

1. Define a relation  $R$  from  $\mathbf{N}$  to  $\mathbf{N}$  by:

$$R = \{(a, b) \in \mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{N} : \text{there exists } n \text{ in } \mathbf{Z} \text{ such that } a = b \cdot 2^n\}.$$

(i) Prove that  $R$  is an equivalence relation on  $\mathbf{N}$ .

(ii) What is the equivalence class of 3?

2. Let  $x \in \mathbf{Z}$ . Suppose that  $x^2 \equiv_5 4$ . Prove that  $x \equiv_5 2$  or  $x \equiv_5 -2$ .

3. Prove that if  $a|b$  and  $a|c$  then for all  $m, n \in \mathbf{Z}$ ,  $a|(mb + nc)$ .

4. Let  $a \equiv_6 4$  and  $b \equiv_6 3$ . Prove that  $a^2 + b^2 \equiv_6 1$ .

5. Prove that if  $n \in \mathbf{Z}$  is odd then  $8|(n^2 - 1)$ .

6. Prove that for all integers  $a$ , 3 does not divide  $a^2 + 1$ . (Hint: consider the possible remainders when  $a$  is divided by 3.)

7. Problems F, # 3, 5(ii), 7.

8. Let  $M$  be the following relation on  $\mathbf{R}$ :  $M = \{(x, y) \in \mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R} : |x - y| < 1\}$ . Is  $M$  reflexive? symmetric? antisymmetric? transitive? Prove your answers.

9. Let  $f : A \rightarrow B$  be a one-to-one function. Let  $S_1, S_2 \subseteq A$ , and suppose that  $f(S_1) \subseteq f(S_2)$ . Prove that  $S_1 \subseteq S_2$ .

10. Problems G, # 2(i,iii), 3(ii,iii), 4(ii,iii), 5(iii)