Pairs

Here are the programmer pairs for today’s lab. Drivers are on the left.

- Julia Fay and Anita DeWitt
- Jacob Ekstrand and Marcel Champagne
- Kathryn Yetter and Devin Dooley
- Kevin Connors and David Chang
- Bazil Mupisiri and Amanda Hinchman-Dominguez
- Matt Jasaitis and Jong Hoon Bae
- Elizabeth Zak and Tyler Williams
- Michael Owusu and Madeleine Goldman
- Muhammad Hamza and Dennis Chan
- Linda Oyolu and Lindsey Byrne
- Danielle Williams and Thu Nguyen
- Samee Zahid and Adam Hudson
- Adam Wesely and Corey Simmonds

Ella Nicolson will replace anyone who is absent.

Exercises

In the following exercises, we define ‘$m$ evenly divides $n$’ as meaning that there is some integer $q$ such that $mq = n$.

Exercise 0: Let’s define a natural number as even if 2 evenly divides it. Prove that the sum of any two even numbers is even.

Exercise 1: Similarly, a natural number is odd if dividing it by 2 leaves a remainder of 1. Prove that the product of any two odd numbers is odd.

Exercise 2: Note that, for every natural number $n$, there is some natural number $q$ such that either $n = 3q$, or $n = 3q + 1$, or $n = 3q + 2$. Taking this
observation as a premiss, prove that the *square* of every natural number \( n \), when divided by 3, leaves a remainder of either 0 or 1 (never a remainder of 2). Use the design pattern of disjunctive syllogism to help you set out this proof.

**Exercise 3:** Use the *reductio ad absurdum* design pattern to prove that there is no natural number \( n \) such that 51 evenly divides \( n \) but 17 does not.

**Exercise 4:** Use the “left to right, right to left” design pattern for biconditionals to prove that 15 evenly divides a natural number \( n \) if, and only if, both 3 and 5 evenly divide \( n \).

**Exercise 5:** Prove that, for any two natural numbers \( m \) and \( n \), if \( m \) evenly divides \( n \) and \( n \) evenly divides \( m \), then \( m = n \).