

1. d) i. $6m+8n=2(3m+4n)$

$2k = \text{even}$ by def of even

d) ii.

$10mn+7=2(5mn+3)+1 = 2k+1$ odd by def of odd

q) iii.

$m > n > 0$, $m^2 - n^2$ composite?

$m^2 - n^2 = (m-n)(m+n)$ if $m=5$ and $n=4$

divisors

can be 1 and $m^2 - n^2$

$25 - 16 = 9$, 9 not prime

It can be prime, but is possible to be not composite

b) yes, it is the ratio of $66583/100$
~~ANAB~~ $a = \frac{b}{c}$

c) • ~~$b = an$~~ • $c = am$
 \uparrow def of 1
 def of 1

• $5b+3c = (5an+3am)$

• $a(5b+3c) = a(5n+3m)$

$\mathbb{Q} \in \mathbb{D} \therefore a \mid 5b+3c = d(\text{int})$

< d) i $\forall n, n^2 - n + 3$ is odd

Case I. $n = \text{Even}$ $n = 2k$

- $n^2 - n + 3 = (2k)^2 - 2k + 3 = 4k^2 - 2k + 3$
- $(4k^2 - 2k + 2) + 1$

- $2(2k^2 - k + 1) + 1$ since $2k^2 - k + 1$ is closed by addition, multiplication, and subtraction, $n^2 - n + 3$ is odd.

d) ii. Case 2: $n = \text{odd}$ $n = 2k + 1$

- $(2k+1)^2 - (2k+1) + 3$
- $(2k)^2 + 2(2k) + 1 - 2k - 1 + 3$
- $4k^2 + 2k + 3$

- $2(2k^2 + k) + 3$

since $2k^2 + k$ is closed under sum and product, $2(2k^2 + k) + 3$ is odd.

$n^2 - n + 3$ is odd

2b,

Floor: $n \leq x < n+1$

Suppose $x = \lfloor x \rfloor - 2$
is int

$$n = \lfloor x \rfloor$$

~~$$\lfloor x \rfloor - 2 = n \leq x - 2 < n + 1$$~~

by def of floor

• $n \leq x < n+1$ to add 0 levent,

• $n-2 \leq x-2 < n-1$ • since n is integer and $(x-2)$ is int closed under subtraction

QED $\therefore \boxed{\lfloor x+2 \rfloor = \lfloor x \rfloor + 2}$

$$2c) n^3 - n = n(n-1)(n+1)$$

~~$$n^3 = 2k$$~~

$$2(4k^3) = \text{even}$$

~~$$2(n^2 - 2kn)$$~~

by def of even, closed by even

$$\boxed{n^3 \text{ is even if } n \text{ is even}}$$

2d.) contraposition Assume $n = \text{Odd}$

$$n = 2k+1$$

$$P \rightarrow Q \\ \neg Q \rightarrow \neg P$$

$$(2k+1)^3 = 8k^3 + 12k^2 + 6k + 1$$

$$2(4k^3 + 6k^2 + 3k) + 1$$

Therefore, if n^3 is even, n is even

$$3. a) P(3) \quad n=3 \quad (n-2)(n+3)/2 = \frac{(3-2)(3+3)}{2} = 3$$

LHS = RHS $P(3)$ is true

3 b) $n = k+1$

$$\frac{((k+1)+2)((k+1)+3)}{2}$$

Supp.
That

Let k be any number that is greater than or equal to 3 and suppose that K is true. we must show that $k+1$ is true

$$3c) \frac{((k+1)-2)((k+1)+3)}{2}$$

Time 