

CS250 Methods Of Proof Knowledge Test

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February 2015

1 $\forall x \in R, x > 1 \rightarrow x^2 > x$

Row	Statement	Comment
1	$x \in Z \mid x > 1$	generic particular
2	$x^2 = x \cdot x$	multiplication
3	$x = x \cdot 1$	multiplicationR
4	$x \cdot x > x \cdot 1$	by multiplication
5	$\forall x \in R, x > 1 \rightarrow x^2 > x$	QED

2 $\exists x \in R \mid 0 < x < 1 \wedge x^2 \geq x$

Row	Statement	Comment
1	Suppose : $\forall x \in R, 0 < x < 1 \rightarrow x^2 < x$	negation
2	$\forall x \in R \mid (0 < x < 1)$	generic particular
3	$\forall x \in R, \exists y \in R \mid y > 1 \wedge x = \frac{1}{y}$	by definition
4	$(\frac{1}{y})^2 < \frac{1}{y}$	by substitution
5	$\frac{1}{y^2} < \frac{1}{y}$	multiplication of fractions T15
6	$\forall x \in R, 0 < x < 1 \rightarrow x^2 < x$	QED

3 $\forall n \in Z, n > 0 \rightarrow 2^{2^n} + 1 \in Z^P$

Row	Statement	Comment
1	Suppose : $\exists n \in Z, n > 0 \wedge 2^{2^n} + 1 \in Z^C$	negation
2	Let : $n := 5$	counterexample
3	$2^{2^5} + 1 = 4,294,967,297 = (641) \cdot (6700417)$	by definition
4	$\exists n \in Z, n > 0 \wedge 2^{2^n} + 1 \in Z^C$	QED

<https://www.sharelatex.com/project>

$$4 \quad \forall a, b, c, d \in Z, x \in R, \left(a \neq c \wedge \left(\frac{ax+b}{cx+d} = 1 \right) \right) \rightarrow x \in Q$$

Row	Statement	Comment
1	$\forall a, b, c, d \in Z, x \in R, \left(a \neq c \wedge \left(\frac{ax+b}{cx+d} = 1 \right) \right)$	generic particular
2	$\forall a, b, c, d \in Z, x \in R, ax+b=cx+d$	cross multiply
3	$ax-cx=d-b$	algebra
4	$x(a-c)=d-b$	by factorization
5	$x = \frac{d-b}{a-c}, a \neq c$	algebra
6	$x \in Q$	definition
7	$\exists y \int Z y = d-b$	by closure
8	$\exists w \int Z w = a-c \neq 0$	by closure 'doesnt equal zero $a \neq c$
9	$x = \frac{y}{w}$	ratio of two ints
10	$\forall a, b, c, d \in Z, x \in R, \left(a \neq c \wedge \left(\frac{ax+b}{cx+d} = 1 \right) \right) \rightarrow x \in Q$	QED

$$5 \quad \forall x \in R, x \in Q \rightarrow 5x^3 + 8x^2 + 7 \in Q$$

Row	Statement	Comment
1	Suppose : $\exists c \in R \mid c = 5x^3 + 8x^2 + 7$	generic particular
2	$\forall x \in Q, \exists a, b \in Z \mid x = \frac{a}{b}$	by definition of rational num
3	$5x^3 + 8x^2 + 7 = c = \frac{5a^3}{b^3} + \frac{8a^2}{b^2} + \frac{7}{1}$	by substitution
4	$c = \frac{5a^3b^2+8a^2b^3+7b^3}{b^3 \cdot b^2}$	by cross multiply
5	$c = \frac{5a^3+8a^2b^3+7b^3}{b^3}$	by division of b^2
6	Let : $y = 5a^3 + 8a^2b^3 + 7b^3$	by substitution
7	$y \in Z$	by closure on sum and products on int
8	Let : $z = b^3$	by substitution
9	$y \in Z$	by closure of products
10	$c = \frac{y}{z}$	by substitution
11	$c \in Q$	by closure
12	$\forall x \in R, x \in Q \rightarrow 5x^3 + 8x^2 + 7 \in Q$	QED

$$6 \quad \exists a, b, c \in Z \mid a \mid bc \wedge ab \wedge ac$$

Row	Statement	Comment
1	Let : $a := 4$	example
2	Let : $b := 2$	example
3	Let : $c := 6$	example
4	$4 \mid 12$	substitution
5	42	substitution
6	46	by substitution
7	$\exists a, b, c \in Z \mid a \mid bc \wedge ab \wedge ac$	QED

$$7 \quad \forall a, n \in \mathbb{Z}, a \mid n^2 \wedge a \leq n \rightarrow a \mid n$$

Row	Statement	Comment
1	$\exists a, n \in \mathbb{Z}, a \mid n^2 \wedge a \leq n \wedge a \nmid n$	<i>negation for counterexample</i>
2	<i>Let</i> : $a := 4$	<i>example</i>
3	<i>Let</i> : $n := 6$	<i>example</i>
4	$4 \mid 6^2 \wedge 4 \leq 6 \wedge 4 \nmid 6$	<i>substitution</i>
5	$6^2 = 36$	<i>by multiplication</i>
6	$9 \cdot 4 = 36$	<i>by multiplication</i>
7	$\exists a, n \in \mathbb{Z}, a \mid n^2 \wedge a \leq n \wedge a \nmid n$	<i>QED</i>

$$8 \quad \forall m, n \in \mathbb{Z}, m5 = 2 \wedge n5 = 1 \rightarrow nm5 = 1$$

Row	Statement	Comment
1	$\exists m, n \in \mathbb{Z}, m5 = 2 \wedge n5 = 1 \wedge nm5 \neq 1$	<i>counter example</i>
2	<i>Let</i> : $m := 7$	<i>set m to 7</i>
3	<i>Let</i> : $n := 6$	<i>set n to 6</i>
4	$75 = 2$	<i>by math</i>
5	$65 = 1$	<i>by math</i>
6	$7 \cdot 6 = 42$	
7	$425 = 2$	
8	$\exists m, n \in \mathbb{Z}, m5 = 2 \wedge n5 = 1 \wedge nm5 \neq 1$	<i>QED</i>

$$9 \quad \forall m, d, k \in \mathbb{Z}, d > 0 \rightarrow (m + dk)d = md$$

Row	Statement	Comment
1	$\forall m, d, k \in \mathbb{Z}, d > 0 \rightarrow (m + dk)d = md$	<i>theorem</i>
2	$\forall m, d, k \in \mathbb{Z}, d > 0$	<i>generic</i>
3	<i>Let</i> : $\exists x \in \mathbb{Z}, x = (m + dk)d$	<i>by substitution</i>
4	<i>Let</i> : $\exists y \in \mathbb{Z} \mid m + dk = yd + x$	<i>by quotient remainder theorem</i>
5	$m = (y - k)d + x$	<i>by quotient remainder r is remainder</i>
6	$md = r$	
7	$\forall m, d, k \in \mathbb{Z}, d > 0 \rightarrow (m + dk)d = md$	<i>QED</i>

$$10 \quad \forall n \in Z, \quad n \equiv 1(2) \rightarrow \lceil \frac{n^2}{4} \rceil = \frac{n^2 + 3}{4}$$

Row	Statement	Comment
1	Let : $\forall n \in Z \exists r \in Z, n = 2k + 1$	definition of odd int, generic particular
2	$\lceil \frac{n^2}{4} \rceil = \lceil \frac{(2k+1)^2}{4} \rceil$	substitution
3	$\lceil \frac{(2k+1)^2}{4} \rceil = \lceil \frac{(4k^2+1+4k)}{4} \rceil$	algebra
4	$\lceil \frac{(2k+1)^2}{4} \rceil = \lceil \frac{(4k^2+4k)}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \rceil$	algebra
5	$\lceil \frac{(4k^2+4k)}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \rceil = \lceil \frac{(4(k^2+k))}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \rceil$	by math
6	$\lceil \frac{(4(k^2+k))}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \rceil = k^2 + k + 1$	
7	$\frac{n^2+3}{4} = \frac{(2k+1)^2+3}{4}$	substitution for right side
8	$\frac{(2k+1)^2+3}{4} = \frac{4k^2+4k+4}{4}$	expand
9	$\frac{4k^2+4k+4}{4} = \frac{4(k^2+k+1)}{4}$	factor
10	$\frac{4(k^2+k+1)}{4} = k^2 + k + 1$	division
11	$\forall n \in Z, \quad n \equiv 1(2) \rightarrow \lceil \frac{n^2}{4} \rceil = \frac{n^2 + 3}{4}$	QED

$$11 \quad \forall x \in R, \quad \lfloor x^2 \rfloor = \lfloor x \rfloor^2$$

Row	Statement	Comment
1	$\exists x \in R, \lfloor x^2 \rfloor \neq \lfloor x \rfloor^2$	counterexample
2	Suppose : $\exists x \in R, x := 1.5$	counterexample
3	$\lfloor 1.5^2 \rfloor = 2$	
4	$\lfloor 1.5 \rfloor^2 = 1$	
5	$1^2 = 1$	
6	$\exists x \in R, \lfloor x^2 \rfloor \neq \lfloor x \rfloor^2$	

$$12 \quad \forall n \in Z, \quad n6 = 3 \rightarrow n3 \neq 2$$

Row	Statement	Comment
1	Assume : $\exists a \in Z, a6 = 3 \wedge a3 = 2$	proof by contradiction
2	$\exists p, k \mid a = 3p + 2 = 6k + 3$	quotientremainder
3	$3(p + 2k) = 1$	algebra
4	$p + 2k = \frac{1}{3}$	always divides by three, and is a contradiction
5	$\forall n \in Z, \quad n6 = 3 \rightarrow n3 \neq 2$	

13 $\forall a, b \in Z, \gcd(a, b) \mid lcm(a, b)$

Row	Statement	Comment
1	Let : $\forall a, b \in Z, \exists x, y \in Z \mid x = \gcd(a, b) \wedge y = lcm(a, b)$	
2	$x \mid a, x \mid b \wedge a \mid y, b \mid y$	quotientremainder
3	$\forall x \in Z, \exists p, q \in Z \mid a = x \cdot p \wedge b = x \cdot q$	algebra
4	$\forall y \in Z, \exists r, s \in Z \mid y = a \cdot r \wedge y = b \cdot s$	
5	$y = a \cdot r$	
6	$y = r \cdot x \cdot p$	by substitution
7	$y = x(rp)$	commutative
8	$lcm(ab) = gcm(ab) \cdot rp$	
9	$lcm(ab) \mid gcm(ab) = rp$	
$A = \{ x \in Z \mid \frac{3x^3 + x^2 - 2x + 4}{3x + 4} \mid \leq (2^{50} - 1) \}$		