

# Proof Homework

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## 1

Theorem.

If  $a$  is a non zero integer then  $a|a$ .

Proof.

Assume  $a$  is some non zero integer. Since one is the multiplicative identity we can say  $1 \cdot a = a$ . Note that one is an integer. Thus by definition  $a|a$ .

□

## 2

Theorem.

If  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$  are non zero integers such that  $a|b$  and  $b|c$ , then  $a|c$

Proof.

Suppose  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$  are non zero integers such that  $a|b$  and  $b|c$ . By definition  $a \cdot m = b$  for some integer  $m$ . By definition  $b \cdot n = c$  for some integer  $n$ . Note that  $a \cdot m \cdot n = c$ . Also note that the multiple of two integers is an integer thus  $m \cdot n$  is an integer. By definition  $a|c$ .

□