Math 330 Section 1 - Fall 2025 - Homework 07

Published: Sunday, October 21, 2025 Running total: 30 points
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Status - Reading Assignments:

The reading assignments you were asked to complete before the first one of this HW are:

MF lecture notes:
ch.1 - 3, skim ch.4, ch.5 - 6

B/G (Beck/Geoghegan) Textbook:
ch.2.1 – 6.3, ch.9.1

B/K lecture notes:
ch.1.1 (Introduction to sets) (optional)
ch.1.2 (Introduction to Functions) but skip ch.1.2.4: Floor and Ceiling Functions (optional)

New reading assignments:

Reading assignment 1 - due Monday, September 29:

a. Read carefully MF ch.7.1 - 7.3.

Reading assignment 2 - due: Wednesday, October 1:

a. Read carefully the remainder of MF ch.7.
b. Carefully read MF ch.8.1. **You have been warned:** I love to ask the students in the major exams to prove (parts of) De Morgan!
c. Those of you with an academic bend are encouraged to study the optional Chapter 8.2: $(2^\Omega, \triangle, \cap)$ as a CRU (Remark 8.1)**(5)**) (But 2^Ω is not an integral domain: If A, B are disjoint and nonempty, then $A \cap B = \emptyset$. Thus, A and B are zero divisors.)
d. Carefully read MF ch.8.3. Be sure to understand formula (8.7):
$Y^X = \{f : f$ is a function with domain X and codomain $Y\}$.

Reading assignment 3 - due Friday, October 3:

a. Carefully read MF ch.8.4 through Proposition 8.10. Skim or skip the remainder.
b. Read MF ch.8.5. Indicator functions are very important for probability theory..

General note on written assignments: Unless expressly stated otherwise, to prove a proposition or theorem you are allowed to make use of everything in the book up to but NOT including the specific item you are asked to prove.

Written assignments are on the next page.

Written assignment 1:
Prove B/G Prop. 4.7(i) by induction: Let $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Then there exists $j \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $5^{2k} - 1 = 24j$. In other words, $24 \mid (5^{2k} - 1)$.

Written assignment 2:
Prove MF Prop. 6.7**(a)** by induction on p: Let $(x_j)_{j\in\mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence in an ordered integral domain $R = (R, \oplus, \odot, P)$, and let $m, n, p \in \mathbb{Z}$ be indices such that $m \leq n < p$. Then

$$\sum_{j=m}^{p} x_j \;=\; \sum_{j=m}^{n} x_j \;\oplus\; \sum_{j=n+1}^{p} x_j.$$

Hints: Think carefully about the base case: If $m = 5$ and $n = 8$, how would you choose p? If $m = -4$ and $n = 8$, how would you choose p? For general $m \leqq n$, how would you choose p?