptyset.$$

(b) Prove that for all  $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$  we have

$$S_{mn} \subseteq S_m \cap S_n.$$

(c) Can you find specific  $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$  where

$$S_{mn} = S_m \cap S_n?$$

(d) Can you find specific  $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$  where

$$S_{mn} \subsetneq S_m \cap S_n?$$

**Question 2.** Remember that for a set  $A$ , the power set of  $A$  is the set of all subsets of  $A$ . We write  $\mathcal{P}(A)$ .

(a) Prove that if  $A \subseteq B$  then  $\mathcal{P}(A) \subseteq \mathcal{P}(B)$ .

(b) Prove that in general  $\mathcal{P}(A) \cup \mathcal{P}(B) \neq \mathcal{P}(A \cup B)$ .

(c) Can you find sets  $A$  and  $B$  where it is true that  $\mathcal{P}(A) \cup \mathcal{P}(B) = \mathcal{P}(A \cup B)$ ?

(d) Prove or disprove:  $\mathcal{P}(A) \cap \mathcal{P}(B) = \mathcal{P}(A \cap B)$  for all sets  $A$  and  $B$ .

**Computations:** You can review modular arithmetic and congruences in Section 5.2.

**Question 3.** Find 3 different values for  $x$ . Then describe **all** integers that satisfy the congruence.

- (a)  $x \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$
- (b)  $x \equiv 0 \pmod{5}$
- (c)  $x \equiv 3 \pmod{10}$

**Question 4.** Find all values of  $n$  that make the congruence true.

- (a)  $5 \equiv 25 \pmod{n}$
- (b)  $20 \equiv 0 \pmod{n}$
- (c)  $37 \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$

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**Proofs:** Prove the following using any technique at your disposal (direct proof, contrapositive, proof by contradiction, cases ...).

**Question 5.** If  $n$  is odd, then  $8 \mid (n^2 - 1)$ .

**Question 6.** If  $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ , then  $(a + b)^3 \equiv a^3 + b^3 \pmod{3}$ .

**Question 7.** For any integer  $n$ , prove that  $3 \mid (n^3 + 2n)$ .