# 321 Section, 2-7 

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Prove or disprove that if $a, b, c$ are positive integers and a|bc then a|b or a|c

## How many zeros are there at the end of 100 !

# Prove that if n is an odd positive integer, then $n^{2} \equiv 1(\bmod 8)$ 

## Use Fermat's Little Theorem to compute $3^{302} \bmod 5$

Prove that if $p$ is prime, and $x^{2}=1(\bmod p)$ then $x \equiv 1(\bmod p)$ or $x \equiv(p-1)(\bmod p)$

## Prove that if m and n are both perfect squares, then nm is a perfect square

-What kind of proof did you do?

## Prove that if $3 n+2$ is odd, then $n$ is

 odd- What kind of proof did you do?


## Show that the following is a tautology using a truth table

- $((r \rightarrow(p \vee q)) \rightarrow(\neg p \rightarrow(r \rightarrow q))$

Let $\mathrm{D}(\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{y})$ mean "team x defeated team y " and $P(x, y)$ mean "team $x$ has played team $y$ "

- Every team has lost at least one game.
- There is a team that has beaten every team it has played.

True or false: $a \equiv b(\bmod m)$, $a n d b \equiv c$ $(\bmod m)$ implies that $\mathrm{a}^{2} \equiv \mathrm{bc}(\bmod m)$

## Is the argument correct? Why?

- Every computer science major takes discrete mathematics. Natasha is taking discrete mathematics. Therefore, Natasha is a computer science major.
- Everyone who eats granola every day is healthy. Linda is not healthy. Therefore, Linda does not eat granola every day.

Show that $((p \vee q) \wedge \neg p) \rightarrow q$ is a tautology using logical equivalences

