

Book of Proof: Part III, More on Proof

October 12, 2018

If-and-Only-If Proof

Outline for If-and-Only-If Proof

Proposition P if and only if Q .

Proof.

“Only if”

[Prove $P \Rightarrow Q$ by whatever means you can.]

“If”

[Prove $Q \Rightarrow P$ by whatever means you can.]

Equivalent Statements

Theorem Suppose A is an $n \times n$ matrix. The following statements are equivalent:

- a. A is invertible.
- b. $Ax = b$ has a unique solution for every $b \in \mathbb{R}^n$.
- c. $Ax = 0$ has only the trivial solution.
- d. The reduced row echelon form of A is I_n .
- e. $\det(A) \neq 0$.
- f. The matrix A does not have 0 as an eigenvector.

Equivalent Statements

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} a & \Rightarrow & b & \Rightarrow & c \\ \Uparrow & & & & \Downarrow \\ f & \Leftarrow & e & \Leftarrow & d \end{array}$$

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Existence Proofs

Proposition There exists an even prime number.

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Proof. Two is an even prime number. ■

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Proposition There exists an even prime number.

Proof. Two is an even prime number. 

Proposition There exists an integer that can be expressed as the sum of two perfect cubes in two different ways.

Proof.

$$1^3 + 12^3 = 1729$$

$$9^3 + 10^3 = 1729$$


Example

Proposition 7.1 If $a, b \in \mathbb{N}$ then
there exist $k, \ell \in \mathbb{Z}$ for which $\gcd(a, b) = ak + b\ell$.

For example:

$$\gcd(12, 18) = 6 \text{ and } 6 = (-1)12 + (1)18$$

$$\gcd(9, 21) = 3 \text{ and } 3 = (-2)9 + (1)21$$

Example

Proposition 7.1 If $a, b \in \mathbb{N}$ then
there exist $k, \ell \in \mathbb{Z}$ for which $\gcd(a, b) = ak + b\ell$.

Proof. Suppose $a, b \in \mathbb{N}$.

Consider the set $A = \{ax + by : x, y \in \mathbb{Z}\}$.

A contains positive integers and 0.

Let $d \in A$ be the smallest positive integer.

$d = ak + b\ell$ for some $k, \ell \in \mathbb{Z}$.

We will show that $d = \gcd(a, b)$.

First, prove that $d \mid a$ and $d \mid b$.

Then show that it is the largest such number.

Example

Proposition 7.1 If $a, b \in \mathbb{N}$ then there exist $k, \ell \in \mathbb{Z}$ for which $\gcd(a, b) = ak + b\ell$.

Proof (continued).

$d = ak + b\ell$ is the smallest positive element of $A = \{ax + by : x, y \in \mathbb{Z}\}$.

Show that $d \mid a$.

Use division algorithm: $a = qd + r$.

$$\begin{aligned} r &= a - qd \\ &= a - q(ak + b\ell) \\ &= a(1 - qk) + b(-q\ell) \end{aligned}$$

So $r \in A$, $0 \leq r < d$, so $r = 0$.

So $a = qd + r = qd$ and so $d \mid a$.

Example

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So $r \in A$, $0 \leq r < d$, so $r = 0$.

So $a = qd + r = qd$ and so $d \mid a$.

A similar argument shows $d \mid b$.

Example

Proposition 7.1 If $a, b \in \mathbb{N}$ then
there exist $k, \ell \in \mathbb{Z}$ for which $\gcd(a, b) = ak + b\ell$.

Proof (continued). $d = ak + b\ell$ is the smallest positive element of $A = \{ax + by : x, y \in \mathbb{Z}\}$, and $d \mid a$ and $d \mid b$.

$$a = \gcd(a, b) \cdot m$$

$$b = \gcd(a, b) \cdot n$$

$$d = ak + b\ell$$

$$= \gcd(a, b) \cdot mk + \gcd(a, b) \cdot n\ell$$

$$= \gcd(a, b)(mk + n\ell)$$

$$d \geq \gcd(a, b)$$

$$d = \gcd(a, b)$$

Proofs involving sets

How to show $a \in \{x : P(x)\}$

Show that $P(a)$ is true. ■

How to show $a \in \{x \in S : P(x)\}$

1. Verify that $a \in S$.
2. Show that $P(a)$ is true. ■

Proofs involving sets

How to Prove $A \subseteq B$

(Direct approach)

Proof. Suppose $a \in A$.

\vdots

Therefore $a \in B$. ■

How to Prove $A \subseteq B$

(Contrapositive approach)

Proof. Suppose $a \notin B$.

\vdots

Therefore $a \notin A$. ■

Proofs involving sets

How to Prove $A = B$

Proof.

[Prove that $A \subseteq B$.]

[Prove that $B \subseteq A$.]



Disproof

How to disprove P :

Prove $\sim P$.



Disproof

How to disprove P :

Prove $\sim P$.



How to disprove $\forall x \in S, P(x)$:

Produce an example of $x \in S$ where $P(x)$ is false.



Disproof

How to disprove P :

Prove $\sim P$.



How to disprove $\forall x \in S, P(x)$:

Produce an example of $x \in S$ where $P(x)$ is false.



How to disprove $P(x) \Rightarrow Q(x)$:

Produce an example of x where $P(x)$ is true but $Q(x)$ is false.



Proving facts about \mathbb{N}

n	sum of the first n odd natural numbers	n^2
1	$1 = \dots\dots\dots$	1
2	$1 + 3 = \dots\dots\dots$	4
3	$1 + 3 + 5 = \dots\dots\dots$	9
4	$1 + 3 + 5 + 7 = \dots\dots\dots$	16
5	$1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 = \dots\dots\dots$	25
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots
n	$1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + 11 + \dots + (2n - 1) = \dots\dots\dots$	n^2
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots

Proving facts about \mathbb{N}

For all $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

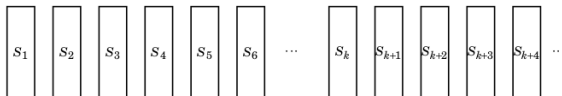
$$1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + \dots + (2n - 1) = n^2$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (2i - 1) = n^2$$

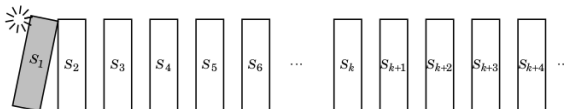
- Does not appear to be a conditional we can work from.
- Negating it does not lead to an easy contradiction.

Mathematical Induction

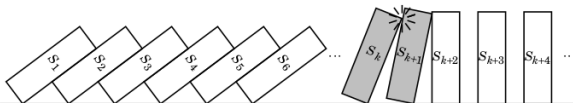
The Simple Idea Behind Mathematical Induction



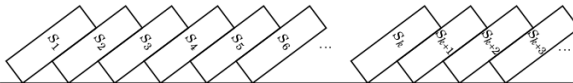
Statements are lined up like dominoes.



(1) Suppose the first statement falls (i.e. is proved true);



(2) Suppose the k^{th} falling always causes the $(k+1)^{th}$ to fall;



Then all must fall (i.e. all statements are proved true).

Mathematical Induction

Outline for Proof by Induction

Proposition The statements S_1, S_2, S_3, \dots are all true.

Proof.

(1) Prove that S_1 is true.

(2) Prove that for $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $S_k \Rightarrow S_{k+1}$ is true. ■

Mathematical Induction

Outline for Proof by Induction

Proposition The statements S_1, S_2, S_3, \dots are all true.

Proof.

- (1) Prove that S_1 is true.
- (2) Prove that for $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $S_k \Rightarrow S_{k+1}$ is true. ■

Proposition For all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, S_n .

Proof.

- (1) Prove that S_1 is true.
- (2) Prove that for $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $S_k \Rightarrow S_{k+1}$ is true. ■

Example Proof by Induction

Proposition If $n \in \mathbb{N}$, then $1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + \dots + (2n - 1) = n^2$.

(1) If $n = 1$, then we need to prove $1 = 1^2$, which is obviously true.

(2) Assume

$$1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + \dots + (2k - 1) = k^2 \quad \text{for some } k \in \mathbb{N}.$$

\vdots

Therefore,

$$1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + \dots + (2(k + 1) - 1) = (k + 1)^2$$



Example Proof by Induction

Proposition If $n \in \mathbb{N}$, then $1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + \dots + (2n - 1) = n^2$.

(1) If $n = 1$, then $1 = 1^2$, which is true.

(2) Assume $1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + \dots + (2k - 1) = k^2$ for some $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

Then

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + \dots + 2(k + 1) - 1 &= \\ 1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + \dots + (2k - 1) + (2(k + 1) - 1) &= k^2 + (2(k + 1) - 1) \\ &= k^2 + 2d + 1 \\ &= (k + 1)^2 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + \dots + (2(k + 1) - 1) = (k + 1)^2$$



Example Proof by Induction

Proposition For all $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (2i - 1) = n^2$$

- (1) If $n = 1$, then we need to prove $1 = 1^2$, which is obviously true.
- (2) Assume, for some $k \in \mathbb{N}$ (the induction hypothesis):

$$\sum_{i=1}^k (2i - 1) = k^2$$

\vdots

Therefore,

$$\sum_{i=1}^{k+1} (2i - 1) = (k + 1)^2$$

Example Proof by Induction

Proposition If $n \in \mathbb{N}$, then

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (2i - 1) = n^2$$

(1) If $n = 1$, then we need to prove $1 = 1^2$, which is obviously true.

(2) Assume

$$\sum_{i=1}^k (2i - 1) = k^2$$

for some $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{k+1} (2i - 1) = \sum_{i=1}^k (2i - 1) + (2(k+1) - 1)$$

$$= k^2 + 2k + 1$$

by induction hypothesis

$$= (k+1)^2$$

Example Proof by Induction

Proposition If $n \in \mathbb{N}^0$, then $5 \mid (n^5 - n)$.

Proof.

(1) If $n = 0$, then we need to prove $5 \mid (0^5 - 0)$, which is true.

(2) Assume $5 \mid (k^5 - k)$ for some $k \in \mathbb{N}^0$.

\vdots

Therefore $5 \mid ((k + 1)^5 - (k + 1))$. ■

What can we get from definitions?

Example Proof by Induction

Proposition If $n \in \mathbb{N}^0$, then $5 \mid (n^5 - n)$.

Proof.

(1) If $n = 0$, then we need to prove $5 \mid (0^5 - 0)$, which is true.

(2) Assume $5 \mid (k^5 - k)$ for some $k \in \mathbb{N}^0$.

Then $(k^5 - k) = 5a$ for some $a \in \mathbb{N}$.

\vdots

Then $((k+1)^5 - (k+1)) = 5b$ for some $b \in \mathbb{N}$.

Therefore $5 \mid ((k+1)^5 - (k+1))$. ■

Example Proof by Induction

Proposition If $n \in \mathbb{N}^0$, then $5 \mid (n^5 - n)$.

Proof.

(1) If $n = 0$, then we need to prove $5 \mid (0^5 - 0)$, which is true.

(2) Assume $5 \mid (k^5 - k)$ for some $k \in \mathbb{N}^0$.

Then $(k^5 - k) = 5a$ for some $a \in \mathbb{N}$.

$$\begin{aligned}(k+1)^5 - (k+1) &= k^5 + 5k^4 + 10k^3 + 10k^2 + 5k + 1 - k - 1 \\&= (k^5 - k) + 5k^4 + 10k^3 + 10k^2 + 5k \\&= 5a + 5k^4 + 10k^3 + 10k^2 + 5k \\&= 5(a + k^4 + 2k^3 + 2k^2 + k)\end{aligned}$$

Then $((k+1)^5 - (k+1)) = 5b$ for some $b \in \mathbb{N}$.

Therefore $5 \mid ((k+1)^5 - (k+1))$. ■

SymPy

For some help with large algebraic expressions:

<http://www.sympy.org/>

```
>>> from sympy import *
>>> k = symbols('k')
>>> expr = (k+1)^5 - (k + 1)
>>> expand(expr)
k**5 + 5*k**4 + 10*k**3 + 10*k**2 + 4*k
>>> expand(expr - (k**5 - k))
5*k**4 + 10*k**3 + 10*k**2 + 5*k
```

Strong Induction

Outline for Proof by Induction

Proposition The statements S_1, S_2, S_3, \dots are all true.

Proof.

- (1) Prove that S_1 is true.
- (2) Prove that for $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $S_k \Rightarrow S_{k+1}$ is true. ■

Outline for Proof by Strong Induction

Proposition The statements S_1, S_2, S_3, \dots are all true.

Proof.

- (1) Prove that S_1 is true. (Or the first several S_n .)
- (2) Prove that for $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $(S_1 \wedge S_2 \wedge S_3 \wedge \dots \wedge S_k) \Rightarrow S_{k+1}$ is true. ■

Smallest Counterexample

Outline for Proof by Induction

Proposition The statements S_1, S_2, S_3, \dots are all true.

Proof.

- (1) Prove that S_1 is true.
- (2) Prove that for $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $S_k \Rightarrow S_{k+1}$ is true. ■

Outline for Proof by Smallest Counterexample

Proposition The statements S_1, S_2, S_3, \dots are all true.

Proof.

- (1) Prove that S_1 is true.
- (2) Suppose that not every S_n is true.
- (3) Let S_{k+1} be the smallest false one.
- (4) Then S_k is true and S_{k+1} is false.
- (5) Use this to get a contradiction. ■

Really just normal induction using proof by contradiction.