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VCE Specialist Mathematics  $\frac{1}{2}$

Proofs I [2.1]

Test Solutions

20 Marks. 1 Minute Reading. 16 Minutes Writing.

Results:

Test Questions	_____ / 20
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## Section A: Test Questions (20 Marks)

### Question 1 (5 marks)

Tick whether the following statements are **true** or **false**.

Statement	True	False
a. Set given by $\{x x^2 \neq 16\}$ can be simplified to $R \setminus \{-4, 4\}$ .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
b. All integers are natural numbers hence $Z \subseteq N$ .		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. 1.91 is a rational number.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
d. To simplify $\frac{1}{2+\sqrt{3}}$ , you multiply $2 + \sqrt{3}$ on both top and bottom.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Opposite of liking maths and science is not liking maths or not liking science.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
f. $2k + 1$ is an odd number regardless of what $k$ is.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. $\frac{m}{n}$ is a rational number only if $m$ and $n$ are integers.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5/2.5 is also rational. Order matters!		
h. If $m$ and $n$ are non-zero integers, then $\frac{m}{n}$ is a rational number.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
i. To prove that a number is divisible by 5, we simply show that the number is 5 times by an integer.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
j. Product of 5 consecutive numbers is always divisible by 5.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Space for Personal Notes

**Question 2** (2 marks)

Express  $\frac{2+\sqrt{5}}{-1-\sqrt{3}}$  in the form  $\frac{a}{b}$  where  $a \in R$  and  $b \in N$ .

$$\frac{2 - 2\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{5} - \sqrt{15}}{2}$$

Space for Personal Notes

**Question 3** (2 marks)

James claims the following.

All living humans breathe and eat.

Pranit comes along and opposes the idea.

a. What did Pranit say? (1 mark)

There is at least one human that does not breathe or eat

b. Who is correct? (1 mark)

James

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**Question 4** (5 marks)

Prove the following conditional statements.

- a. If  $n$  is an even number, then  $n^3 + n^2$  is also an even number. (2 marks)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{let } n &= 2k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\
 n^3 + n^2 &= n^2(n+1) \\
 &= (2k)^2(2k+1) \\
 &= 4k^2(2k+1) \\
 &= 2[2k^2(2k+1)] \\
 &= 2m \text{ where } m \in \mathbb{Z}
 \end{aligned}$$

- b. If  $n$  is a natural number, then  $n^3 - n$  is divisible by 3. (3 marks)

$  \begin{aligned}  \textcircled{C1} \text{ let } n &= 3k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\  n^3 - n &= n(n^2 - 1) = n(n+1)(n-1) \\  &= 3k(3k+1)(3k-1) \\  &= 3m, \\  m &= k(3k+1)(3k-1) \\  &\in \mathbb{Z}.  \end{aligned}  $	$  \begin{aligned}  \textcircled{C2} \text{ let } n &= 3k+1, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\  n^3 - n &= n(n^2 - 1) = n(n+1)(n-1) \\  &= (3k+1)(3k+2)(3k-1) \\  &= 3(3k+1)(3k+2)k \\  &= 3m, \\  m &= k(3k+1)(3k+2) \\  &\in \mathbb{Z}  \end{aligned}  $	$  \begin{aligned}  \textcircled{C3} \text{ let } n &= 3k+2, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\  n^3 - n &= n(n^2 - 1) = n(n+1)(n-1) \\  &= (3k+2)(3k+3)(3k+1) \\  &= 3(3k+2)(k+1)(3k+1) \\  &= 3m, \\  m &= (3k+2)(k+1)(3k+1) \\  &\in \mathbb{Z}  \end{aligned}  $
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**Question 5** (6 marks)

Prove the following statements:

- a. For any integer  $n$ , if  $n$  is divisible by 3, then  $n^2$  is divisible by 3. (2 marks)

**Solution:** We have  $n = 3k$  where  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} n^2 &= (3k)^2 \\ &= 9k^2 \\ &= 3(3k^2) \\ &= 3m \end{aligned}$$

where  $m = 3k^2 \in \mathbb{Z}$ , and so  $n^2$  is divisible by 3.

- b. For any integer  $m$  and  $n$ , if  $m$  is divisible by 2 and  $n$  is divisible by 5 then  $7m + 4n$  is even. (2 marks)

**Solution:** Let  $m = 2k$  and  $n = 5p$  where  $k, p \in \mathbb{Z}$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} 7m + 4n &= 14k + 20p \\ &= 2(7k + 10p) \\ &= 2r \end{aligned}$$

where  $r = 7k + 10p \in \mathbb{Z}$ , and so  $7m + 4n$  is even.

- c. For any integer  $n$ ,  $(2n - 1)^2 + (2n + 2)^2$  is odd. (2 marks)

**Solution:** We have that

$$\begin{aligned} (2n - 1)^2 + (2n + 2)^2 &= 4n^2 - 4n + 1 + 4n^2 + 8n + 4 \\ &= 8n^2 + 4n + 4 + 1 \\ &= 2(4n^2 + 2n + 2) + 1 \\ &= 2m + 1 \end{aligned}$$

where  $m = 4n^2 + 2n + 2 \in \mathbb{Z}$ , and so  $(2n - 1)^2 + (2n + 2)^2$  is always odd.



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## VCE Specialist Mathematics ½

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