## Discrete Test 2 Review: first study quizzes!

- (1) Let  $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ . Prove that if  $a \mod 6 = 5$  and  $b \mod 4 = 3$  then  $4a + 6b \mod 8 = 6$ .
- (2) Suppose we were to prove or find a counterexample to the statement " $\forall x \in S, y \in \mathbb{Z}, y \leq 25 \Rightarrow 5 | (x + y)$ ." (Answer without using the word "not" or the symbol " $\sim$ .")
  - a)For a direct proof we assume \_\_\_\_\_ and show \_\_\_\_\_.
  - b) For proof using the contrapositive we assume \_\_\_\_\_ and show \_\_\_\_
  - c) For proof by contradiction we assume and show that we reach a false conclusion.
  - d) To disprove, using a counterexample, we find:
- (3) Let  $a_1 = 2, a_2 = 4$ , and  $a_n = 5a_{n-1} 6a_{n-2}, n \ge 3$ . Prove that  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, n \ge 3 \Rightarrow a_n = 2^n$  for all natural numbers n.
- (4) Use contradiction to prove:  $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ , if a is even and b is odd then 4 does not divide  $(a^2 + 2b^2)$ .
  - a) Negate the statement.
  - b) Assuming that negation, prove that 4 divides 2.
- (5) Prove that  $\sqrt{5}$  is irrational. You may assume that if  $5|x^2$  then 5|x, by the F.T. of arithmetic.
- (6) Prove  $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}, n \ge 2 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{n} i^3 = \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right)^2$ .
- (7) Disprove  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, (n^2 n + 5)$  is prime.
- (8) Prove that:  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ , if  $n \ge 2$  then  $3|(2^{(4n-4)} + 2^{(2n-3)})$ .

For your use:

- (9) Given the one-time-pad sequence (2, 6, 13, 1) encrypt the word COOL. Your output will be letters.
- (10) Use the BBS sequence to encrypt the word ZAP. Use the seed  $a_0 = 11$  and the constant pq = 7 \* 13 = 91.
- (11) Use the same BBS sequence to decrypt the word LLJ. Use the seed  $a_0 = 11$  and the constant pq = 7\*13 = 91.
- (12) Use the same BBS sequence to encrypt the digits 1101.
- (13) Use the same BBS sequence to decrypt the digits 1110.