## Always, Sometimes, Never

Sort the statements below into Always, Sometimes, Never.
Justifications and proofs are required. If always, prove it. For
sometimes state when it is true and when it is not. If Never explain why.

| 1) Straight lines of <br> the form <br> $y=m x+c$ <br> intersect the $x-$ <br> axis. | 2) <br> $n$ odd $\Rightarrow n^{2}$ even | 3) <br> $x>y \Rightarrow x^{2}>y^{2}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4) If $p$ is prime <br> then $2 p+1$ is <br> also prime | 5) $x^{2}+y^{2} \geq 2 x y$ <br> for $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ | 6) Non prime <br> integers have an <br> even number of <br> prime factors. |
| 7) If $m$ is odd, $n$ is <br> even then $m n$ is <br> odd. | 8) For $m, n$ being <br> consecutive <br> integers $m m^{2}+n^{2}$ <br> is odd. | 9) $\sqrt{x}<x$ |
| 10) Let $n, a, b$ be <br> integers. If $n$ <br> divides $a$ and $n$ <br> divides $a+b$ <br> then $n$ divides $b$. | 11) If $n$ is a square <br> integer then $n$ <br> doesn't end in an <br> 8. | 12) For $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ <br> then $n^{2}+n+41$ <br> is prime. |

## Answers:

1) Sometimes
2) Never
3) Sometimes
4) Sometimes
5) Always
6) Sometimes
7) Never
8) Always
9) Sometimes
10) Always
11) Always
12) Sometimes (first non prime occurs for $n=40$ )
