

Real Numbers Ex 1.1 Q7

Answer:

To Prove: that the square of any positive integer is of the form 5q or 5q + 1, 5q + 4 for some integer

Proof: Since positive integer n is of the form of 5q or 5q + 1, 5q + 4

If
$$n = 5q$$

Then,
$$n^2 = (5q)^2$$

 $\Rightarrow n^2 = 25q^2$
 $\Rightarrow n^2 = 5(5q)$
 $\Rightarrow n^2 = 5m \text{ (where } m = 5q)$
If $n = 5q + 1$
Then, $n^2 = (5q + 1)^2$
 $\Rightarrow n^2 = (5q)^2 + 10q + 1$
 $\Rightarrow n^2 = 25q^2 + 10q + 1$
 $\Rightarrow n^2 = 5q(5q + 2) + 1$
 $\Rightarrow n^2 = 5m + 1$ (where $m = q(5q + 2)$)
If $n = 5q + 2$

Then,
$$n^2 = (5q + 4)^2$$

 $\Rightarrow n^2 = (5q)^2 + 40q + 16$
 $\Rightarrow n^2 = 25q^2 + 40q + 16$
 $\Rightarrow n^2 = 5(5q^2 + 8q + 3) + 1$
 $\Rightarrow n^2 = 5m + 1$ (where $m = (5q^2 + 8q + 3)$)

Hence it is proved that the square of a positive integer is of the form 5q or 5q + 1, 5q + 4 for some integer q.

Real Numbers Ex 1.1 Q8

Answer:

To Prove: that if a positive integer is of the form 6q + 5 then it is of the form 3q + 2 for some integer q, but not conversely.

Proof: Let n = 6q + 5

Then, n = 6q + 5

Since any positive integer n is of the form of 3k or 3k + 1, 3k + 2

If
$$q = 3k$$

⇒
$$n = 18k + 5(q = 3k)$$

⇒ $n = 3(6k + 1) + 2$
⇒ $n = 3m + 2$ (where $m = (6k + 1)$)
If $q = 3k + 1$
Then, $n = (6q + 5)$
⇒ $n = (6(3k + 1) + 5)(q = 3k + 1)$
⇒ $n = 18k + 6 + 5$
⇒ $n = 18k + 11$
⇒ $n = 3(6k + 3) + 2$
⇒ $n = 3m + 2$ (where $m = (6k + 3)$)
If $q = 3k + 2$
Then, $n = (6q + 5)$
⇒ $n = (6(3k + 2) + 5)(q = 3k + 2)$

 \Rightarrow n = 3m + 2 (where m = (6k + 5))

Consider here 8 which is the form 3q + 2 i.e. $3 \times 2 + 2$ but it can't be written in the form 6q + 5.

Hence the converse is not true

 $\Rightarrow n = 18k + 12 + 5$ $\Rightarrow n = 18k + 17$ $\Rightarrow n = 3(6k + 5) + 2$

******* END ********