

Math 215 - Assignment Number 2, Spring 2013

(A) Eccles. Page 53 - 55. Problems

**1, 2,
3**

**(in this problem you are allowed to make an evaluation.
for example , letting A notand $B = A\#B$,
 $T\#P = \sim(T \wedge P) = \sim P$. in this way, # can be used to make \sim .),
4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16.**

(B) Show that the following is a tautology using only algebra: $(A \rightarrow B) \vee (B \rightarrow A)$.

(C) Prove that the square root of 5 is irrational.

Note that you will need to prove that if 5 divides n^2 then 5 divides n when n is a natural number. (In order to do this you need to know that every natural number is in one of the following forms for some natural number k: $5k$, $5k+1$, $5k +2$, $5k +3$, $5k + 4$ or just 1,2,3,4. That is given a natural number it will leave a remainder of 0,1,2,3 or 4 upon division by 5.)

(D) Take the set of non-zero digits $D=\{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9\}$. Find all triples $\{a,b,c\}$ of distinct digits such that $a + b + c = 15$. You will find that there are 8 such unordered triples. Arrange these eight triples in a 3 x 3 grid so that each row adds to 15, each column adds to 15 and the two diagonals also add to 15. This is the simplest known example of a magic square.
