

6. (4 marks) Using the definition of onto, prove that if $f : B \rightarrow C$ is onto and $g : A \rightarrow B$ is onto, then $f \circ g : A \rightarrow C$ is onto.
7. Find the greatest common divisor of 630 and 196 by using
- (a) (2 marks) the prime factorization of each number.

 - (b) (2 marks) the Euclidean Algorithm.
8. (2 marks) Give an example of a *composite* number n such that the numbers 14, 15 and n are pairwise relatively prime.

9. (2 marks) Prove that the union of two countably infinite sets

$$A = \{a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, \dots\} \text{ and } B = \{b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4, \dots\}$$

is countably infinite. Listing the elements of $A \cup B$ in a sequence will suffice, provided it's clear how the sequence is constructed.

10. Consider four-digit octal (base-8) numbers of the form $n = (abcd)_8$.

(a) (2 marks) Convert $(7143)_8$ and $(1060)_8$ to decimal (base-10), showing your calculations.

(b) (3 marks) Prove that if $n = (abcd)_8$, then $n \equiv d \pmod{8}$. You may not use any theorems about congruence or divisibility (only their definitions) unless you also prove them.

(c) (1 mark) Convert $(7143)_8$ to binary (base-2). You do not need to show any work.

11.

(a) (4 marks) Use the Principle of Mathematical Induction to prove that $n! \geq 3(2^n)$ for all integers $n \geq 5$.

(b) (2 marks) Prove that 2^n is $O(n!)$ by finding positive constants (i.e. witnesses) C and k from the definition of big- O .