

1-3 常用的证明方法

魏恒峰

hfwei@nju.edu.cn

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习题选讲

UD (第五章)	反证法 (Contradiction)
UD (第十七章)	数学归纳法 (Mathematical Induction)
ES (第二十四章)	鸽笼原理 (Pigeonhole Principle)

习题选讲

- UD (第五章) 反证法 (Contradiction)
- UD (第十七章) 数学归纳法 (Mathematical Induction)
- ES (第二十四章) 鸽笼原理 (Pigeonhole Principle)



UD 题目 17.14: 第二数学归纳法

使用 (第一) 数学归纳法证明第二数学归纳法。

Theorem (Cantor Theorem)

Let A be a set.

If $f : A \rightarrow 2^A$, then f is not onto.

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UD 题目 17.14: 第二数学归纳法

使用 (第一) 数学归纳法证明:

Theorem (Second Principle of Mathematical Induction)

For an integer n , let $Q(n)$ denote an assertion. Suppose that

- (i) $Q(1)$ is true and*
- (ii) for all positive integers n , if $Q(1), \dots, Q(n)$ are true, then $Q(n+1)$ is true.*

Then $Q(n)$ holds for all positive integers n .

Theorem (第二数学归纳法)

$$\left[Q(1) \wedge \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^+ \left((Q(1) \wedge \cdots \wedge Q(n)) \rightarrow Q(n+1) \right) \right] \rightarrow \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^+ Q(n).$$

Theorem (第二数学归纳法)

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Theorem ((第一) 数学归纳法)

$$\left[P(1) \wedge \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^+ (P(n) \rightarrow P(n+1)) \right] \rightarrow \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^+ P(n).$$

“标准”证明示例。

$$P(n) \triangleq Q(1) \wedge \cdots \wedge Q(n)$$

用(第一) 数学归纳法证明 $P(n)$ 对一切正整数都成立。

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$$P(n) \triangleq Q(1) \wedge \cdots \wedge Q(n)$$

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Proof.

By mathematical induction on \mathbb{N}^+ .

Basis $P(1)$

Inductive Step $P(n) \rightarrow P(n+1)$

Therefore, $P(n)$ holds for all positive integers. □

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Proof.

By mathematical induction on \mathbb{N}^+ .

Basis $P(1)$

Inductive Hypothesis $P(n)$

Inductive Step $P(n) \rightarrow P(n+1)$

Therefore, $P(n)$ holds for all positive integers. □

Proof.

能不能“算一算”呢？

$$P(n) \triangleq Q(1) \wedge \cdots \wedge Q(n)$$



Let us calculate [calculemus].

数学归纳法

(第一) 数学归纳法与第二数学归纳法等价。

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Q: 为什么第二数学归纳法也被称为“强” (strong) 数学归纳法?

数学归纳法

(第一) 数学归纳法与第二数学归纳法等价。

Q: 为什么第二数学归纳法也被称为“强” (strong) 数学归纳法?

What's in a name? That which we
call a rose by any other name
would smell as sweet.

William Shakespeare

www.thequotes.in



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Georg Cantor (1845 – 1918)

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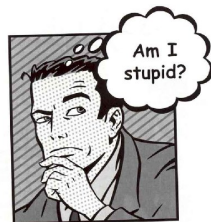
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Understanding this problem:

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Understanding this problem:

$$2^A \quad A = \{1, 2, 3\},$$

$$2^A = \{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{3\}, \{1, 2\}, \{1, 3\}, \{2, 3\}, \{1, 2, 3\}\}$$

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Understanding this problem:

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$$2^A = \{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{3\}, \{1, 2\}, \{1, 3\}, \{2, 3\}, \{1, 2, 3\}\}$$

Onto

$$\forall B \in 2^A \exists a \in A (f(a) = B).$$

Not Onto

$$\exists B \in 2^A \neg (\exists a \in A (f(a) = B)).$$

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- ▶ Constructive proof:

$$B = \{x \in A \mid x \notin f(x)\}.$$

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$$a \in B?$$



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对角线论证 (Cantor's diagonal argument) (以下仅适用于可数集合 A).

a	$f(a)$					
	1	2	3	4	5	...
1	1	1	0	0	1	...
2	0	0	0	0	0	...
3	1	0	0	1	0	...
4	1	1	1	1	1	...
5	0	1	0	1	0	...
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	...



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\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	...

$$B = \{0, 1, 1, 0, 1\}$$



存在性证明 (Existence Proof)

1. 构造性证明 (Constructive proof)
2. 反证法 (By contradiction)
3. 概率法 (Probabilistic Method)

Theorem (Dov Jarden (1953))

$$\exists a, b \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} : a^b \in \mathbb{Q}.$$

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$$\sqrt{2} \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \quad \text{Theorem 5.2}$$

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$$\exists a, b \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} : a^b \in \mathbb{Q}.$$

$$\sqrt{2} \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \quad \text{Theorem 5.2}$$

Proof.

$$\sqrt{2}^{\sqrt{2}}$$

Theorem (Dov Jarden (1953))

$$\exists a, b \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} : a^b \in \mathbb{Q}.$$

$$\sqrt{2} \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \quad \text{Theorem 5.2}$$

Proof.

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$$(\sqrt{2}^{\sqrt{2}})^{\sqrt{2}}$$



Theorem (Dov Jarden (1953))

$$\exists a, b \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} : a^b \in \mathbb{Q}.$$

$$\sqrt{2} \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \quad \text{Theorem 5.2}$$

Proof.

$$\sqrt{2}^{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$(\sqrt{2}^{\sqrt{2}})^{\sqrt{2}}$$



Q: 这是构造性证明吗？这是反证法吗？