

# Math 109 Homework 1, Fall 2022 (Answer Key)

1) a)  $E_5$     b)  $D_3^b$     c)  $C_6^\sharp$     d)  $A_1$

2) a) Perfect Fourth, 5 semitones  
b) Perfect Fifth, 7 semitones  
c) Perfect Fifth, 7 semitones  
d) Minor Seventh, 10 semitones

3) a)  $q = 3, r = 5$   
b)  $q = -4, r = 8$   
c)  $a = 3^{18} + 2, r = 1$   
d)  $q = 6k + 1, r = 2$

4) a)  $\sim$  "lives in the same state as"

Reflexive: Yes, a person lives in the same state as themselves

Symmetric: Yes; If person A lives in the same state as person B, then person B lives in the same state as person A.

Transitive: Yes, If person A lives in the same state as B AND B lives in the same state as C

Then person A lives in the same state as person C

This IS an equivalence relation

Elements are grouped by state of residence

b)  $\mathbb{R}; \geq$

Let  $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$

Reflexive: Yes,  $a \geq a$  since  $a = a$

Symmetric: No, for any  $a, b$  where  $a \neq b$ , if  $a \geq b$ ,  $b \not\geq a$ .

Transitive: Yes, if  $a \geq b$  and  $b \geq c$ , then  $a \geq c$

This IS NOT a valid equivalence relation

c)  $N \sim N' \iff$  the modular interval between  $N$  and  $N'$  is either the unison interval or a tritone (up or down)

Reflexive: Yes; a note is the unison interval with itself

Symmetric: Yes; the interval between two notes is the same upwards and downwards.

Transitive: Yes; Assume  $X \sim Y$  and  $Y \sim Z$

So, the interval from  $X$  to  $Z$  is a multiple of 6 semitones, and is a modular tritone or unison.

This IS a valid equivalence relation

Classes 6 semitones apart form each group

5)  $k \equiv l \iff n | (k-l)$

Reflexive: Yes,  $k \equiv k$

$n | (k-k)$  which is the same as  $n | 0$

For some fixed  $n$ ,  $n \cdot 0 = 0$

Symmetric: Yes; assume  $k \equiv l$

so  $n | (k-l)$  and  $n \cdot q = k-l$

Consider  $n | (l-k)$ ,  $l-k = -(k-l)$

So,  $n \cdot (-q) = -(k-l) = l-k$

Thus,  $l \equiv k$


Transitive: Yes; assume  $k \equiv l$ ,  $l \equiv m$

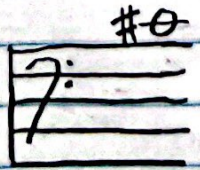

So,  $n | (k-l)$  and  $n | (l-m)$

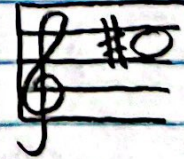
Consider  $n | (k-l) + (l-m)$


$\implies n | (k-m)$

Thus  $k \equiv m$

6) a)   $D_3^\#$

b)   $C_4^\#$  OR 

c)   $C_5^\#$

d)   $D_4$

7) a)

b)

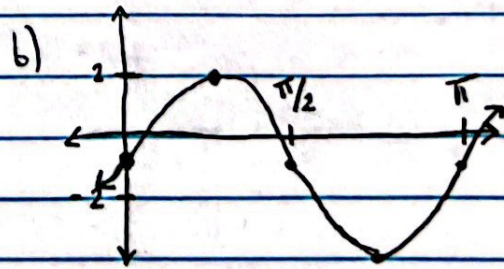
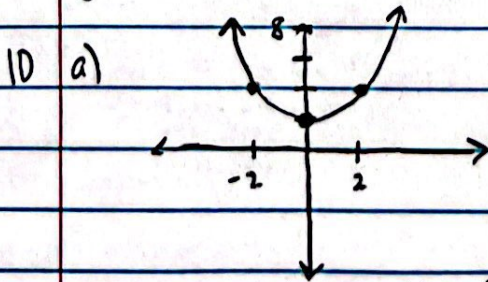
8) a)

b)

c)

d)

9)



- Vertical stretch by  $\frac{1}{2}$  (compression)
- shifted up by 2 (vertical shift)

- Vertical shift down by 1
- Vertical stretch by 3
- Horizontal compression by 2