San Jose State University
Department of Mathematics, College of Science
Fall 2009
MATH 42, Discrete Mathematics, section 1
SOLUTION 2

1. (a) quotient = -31, remainder = 5
   (b) (proof by contradiction) Suppose that 1?982?5?2242 = (7?8?16)(?4?872) then 1?982?5?2242 $\equiv$ (7?8?16)(?4?872)(mod100), i.e., $42 \equiv 16 \cdot 72 \equiv 52 (\text{mod} 100)$, contradiction.
   (c) 1
   (d) $(1111001101)_2$
   (e) 15 multiplications
2. (a) it has exactly two positive divisors
   (b) 907 (OR 911)
   (c) $3^3 \cdot 37 \cdot 73$
   (d) 180
   (e) YES, because 770! has 7^{127} in its prime factorization
3. (a) $\gcd(231, 3321) = 3$ because

$$\begin{aligned} 3321 &= 231(14) + 87 \\ 231 &= 87(2) + 57 \\ 87 &= 57(1) + 30 \\ 57 &= 30(1) + 27 \\ 30 &= 27(1) + 3 \\ 27 &= 3(9) + 0 \end{aligned}$$

   (b) lcm=$2^6 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 7^2 \cdot 11 \cdot 13^3$
   (c) gcd always divides lcm, but 360 does not divide 2700
4. (a) Let $P(n)$ be the statement that

$$1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 + \cdots + n(n+1) = \frac{1}{3}n(n+1)(n+2)$$

   for $n = 1, 2, 3, \ldots$

(b) LHS of $P(1) = 1 \cdot 2 = 2$
RHS of $P(1) = \frac{1}{3}1(1+1)(1+2) = 2$
Hence $P(1)$ is true.

(c) Assume $P(k)$ is true, i.e.,

$$1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 + \cdots + k(k+1) = \frac{1}{3}k(k+1)(k+2)$$

Consider

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{LHS of } P(k+1) &= 1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 + \cdots + (k+1)(k+1+1) \\
&= [1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 + \cdots + k(k+1)] + (k+1)(k+2) \\
&= \frac{1}{3}k(k+1)(k+2) + (k+1)(k+2) \\
&= \frac{1}{3}(k+1)(k+2)[k+3] \\
&= \text{ RHS of } P(k+1)
\end{aligned}$$

(d) By the Principle of Mathematical Induction, $P(n)$ is true for all $n = 1, 2, 3, \ldots$.

5. (a) 153
   (b) 48
   (c) TRUE

6. (a) $C(7,3)\ 5^2\ 21^5 = 2144153025$
   (b) $P(8,8)\ P(9,5) = 101606400$
   (c) The 36 picked integers are the pigeons, form 35 pigeonholes by pairing 11 and 80, 12 and 79, etc. Then Pigeonhole Principle guarantees that two of the picked integers will have a sum of 91.