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LEC 2. 2.27

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Proof

(verify)

A proof is a method for ascertaining the truth

A mathematical proof is a verification of a proposition by ~~chain~~ <sup>a</sup> chain of logical deductions from a set of axioms

① Proposition <sup>(命題)</sup> is a statement that is either True or False

Ex:  $1 + 2 + 3 = 5$ 

predicate: proposition whose truth depends on

2.  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, n^2 + n + 41$  is a prime number <sup>the value of vars</sup>

$\{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$  <sup>Nature number</sup>  $\uparrow$  ~~not~~ (質數)

 $n$   
0  
1  
2  
3 $n^2 + n + 41$   
41  
43  
47  
53Prime  
✓  
✓  
✓  
✓but  $n = 41$ , X prime  
so it's false



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3.  $a^4 + b^4 + c^4 = d^4$  has no positive integer solutions

$\exists a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{N}^+, \underbrace{a^4 + b^4 + c^4 = d^4}_{\{1, 2, \dots\} \text{ predicate}}$

4. four color theorem (famous!)

5. every ~~inter~~ even integer but 2 is the sum of 2 primes

↑  
ex:  $24 = 11 + 13$   
still not proved!

6.  $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}, n \geq 2 \Rightarrow n^2 \geq 4$   
↑ implies

Def of imply: An implication  $p \Rightarrow q$  is true if  $p$  is F or  $q$  is false

Truth Table

$p$	$q$	$p \Rightarrow q$
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	T
F	F	T

pig fly  $\Rightarrow$  I am king  
It's true.





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$$\text{Ex: } \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}, n \geq 2 \Leftrightarrow n^2 \geq 4$$

$$\neg: n = -3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow: \Rightarrow, \Leftarrow$$

$\uparrow$  iff (if only if)

P	Q	$P \Rightarrow Q$	$Q \Rightarrow P$	$P \Leftrightarrow Q$
T	T	T	T	T
T	F	F	<del>T</del>	F
F	T	T	F	F
F	F	T	<del>T</del>	T

(Def)

Def A axiom is a proposition that is "assumed" to be true

Ex: if  $a=b$ ,  $b=c$ , then  $a=c$

Axioms should:

1. consistent      2. complete

Def: A set of axioms is consistent if no proposition can be proved T & F.

Def: A set of axioms is complete if it can be used every proposition is T or F