

Quiz 4: April 19, 2019

Left Neighbor: \_\_\_\_\_ Right Neighbor: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Student ID: \_\_\_\_\_

Section TA: \_\_\_\_\_

This is a closed book quiz

(You may not need this table, but it can't hurt, right?)

Name	Equivalence	
Identity Laws	$p \wedge T \equiv p$	$p \vee F \equiv p$
Domination Laws	$p \vee T \equiv T$	$p \wedge F \equiv F$
Idempotent Laws	$p \vee p \equiv p$	$p \wedge p \equiv p$
Double Negative Law	$\neg(\neg p) \equiv p$	
Commutative Laws	$p \vee q \equiv q \vee p$	$p \wedge q \equiv q \wedge p$
Associative Laws	$(p \vee q) \vee r \equiv p \vee (q \vee r)$	$(p \wedge q) \wedge r \equiv q \wedge (p \wedge r)$
Distributive Laws	$p \vee (q \wedge r) \equiv (p \vee q) \wedge (p \vee r)$	$p \wedge (q \vee r) \equiv (p \wedge q) \vee (p \wedge r)$
De Morgan's Laws	$\neg(p \wedge q) \equiv \neg p \vee \neg q$	$\neg(p \vee q) \equiv \neg p \wedge \neg q$
Absorption Laws	$p \vee (p \wedge q) \equiv p$	$p \wedge (p \vee q) \equiv p$
Negation Laws	$p \vee \neg p \equiv T$	$p \wedge \neg p \equiv F$
Def. of implication	$(p \rightarrow q) \equiv (\neg p \vee q)$	
Def. of equivalence	$p \leftrightarrow q \equiv (p \rightarrow q) \wedge (q \rightarrow p) \equiv (p \wedge q) \vee (\neg p \wedge \neg q)$	

1. (5 points) Prove that if  $a$  and  $b$  are integers, and  $a \mid b$ , then  $a^2 \mid b^2$ .

$$a \mid b \Rightarrow b = ax, x \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$b^2 = a^2 \underbrace{x^2}_c = a^2 \cdot c, c \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Rightarrow b^2 = a^2 \cdot c \Rightarrow a^2 \mid b^2$$

2. (5 points) Prove that for Integers  $a, b, c, m$ , if  $a \equiv b \pmod{m}$  and  $b \equiv c \pmod{m}$  then  $a \equiv c \pmod{m}$ .

$$a \equiv b \pmod{m} \Rightarrow a = mq + b, q \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$b \equiv c \pmod{m} \Rightarrow b = mf + c, f \in \mathbb{Z}$$

prove  $a \equiv c \pmod{m} \Rightarrow a = ml + c, l \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$a = mq + b = mq + mf + c$$

$$a = m \underbrace{(q+f)}_n + c, n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Rightarrow a \equiv c \pmod{m}$$