

B1: A posint N is **perfect** IFF [Defn]

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THM: An even posint N is perfect IFF (state the thm)

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(This thm is credited to and)

Applying the theorem, the 3rd even perfect number equals

$A \cdot B$ where $A = \dots$ and $B = \dots$

B2: *Essay, on your own paper, triple-spaced:* For a posint K , let $\equiv$ mean $\equiv_K$. DEFN: Expression “ $x \equiv y$ ” means...

Please prove: THM: For all $b, \beta, g, \gamma \in \mathbb{Z}$, if $b \equiv \beta$ and $g \equiv \gamma$ then $[b \cdot g] \equiv [\beta \cdot \gamma]$.

B3: Show no work.

Write **DNE** in a blank if the described object does not exist or if the indicated operation cannot be performed.

a Posints $K = \dots$, $N = \dots$, $\alpha = \dots$, $\beta = \dots$,
are st. $\alpha \equiv_K \beta$, yet $N^\alpha = \dots$ is **not** $\equiv_K$ to $N^\beta = \dots$

b Using *only* symbols $H, D, \wedge, \vee, \neg, T, F,], [,$,
rewrite (in simplest form) expression $[[H \Rightarrow D] \Rightarrow H]$
as Ditto,
rewrite $[H \Rightarrow [D \Rightarrow H]]$ as

c Rewrite $x \in [F \cup [\bigcap_{k \in B} G_k]]$ without $\cup, \cap$, by using
 $\forall: \exists$ st. $\in \exists \forall \&$, *letters* as
Rewrite $x \in \bigcup_{j \in A} [F_j \cup [\bigcap_{k \in B} G_k]]$ as

d+ Let $B := 105, M := 81, T := 9$. Cgr $B \cdot x \equiv_M T$ has *reduced* Cgr
 $\beta \cdot y \equiv_\mu \tau$, where $\beta = \dots$,
 $\mu = \dots$, $\tau = \dots$, and soln $y = \dots \in [0 .. \mu)$.
Cgr $B \cdot x \equiv_M T$, has many solns, which
are $x = \dots \in [0 .. M)$.

e $\tau(9^{23}) = \dots$ and $\sigma(9^{23}) = \dots$.
And Euler $\varphi(25 \cdot 16900) = \dots$.
Express your answer as a product $p_1^{e_1} \cdot p_2^{e_2} \cdot \dots$ of primes
to posint powers, with $p_1 < p_2 < \dots$

End of SeLo-B

B1: 45pts

B2: 45pts

B3: 105pts

Total: 195pts

Print name Ord:

HONOR CODE: “I have neither requested nor received
help on this exam other than from my professor.”

Signature: