Book: Basic Mathematics Author: Serge Lang

# Contents

1	Nur	Numbers			
	1.1	The Integers	3		
	1.2	Rules for Addition	3		
	1.3	Rules for Multiplication	4		

### Chapter 1

## Numbers

#### 1.1 The Integers

No exercises in this section.

#### 1.2 Rules for Addition

Justify each step, using commutativity and associativity in proving the following identities.

1. 
$$(a + b) + (c + d) = (a + d) + (b + c)$$

2. 
$$(a + b) + (c + d) = (a + c) + (b + d)$$

3. 
$$(a - b) + (c - d) = (a + c) + (-b - d)$$

4. 
$$(a - b) + (c - d) = (a + c) - (b + d)$$

5. 
$$(a - b) + (c - d) = (a + d) - (c - b)$$

6. 
$$(a - b) + (c - d) = -(b + d) + (a + c)$$

7. 
$$(a - b) + (c - d) = -(b + d) - (-a - c)$$

8. 
$$((x + y) + z) + w = (x + z) + (y + w)$$

9. 
$$(x - y) - (z - w) = (x + w) - y + z$$

10. 
$$(x - y) - (z - w) = (x - z) - (w - y)$$

11. Show that 
$$-(a + b + c) = -a + (-b) + (-c)$$
.

12. Show that 
$$-(a - b - c) = -a + b + c$$
.

13. Show that 
$$-(a - b) = b - a$$
.

Solve for x in the following equations.

- 14. -2 + x = 4
- 15. 2 x = 5
- 16. x 3 = 7
- 17. -x + 4 = 1
- 18. 4 x = 8
- 19. -5 x = -2
- 20. -7 + x = -10
- 21. -3 + x = 4
- 22. Prove the cancellation law for addition:

If 
$$a + b = a + c$$
, then  $b = c$ 

23. Prove: If a + b = a, then b = 0

### 1.3 Rules for Multiplication

- 1. Express each of the following expressions in the form  $2^n 3^n a^r b^s$ , where m, n, r, s are positive integers.
  - (a)  $8a^2b^3(27a^4)(2^5ab)$
  - (b)  $16b^3a^2(6ab^4)(ab)^3$
  - (c)  $3^2(2ab)^3(16a^2b^5)(24b^2a)$
  - (d)  $24a^3(1ab^2)^3(3ab)^2$
  - (e)  $(3ab)^2(27a^3b)(16ab^5)$
  - (f)  $32a^4b^5a^3b^2(6ab^3)^4$
- 2. Prove:

$$(a+b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$$

$$(a-b)^3 = a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3$$

3. Obtain expansion for  $(a+b)^4$  and  $(a-b)^4$  similar to the expansions for  $(a+b)^3$  and  $(a-b)^3$  of the preceding exercise.