

### MA196X Problem Set 1

**Instructions:** Please first read the rules on the presentation of assignments in the course. Then complete as many of these as you can by Tuesday, March 24th. After that, I will still accept problems until the sample solutions have been distributed.

For each of the following problems, first state the problem precisely and then give a proper proof of the statement using English sentences.

1. The following hold for any integers:
  - (a) If  $a|b$  and  $b|a$ , then  $b = \pm a$ ;
  - (b) If  $a$  and  $b$  are positive and  $a|b$ , then  $a \leq b$ ;
  - (c)  $a|a$ ;
  - (d) If  $a$  and  $b$  are positive and  $a|b$  and  $b|a$ , then  $b = a$ ;
  - (e) If  $a|b$  and  $b|c$ , then  $a|c$ .
2. The following hold for any integers:
  - (a) If  $a|b$  then  $a|bx$  for any integer  $x$ ;
  - (b) If  $a|b$  and  $a|c$ , then  $a|(bx + cy)$  for any integers  $x$  and  $y$ ;
  - (c) If  $a|b$  and  $c|d$ , then  $ac|bd$ .
3. The following are all false:
  - (a) For all integers  $a, b, c$ , if  $a|bc$  then either  $a|b$  or  $a|c$ ;
  - (b) For all integers  $a, b, c, d$ , if  $a|b$  and  $c|d$  then  $(a + c)|(b + d)$ ;
  - (c) For all integers  $a, b, c$ , if  $a \nmid b$  and  $a \nmid c$  then  $a \nmid bc$ ;
  - (d) For all integers  $a, b, c$ , if  $a \nmid b$  and  $b \nmid c$  then  $a \nmid c$ .
4. If  $n$  is an odd integer, then  $8|(n^2 - 1)$ .
5. If  $p$  is prime and  $p|ab$ , then  $p|a$  or  $p|b$ .

*[HINT: For this more challenging problem, you may use the following theorem without proof: If integers  $c$  and  $d$  are relatively prime, then there exist integers  $x$  and  $y$  such that  $cx + dy = 1$ . Two integers are **relatively prime** if they have no common divisor larger than one, as is true for  $c = 15$  and  $d = 28$  for example. For this same example, the values  $x = -13$ ,  $y = 7$  give  $15x + 28y = 1$  as desired.]*

6. Consider the following two conjectures:

**Conjecture A:** For every positive integer  $n$ , there exists a prime number between  $n$  and  $n^2$ .

**Conjecture B:** For every positive integer  $n$ , there exists a prime number between  $n$  and  $2n$ .

While we currently do not know if either of these is true, one implies the other. Figure out which implies which and prove this implication.