Math 430 Review **Put Your Name In Here**

For this assignment, you should copy this document as closely as possible. Put your name in the top right corner. These are some concepts from Chapter 0 that you should already know.

1. **Definition** (***The Well Ordering Principle***) - Every nonempty set of positive integers contains a smallest member.

2. **Theorem** (***The Division Algorithm***) - Let a and b be integers with $b > 0$. Then there exist unique integers q and r with the property that $a = bq + r$, where $0 \leq r < b$.

3. **Definition** - The **Greatest Common Divisor** of two nonzero integers a and b is the largest of all common divisors of a and b. We denote this integer by $\gcd(a, b)$. When $\gcd(a, b) = 1$, we say a and b are *relatively prime.*

4. **Theorem** For any nonzero integers a and b, there exist integers s and t such that $\gcd(a, b) = as + bt$. Moreover, $\gcd(a, b)$ is the smallest positive integer of the form $as + bt$.

5. **Corollary** If a and b are relatively prime, then there exist integers s and t such that $as+bt = 1$.

6. **Theorem** (***Euclid's Lemma***) If p is a prime that divides ab, then p divides a or p divides b (or both).
   Proof: Suppose that p is a prime that divides ab, but without loss of generality (WLOG) does not divide a. Then we must show that p divides b. Since p does not divide a, then a and p are relatively prime. So there exist integers s and t such that $1 = as + pt$. Multiply through by b to get $b = abs + ptb$. Since p divides ab and p divides itself, p divides the right hand side of the equation. Hence p divides the left as well. So p divides b. $\square$.

7. **Theorem** (***Fundamental Theorem of Arithmetic***) Every integer greater than 1 is a prime or a product of primes. This product is unique, except for the order in which the factors appear. That is, if $n = p_1p_2 \ldots p_r$ nad $n = q_1q_2 \ldots q_s$, where the $p's$ and $q's$ are primes, then $r = s$ and, after renumbering the $q's$, we have $p_i = q_i$ for all i.

8. **Definition** The *least common multiple* of two nonzero integers a and b is the smallest positive integer that is a multiple of both a and b. We denote this integer by $\mathrm{lcm}(a, b)$.

9. **Theorem** (***The First Principle of Mathematical Induction***) Let S be a set of integers containing a. Suppose S has the property that whenever some integeer $n \geq a$ belongs to S, then the integer $n + 1$ belongs to S. Then S contains every integer greater than or equal to a.

10. **Theorem** (***DeMoivre's Theorem***) For every positive integer n and every real number θ, $(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)^n = \cos n\theta + i\sin n\theta$, where i is the complex number $\sqrt{-1}$.
    Proof: Base Step: The statement is clearly true for $n = 1$.
    Inductive Step: Assume true for $n = 1$. She the statement is true for $n + 1$. In other words, assume $(\cos\theta+i\sin\theta)^n = \cos n\theta+i\sin n\theta$, prove $(\cos\theta+i\sin\theta)^{(n+1)} = \cos(n+1)\theta+i\sin(n+1)\theta$. We see that

$$\begin{aligned}
(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)^n &= (\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)^{(n+1)}(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta) && (1)\\
&= (\cos n\theta + i\sin n\theta)(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta) && (2)\\
&= \cos n\theta\cos\theta + i(\sin n\theta\cos\theta + \sin\theta\cos n\theta) - \sin n\theta\sin\theta. && (3)
\end{aligned}$$

    Now, using trig identities for $\cos(\alpha + \beta)$ and $\sin(\alpha + \beta)$, we see that this last term is $\cos(n + 1)\theta + i\sin(n + 1)\theta$. So, by induction, the statement is true for all positive integers. $\square$

11. **Theorem** (***The Second (Strong) Principle of Mathemtical Induction***) Let S be a set of integers containing a. Suppose S has the property that n belongs to S whenever every integer less than n and greater than or equal to a belongs to S. Then S contains every integer greater than or equal to a.

12. **Definition** An ***equivalence relation*** on a set S is a set R of ordered pairs of elements of S such that

    (a) $(a, a) \in R$ for all $a \in S$. (reflexive property)

    (b) $(a, b) \in R$ implies $(b, a) \in R$ (symmetric property)

    (c) $(a, b) \in R$ and $(b, c) \in R$ imply $(a, c) \in R$ (transitive property)

13. **Definition** A ***partition*** of a set S is a collection of nonempty disjoint subsets of S whose union is S.

14. **Theorem** The equivalence classes of an equivalence relation on a set S constitute a partition of S. Conversely, for any partition P of S, there is an equivalence relation on S whose equivalence classes are the elements of P.