

Direct proofs of universal statements

$$\forall x \in A, P(x)$$

or

$$\forall x \in A, P(x) \rightarrow Q(x)$$

(universal conditional statement)

A: infinite set

Idea: Choose arbitrary member of A, use only that it is a member of A

Prove: The sum of (any) two even numbers is even

Def: An even number is one that can be written as $2k$ for some integer k

Rewrite: $\forall x, y$ in the set of even numbers, $x+y$ is even.

$\forall x \in A$
 $\forall x, y \in A$

$P(x)$
 $P(x, y)$

Proof: Let x and y be arbitrary even numbers. $\{$
Since x is even, $x = 2k$ for some integer k . Similarly, $y = 2m$ for some integer m . Now $x+y = 2k+2m$. By substitution, factoring,
 $x+y = 2(k+m)$. Since k and m are integers, $k+m$ is an integer

Therefore $x+y$ is even by definition. $\}$
 $2(\text{int})$

Direct proofs of universal statements

$$\underbrace{\forall x \in A, P(x)}_{\text{universal statement}} \quad \text{or} \quad \forall x \in A, \overbrace{P(x) \rightarrow Q(x)}^{\text{conditional}} \quad \underbrace{(\text{universal conditional statement})}_{\text{statement}}$$

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$\underbrace{\forall x \in A}_{\forall x, y \in A} \quad \underbrace{P(x)}_{P(x, y)}$

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Since x is even, $x = 2k$ for some integer k . Similarly, $y = 2m$ for some integer m . Now $x+y = 2k+2m$. By substitution factoring, $x+y = 2(k+m)$. Since k and m are integers, $k+m$ is an integer.

Therefore $x+y$ is even by definition. $\}$
 $\underbrace{2(\text{int})}_{\text{even}}$