Linear Algebra 1: HW#1

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due Friday, October 13, 2023, at noon (Prague time)

Submit your HW through the **Postal Owl** as a **PDF attachment**. Make sure your submission is **printable**: it should be A4 or letter size, and written in dark ink/pencil (blue, black...) on a light (white, beige...) background. (Of course, you may also type, especially if you know how to use IAT_EX .) Other formats will **not** be accepted. Please write your **name** on top of the first page of your HW.

Remark: All the problems below should be solved using induction. Solutions that do not use induction will receive no credit.

Problem 1 (25 points). Compute the last two digits of the number 2035^{2045} (and prove that your answer is correct).

Problem 2 (25 points). Prove that the number $2^{n+1} + 3^{2n-1}$ is divisible by 7 for all positive integers n.

Problem 3 (25 points). Prove that for all real numbers a_1, \ldots, a_n such that $0 \le a_1, \ldots, a_n < 1$, we have that

 $(1-a_1)(1-a_2)\dots(1-a_n) \geq 1-a_1-a_2-\dots-a_n.$

Problem 4 (25 points). Prove that every positive integer has a binary representation. More precisely, prove that for any positive integer n, there exists a sequence a_0, \ldots, a_k of 0's and 1's, with $a_k = 1$, such that

$$n = \sum_{i=0}^{k} a_i \cdot 2^i$$

(so, $\overline{a_k a_{k-1} \dots a_0}$ is the binary representation of n). You may use the fact that for any positive integer n, there exists a non-negative integer ℓ such that $2^{\ell} \leq n < 2^{\ell+1}$.