1. Prove that  $n^2 \neq 2 \mod 3$ ,  $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$ 

**Theorem 1**: if n is even then  $n^2$  is even.

Proof by:

$$\forall n \in E, 2 | n \implies 2 | n^2$$
 by theorem 1  
  $2 | n^2 = 2 \mod 0 \neq 2 \mod 3$ 

2. Fermat's Last theorem is a famous theorem in Math that was unproven for 200 years. The theorem says  $\forall n > 2$ , a, b,  $c \in \mathbb{N} \implies a^n + b^n \neq c^n$ . Another way to state this is  $a^n + b^n = c^n$  has no integer solutions for n larger than 2. Use this theorem to prove that  $\sqrt[n]{2}$  is irrational for n larger than 2.

Proof by:

$$\sqrt[n]{2} \in \mathbb{Q} \implies \exists a, b \in \mathbb{Z} : \gcd(a, b) = 1$$

$$\implies \sqrt[n]{2} = \frac{a}{b} \implies a^n = 2b^n$$

$$\implies a^n = b^n + b^n$$

Thus, this contradicts Fermat's Last theorem implying  $\sqrt[n]{2}$  is irrational for n > 2.

Note: this is essentially zscoder's proof . No real credit here; I couldn't figure it out myself at first. It's pretty simple though, so I couldn't formulate something else that was better without adding unnecessary steps (originally completed in hw3).

- 3. Prove that for any  $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $\exists x, y \in \mathbb{Z}$  :  $a|bx + cy \iff a|b \land a|c$
- 4. Prove that for any n, a,  $b \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $n|a-b \iff a\%n = b\%n$

5. Let  $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Prove that

$$a \sim b \iff a \equiv b \mod n$$

is a n equivalence relation  $^{9}$  for any n.

- 6. The greatest common divisor of natural numbers  $a,b;\gcd(a,b)$ , is the largest number  $\delta$  such that  $\delta|a\wedge\delta|b$ 
  - (a) Let  $\delta = \gcd(b, a\%b)$ , prove that  $\delta|a \wedge \delta|b$
  - (b) Use part (a) to show that gcd(a, b) = gcd(b, a%b)

7. We defined the identity function

 $id: A \rightarrow A$ , id(x) = x, has property:  $\forall f: A \rightarrow A$ ,  $id \circ f = f \circ id = f$ 

Prove that id is the only function that can have this property.