

Discrete Mathematics

Chapter 4 Homework

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Mustafa Rashid

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Exercise Set 4.1

5. There are distinct integers m and n such that $\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n}$ is an integer.

Ans: Suppose $m = -2$ and $n = 2$, then:

$$\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

The statement is true since $0 \in \mathbb{Z}$

13. For all integers m and n , if $2m + n$ is odd then m and n are both odd.

Ans: The counterexample would have to satisfy the statement $\exists m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $2m + n$ is odd and n is even or m is even. Suppose $m = 4$ and $n = 1$, then

$$2m + n = 2 \cdot 4 + 1 = 9$$

9 is odd by definition because $\exists l \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $9 = 2l + 1$ and $m = 4$ is even by definition because $\exists k \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $4 = 2k$ so $m = 4$ and $n = 1$ is a counterexample that disproves the statement.

41. **Theorem:** The product of an even integer and an odd integer is even.
”**Proof:** Suppose m is an even integer and n is an odd integer. If $m \cdot n$ is even, then by definition of even there exists an integer r such that $m \cdot n = 2r$. Also since m is even, there exists an integer p such

that $m = 2p$, and since n is odd there exists an integer q such that $n = 2q + 1$. Thus

$$mn = (2p)(2q + 1) = 2r,$$

where r is an integer. By definition of even, then, $m \cdot n$ is an even, as was to be shown.”

Ans: The proof confuses what is known and what is still to be shown. It is known that the definition of even for an integer n is $\exists k \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $n = 2k$ but the proof assumes that is the case for $m \cdot n$ without showing or proving it.

57. If m and n are positive integers and mn is a perfect square, then m and n are perfect squares.

Ans: $\forall m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$, if $m \cdot n$ is a perfect square, then m and n are perfect squares.

The statement is false, we can prove this by finding a counterexample that satisfies: $\exists m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $m \cdot n$ is a perfect square and m is not a perfect square or n is not a perfect square

Proof. Suppose $m = 2$ and $n = 18$ then by definition of perfect square $\exists k \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $mn = k^2$

$$mn = 2 \cdot 18$$

$$36 = 6^2$$

However that is not the case for m or n as we can see that $\nexists l \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $m = l^2$ or $\nexists q \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $n = q^2$

$$l = \sqrt{2}$$

$$q = \sqrt{18}$$

□

58. The difference of the squares of any two consecutive integers is odd.

Ans: $\forall m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ if m and n are consecutive then $m^2 - n^2$ is odd

Proof. Suppose m and n are consecutive integers

Because m and n are consecutive, then by definition

$$m - n = 1$$

$$m = n + 1$$

The difference between the squares of m and n will then be

$$(m)^2 - (n)^2 \tag{1}$$

$$(n + 1)^2 - (n)^2 \tag{2}$$

Then from (2) we can get (3) by distribution

$$\begin{aligned} (n + 1)(n + 1) - n^2 \\ n^2 + 2n + 1 - n^2 \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

Then from (3) we can get (4) by the existence of the additive inverse of n^2 i.e. $-n^2$

$$2n + 1 \tag{4}$$

We can see that $\forall m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$, if $m = n + 1$ (m and n are consecutive) we can write the difference of there squares as:

$$(m)^2 - (n)^2 = 2n + 1$$

Then by the definition of odd we can see that the integer $2n + 1$ is odd since it is equal to twice some integer n plus one.

□

Exercise Set 4.2

16. The quotient of any two rational numbers is a rational number.

Ans:

$$\forall m, n \in \mathbb{Q}, \frac{m}{n} \in \mathbb{Q}$$

We can see that this statement is false as its negation is true

$$\exists m, n \in \mathbb{Q}, \frac{m}{n} \notin \mathbb{Q}$$

Suppose m is any rational number and n is equal to zero, this results in $\frac{m}{n}$ being undefined and therefore $\notin \mathbb{Q}$. The statement would be true if it was changed to the following

The quotient of any two rational numbers $\frac{m}{n}$ is rational if and only if $n \neq 0$

20. Given any two rational numbers r and s with $r < s$, there is another rational number between r and s .

Ans:

$$\forall r, s \in \mathbb{Q}, \text{ if } r < s, \exists k \in \mathbb{Q} \text{ such that } r < k < s$$

The statement is true.

Proof. Suppose r and s are two rational numbers such that

$$r < s$$

Then by T19 we can obtain (1)

$$r + r < s + r$$

$$2r < s + r \tag{1}$$

Multiplying (1) by $\frac{1}{2}$ on both sides we can obtain (2) by T20

$$r < \frac{s + r}{2} \quad (2)$$

By the definition of real numbers (A-3) we can rewrite $r < s$ as $s > r$ then we can again use T19 to obtain (3)

$$\begin{aligned} s + s &> r + s \\ 2s &> r + s \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

Multiplying (3) by $\frac{1}{2}$ on both sides we can obtain (4) by T20

$$s > \frac{r + s}{2} \quad (4)$$

We can then use the commutative property of real numbers (F1) to rewrite (4) into (5)

$$s > \frac{s + r}{2} \quad (5)$$

We can see that $(2) \wedge (5)$ will give us

$$r < \frac{s + r}{2} < s \quad (6)$$

Now we can prove that $s + r$ is rational from the fact that $s, r \in \mathbb{Q}$. By definition of rational we can see that $\exists a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $b \neq 0$ and $d \neq 0$

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \frac{a}{b} \\ r &= \frac{c}{d} \end{aligned}$$

The sum $s + r$ can then be rewritten by T14

$$\begin{aligned} s + r &= \frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d} \\ &= \frac{ad + bc}{bd} \end{aligned}$$

Let $p = ad + bc$ and $q = bd$, we can see that $p \in \mathbb{Z}$ since the products of integers are integers and the sums of integers are also integers. We can also see that $q \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $q \neq 0$ by the zero product property

$$s + r = \frac{p}{q} \quad (7)$$

Therefore, $s + r$ is rational by the definition of a rational number.

Now we can then prove that $\frac{s+r}{2} \in \mathbb{Q}$

By (7) we have that $s + r$ is rational and we can see that $2 \in \mathbb{Q}$

$$s + r = \frac{p}{q}$$

$$2 = \frac{2}{1}$$

We can then see that $\frac{s+r}{2}$ is equal to

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{s + r}{2} &= \frac{\frac{p}{q}}{\frac{2}{1}} \\ &= \frac{p}{2q} \end{aligned}$$

Since $p \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $2q \in \mathbb{Z}$ as they are both products of integers we can then see that $\frac{s+r}{2} \in \mathbb{Q}$

The original statement to be proven is then true

$$\forall r, s \in \mathbb{Q}, \text{ if } r < s, \exists k \in \mathbb{Q} \text{ such that } r < k < s$$

where $k = \frac{s+r}{2}$

□

38. Find the mistake in the following **"proof"** that the sum of any two rational numbers is a rational number

"Proof: Suppose r and s are rational numbers. Then $r = a/b$ and $s = c/d$ for some integers a, b, c and d with $b \neq 0$ and $d \neq 0$ (by definition of rational). Then

$$r + s = \frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d},$$

But this is a sum of two fractions, which is a fraction. So $r + s$ is a rational number since a rational number is a fraction"

Ans: The "proof" restates itself as its conclusion to prove itself. The final line "this is a sum of two fractions, which is a fraction" is an assumption of what is to be proved since $\frac{a}{b}$ and $\frac{c}{d}$ are just r and s so we have restated what is to be proved as an assumption.

Exercise Set 4.3

For 20 and 23 determine whether the statement is true or false. Prove the statement directly from the definitions if it is true, and give a counterexample if it is false.

20. The sum of any three consecutive integers is divisible by 3. (Two integers are **consecutive** if, and only if, one is one more than the other.)

Ans:

$$\forall x, y, z \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{ if } x, y, z \text{ are consecutive, then } 3 \mid x + y + z$$

The statement is true.

Proof. Suppose $x, y, z \in \mathbb{Z}$, because x and y are consecutive then by definition we have the following

$$y = x + 1$$

And because y and z are consecutive we have the following

$$z = y + 1$$

$$z = x + 2$$

Then we can restate the sum $x + y + z$ as

$$= x + x + 1 + x + 2$$

$$= 3x + 3$$

By the definition of divisible, $3 \mid 3x + 3 \Leftrightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $3x + 3 = 3k$

By the distributive property

$$3x + 3 = 3(x + 1)$$

$$3(x + 1) = 3k$$

We can see that since $x \in \mathbb{Z}$ then $x + 1$ is also $\in \mathbb{Z}$ so we have shown that $3x + 3$ is divisible by 3 by definition of divisible \square

23. A sufficient condition for an integer to be divisible by 8 is that it be divisible by 16.

Ans:

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{ if } n \mid 16 \text{ then } n \mid 8$$

Proof. Suppose that n is an integer that is divisible by 16, then by definition

$$\exists k \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ such that } n = 16k$$

By T8 we can rewrite 16 as $2 \cdot 8$ and then by commutative laws

$$n = 2 \cdot 8k$$

$$n = 8 \cdot 2k$$

We can see that $2k$ is an integer since it is the product of two integers, so let us rewrite it as p

$$p = 2k$$

$$n = 8p$$

By definition of divisibility

$$\exists p \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ such that } n = 8p \Leftrightarrow n \mid 8$$

□

48. Prove that for any non-negative integer n , if the sum of the digits of n is divisible by 3, then n is divisible by 3.

Ans:

$\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}, n > 0$, if the sum of digits of n is divisible by 3 then, $3 \mid n$

Proof. Suppose $n \in \mathbb{Z}, n > 0$ then by definition of decimal representation we have

$$n = d_k \cdot 10^k + d_{k-1} \cdot 10^{k-1} + \dots + d_2 \cdot 10^2 + d_1 \cdot 10 + d_0$$

For any $k > 0 \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$10^k = 99\dots9 + 1$$

where we have k 99..9

$$10^k = 9 \cdot 10^{k-1} + 9 \cdot 10^{k-2} + \dots + 9 \cdot 10^1 + 9 \cdot 10^0 + 1$$

Substituting this back into n we get $n =$

$$d_k \cdot (9 \cdot 10^{k-1} + 9 \cdot 10^{k-2} + \dots + 9 \cdot 10^1 + 9 \cdot 10^0 + 1) + d_{k-1} \cdot (9 \cdot 10^{k-2} + 9 \cdot 10^{k-3} + \dots + 9 \cdot 10^1 + 9 \cdot 10^0 + 1) + \dots + d_2 \cdot (9 \cdot 10 + 9 \cdot 10^0 + 1) + d_1 \cdot (9 + 1) + d_0$$

$$= (9 \cdot d_k \cdot 10_{k-1} + 9 \cdot d_k \cdot 10^{k-2} + \dots + 9 \cdot d_k \cdot 10^1 + 9 \cdot d_k \cdot 10^0) \\ + (9 \cdot d_{k-1} \cdot 10^{k-2} + 9 \cdot d_{k-1} \cdot 10^{k-3} + \dots + 9 \cdot d_{k-1} \cdot 10^1 + 9 \cdot d_{k-1} \cdot 10^0) \\ + \dots + (9 \cdot d_2 \cdot 10 + 9 \cdot d_2 \cdot 10^0) + (9 \cdot d_1) + (d_k + d_{k-1} + d_2 + d_1 + d_0)$$

Let t represent the sum of the integers of n

$$= 9(d_k \cdot 10_{k-1} + \dots + d_k \cdot 10^{k-2} + \dots + d_k - 1 \cdot 10^{k-2} + \dots + d_1) + t$$

Let $(d_k \cdot 10_{k-1} + \dots + d_k \cdot 10^{k-2} + \dots + d_k - 1 \cdot 10^{k-2} + \dots + d_1)$ be some integer δ

$$n = 9\delta + t$$

By definition of divisibility we can see that $3 \mid 9\delta$ because $9\delta = 3 \cdot 3\delta$. For $n \mid 3$ then we need $3 \mid t$ where t is the sum of the integers of n . So if the sum is divisible then we can rewrite n as the following where q is some integer

$$n = 3 \cdot 3\delta + 3q$$

$$n = 3(3\delta + q)$$

Since the sum of integers are integers and the products of integers are integers then n is divisible by 3 provided $3 \mid t$ \square

Exercise Set 4.4

8. (a) $50 \div 7$
 (b) $50 \bmod 7$

Ans:

$$50 = 7 \cdot 7 + 1$$

(a) 7

(b) 1

17. Prove that the product of any two consecutive integers is even.

Ans:

$\forall m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$, m and n are consecutive, $\exists k \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $mn = 2k$

Proof. Suppose m and n are any two consecutive integers, then by definition Theorem 4.4.2 there are two cases, either m is odd and n is even or m is even and n is odd

Case 1

Because m is odd, then by definition

$$\exists q \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ such that } m = 2q + 1$$

Because n is even, then by definition

$$\exists k \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ such that } n = 2k$$

The product mn then becomes

$$\begin{aligned} mn &= (2q + 1)(2k) \\ &= 4qk + 2k \end{aligned}$$

By distribution

$$= 2(2qk + k)$$

Since the sum of integers are integers we can let $p = 2qk + k$

$$mn = 2p$$

Therefore by definition mn is even

Case 2

Because m is even, then by definition

$$\exists q \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ such that } m = 2q$$

Because n is odd, then by definition

$$\exists k \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ such that } n = 2k + 1$$

The product mn then becomes

$$\begin{aligned} mn &= (2q)(2k + 1) \\ &= 4qk + 2q \end{aligned}$$

By distribution

$$= 2(2qk + q)$$

Since $2qk + q$ is the product of integers then we can represent it as an integer v

$$mn = 2v$$

Therefore by definition mn is even since for both case 1 and case 2 we arrive at $mn = 2v$ or $mn = 2p$ \square

21. Suppose b is an integer. If $b \bmod 12 = 5$, what is $8b \bmod 12$? In other words, if division of b by 12 gives a remainder of 5, what is the remainder when $8b$ is divided by 12?

Ans:

$$\begin{aligned} b \bmod 12 &= 5 \\ b &= 12q + 5 \\ 8b &= 96q + 40 \\ 8b &= 12(8q + 3) + 4 \end{aligned}$$

The remainder is 4

26. Prove that a necessary and sufficient condition for a non-negative integer n to be divisible by a positive integer d is that $n \bmod d = 0$

Ans:

$$\forall n, d \in \mathbb{Z}, n \geq 0, d > 0, \text{ if } n \bmod d = 0 \Leftrightarrow d \mid n$$

Proof. Suppose not. That is suppose

$$\exists n, d \in \mathbb{Z}, n \geq 0, d > 0 \text{ s.t. } (n \bmod d = 0 \wedge n \not\mid d) \vee (n \bmod d \neq 0 \wedge n \mid d)$$

By definition, $n \bmod d = 0$ is

$$n = dk + r$$

Where $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $r = 0$ so by existence of identity elements $n = dk$

By definition $n \not\mid d$ is, $\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$,

$$n \neq dk$$

So we have $n = dk$ and $n \neq dk$ which is a contradiction.

□

43. Prove that If n is an odd integer, then $n^4 \bmod 16 = 1$

Ans:

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{ if } n \text{ is odd then } n^4 \bmod 16 = 1$$

Proof. Suppose $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that n is odd, then by the quotient remainder theorem we can rewrite n as

$$4q \text{ or } 4q + 1 \text{ or } 4q + 2 \text{ or } 4q + 3$$

Because n is odd, then by definition we have two cases 1) $n = 4q + 1$ or 2) $n = 4q + 3$

Case 1

$$n = 4q + 1$$

$$n^4 = (4q + 1)^4$$

Then by distributive laws we have the following

$$= (4q + 1)(4q + 1)(4q + 1)(4q + 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= (16q^2 + 8q + 1)(16q^2 + 8q + 1) \\
&= 256q^4 + 256q^3 + 96q^2 + 16q + 1 \\
&= 16(16q^4 + 16q^3 + 6q^2 + q) + 1
\end{aligned}$$

Since $16q^4 + 16q^3 + 6q^2 + q$ is the sum of integers and since the products of integers are also integers we can let $p = 16q^4 + 16q^3 + 6q^2 + q$ so we have

$$n^4 = 16p + 1$$

By definition $n^4 \bmod d = 1$ means that $n^4 = 16p + 1$ where p is an integer Case 2

$$\begin{aligned}
n &= 4q + 3 \\
n^4 &= (4q + 3)^4
\end{aligned}$$

Then by distributive laws we have the following

$$\begin{aligned}
&= (4q + 3)(4q + 3)(4q + 3)(4q + 3) \\
&= (16q^2 + 24q + 9)(16q^2 + 24q + 9) \\
&= 256q^4 + 768q^3 + 864q^2 + 432q + 81 \\
&= 16(16q^4 + 48q^3 + 54q^2 + 27q + 5) + 1
\end{aligned}$$

Since $16q^4 + 48q^3 + 54q^2 + 27q + 5$ is the sum of integers and since the products of integers are also integers we can let $s = 16q^4 + 48q^3 + 54q^2 + 27q + 5$ so we have

$$n^4 = 16s + 1$$

By definition $n^4 \bmod d = 1$ means that $n^4 = 16s + 1$ where s is an integer In both cases we reach the form $16p + 1$ or $16s + 1$ where p and s are integers so by definition $n^4 \bmod 16$ is equal to one for any odd integer n \square

Exercise Set 4.5

7. Formulate the negation and prove by contradiction
There is no least positive rational number

Ans: $P(q)$, q is the least positive rational number

$$\neg(\neg\exists q \in \mathbb{Q}^+ \text{ s.t. } P(q))$$

Proof. Suppose not. That is suppose

$$\exists q \in \mathbb{Q}^+ \text{ s.t. } P(q)$$

Consider the number $\frac{q}{2}$. Since q is a positive real number then $\frac{q}{2}$ is also a positive real number. By T22 and T19 we have the following

$$0 + 1 < 1 + 1$$

$$1 < 2$$

By T20 we can multiply both sides by q and then by $\frac{1}{2}$ to get the following

$$q < 2q$$

$$\frac{q}{2} < q$$

We have found a positive rational number, $\frac{q}{2}$, that is less than the least positive rational number q which contradicts the original statement. \square

22. Consider the statement "For all real numbers r , if r^2 is irrational then r is irrational."
- (a) Write what you would suppose and what you would need to show to prove this statement by contradiction.
 - (b) Write what you would suppose and what you would need to show to prove this statement by contra-position.

Ans:

- (a) Suppose $\exists r \in \mathbb{R}, r^2 \notin \mathbb{Q} \wedge r \in \mathbb{Q}$ and then show this leads to a contradiction because the square of a rational number cannot be an irrational number
- (b) Suppose there is a real number that is rational and show how its square is also a rational number

Prove 24 and 29 in two ways: **a)** by contra-position and **b)** by contradiction.

24. The reciprocal of any irrational number is irrational. (The **reciprocal** of a nonzero real number x is $1/x$)

Ans:

$$\forall x \notin \mathbb{Q}, (1/x) \notin \mathbb{Q}$$

- (a) *Proof.* Suppose not. That is suppose

$$\exists x \notin \mathbb{Q}, (1/x) \in \mathbb{Q}$$

By definition of rational we have

$$\nexists m, n \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ s.t. } x = \frac{m}{n}$$

By F6 we have

$$1/x = \frac{n}{m}$$

And since $1/x$ is rational then by definition

$$\exists p, q \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ s.t. } 1/x = \frac{p}{q}$$

By F6 we again have

$$1/(1/x) = x = \frac{q}{p}$$

So we have $x = \frac{q}{p}$ where $p, q \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $x = \frac{m}{n}$ where $m, n \notin \mathbb{Z}$ which is a contradiction and so the supposition is false \square

(b) *Proof.* Suppose $1/x$ is a rational number, then by definition $\exists m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $1/x = \frac{m}{n}$

By F6 we can find x

$$x = \frac{n}{m}$$

Therefore x is a rational number because $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ □

29. For all integers a, b , and c if $a \mid b$ and $a \nmid c$, then $a \nmid (b + c)$

Ans:

$\forall a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$, if $a \mid b$, then $a \nmid (b + c)$

(a) *Proof.* Suppose not. That is suppose

$$\exists a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}, a \mid b \wedge a \mid (b + c)$$

By definition of divisibility we have the following where $b \neq 0$ and $(b + c) \neq 0$

$$\exists k \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ s.t. } b = ka$$

$$\exists q \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ s.t. } b + c = qa$$

So we have $b = b + c$ and since $b \neq 0$ and $(b + c) \neq 0$ this is a contradiction which disproves the supposition. □

(b) *Proof.* Suppose $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $a \mid (b + c)$ then by definition of divisibility we have the following where $(b + c) \neq 0$

$$\exists k \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ s.t. } b + c = ka$$

But $a \mid b$ means $\exists q \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $b = qa$ which is false because $b + c = ka$ □

Exercise Set 4.6

11. Determine whether the statement "The sum of any two positive irrational numbers is irrational." is true or false. Prove it if it is true and disprove it if it is false.

Ans:

$$\forall m, n \notin \mathbb{Q}, m + n \notin \mathbb{Q}$$

False. To show this we will prove that $1 - \sqrt{2}$ is irrational and then give a counterexample.

Proof. Suppose that $1 - \sqrt{2}$ is rational, then by definition, for some integers m and n with $n \neq 0$

$$1 - \sqrt{2} = \frac{m}{n}$$

Adding -1 to both sides we obtain

$$-\sqrt{2} = \frac{m}{n} - 1$$

Multiplying both sides by -1 we then obtain

$$\sqrt{2} = 1 - \frac{m}{n}$$

By substitution and the rule of subtracting fractions with a common denominator we then obtain

$$\sqrt{2} = \frac{n}{n} - \frac{m}{n}$$

$$\sqrt{2} = \frac{n - m}{n}$$

Since the differences of integers are integers we have $n - m$ is an integer and so $\sqrt{2}$ is a quotient of integers and therefore rational by definition but this contradicts the fact that $\sqrt{2}$ is irrational. Therefore $1 - \sqrt{2}$ is irrational. \square

Let s, t be the irrational numbers $\sqrt{2}$ and $1 - \sqrt{2}$ so their sum will then be

$$\begin{aligned} s + t &= 1 - \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Since 1 is a rational number as it can be written as the quotient of two integers where the denominator is not equal to the zero, the statement is false.

14. Consider the following sentence: If x is rational then \sqrt{x} is irrational. Is this sentence always true, sometimes true and sometimes false, or always false? Justify your answer.

Ans:

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{Q}, \sqrt{x} \notin \mathbb{Q}$$

If the sentence was always true then we would not be able to find a rational number whose square root is rational. Counterexamples can include 1,4,9,25 and so on. If the statement was always false then would not be able to find rational numbers whose square is rational. Counterexamples include 2,3,5,7 and so on. Therefore the statement is sometimes true and sometimes false.

24. Prove that $\log_5(2)$ is irrational.

Ans:

Proof. Suppose not. That is suppose $\log_5(2)$ is rational. Then by definition we can rewrite $\log_5(2)$ as the following where m and n are integers and $n \neq 0$

$$\log_5(2) = \frac{m}{n}$$

By definition of logarithms we then have

$$5^{\frac{m}{n}} = 2$$

Raising both sides to the n th power we then have

$$5^m = 2^n$$

By the unique factorization of prime numbers we have

$$5^m = 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times \dots \times 5$$

$$2^n = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times \dots \times 2$$

Dividing both sides by 2^n we then obtain

$$\frac{5^m}{2^n} = 1$$

$$\frac{5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times \dots \times 5}{2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times \dots \times 2} = 1$$

Which is a contradiction as this cannot be equal to one so our supposition is false and the original statement is true \square

35. Prove that there is at most one real number b with the property that $br = r$ for all real numbers r .

Ans:

$$\exists b \in \mathbb{R} \text{ such that } \forall r \in \mathbb{R}, br = r$$

Let $b = 1$ and so the product of 1 with any other real number is the other real number

Proof. Suppose that there is another real number c whose product with any other real number is the other number

$$b \cdot c = b = c$$

This is a contradiction as c is the other real number but it is equal to b so there is at most real number b with the property $br = r$ for all real numbers r . \square