An Introduction to Mathematical Reasoning with Applications to Induction and Contradiction Proofs

M^a Asunción Jiménez Cordero asuncionjc@us.es

Departamento de Estadística e Investigación Operativa and Instituto de Matemáticas de la Universidad de Sevilla, Sevilla, Spain



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- 1 What is a proof?
- 2 Proof by contradiction
- 3 Proof by induction
- 4 Conclusions

- What is a proof?

- Hypothesis.
- Thesis.

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Example

Bolzano's theorem: If f is a continuous function defined on a closed interval [a, b] such that $sign(f(a)) \neq sign(f(b))$. Then there exists a point c in the open interval (a, b) satisfying f(c) = 0.

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 - $f:[a,b]\to\mathbb{R}$ is continuous.
 - $sign(f(a)) \neq sign(f(b))$
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 - $f:[a,b]\to\mathbb{R}$ is continuous.
 - $sign(f(a)) \neq sign(f(b))$
- Thesis:
 - $\exists c \in (a,b) : f(c) = 0$

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- Axioms (Ex: A number is equal to itself, a = a).
- Previous mathematical results.

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Mistakes in proofs

Conjecture: 1=2.

Assume a, b are two equal positive integers:

- $\mathbf{0}$ a=b
- **2** $a^2 = ab$
- $a^2 b^2 = ab b^2$
- (a-b)(a+b) = b(a-b)
- **6** a + b = b
- **6** 2b = b
- $\mathbf{0} \ 2 = 1$

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Assume a, b are two equal positive integers:

- $\mathbf{0}$ a=b
- **2** $a^2 = ab$
- $a^2 b^2 = ab b^2$
- **4** (a-b)(a+b) = b(a-b)
- **6** a + b = b
- **6** 2b = b
- $\mathbf{0} \ 2 = 1$

Where is the error?

- 2 Proof by contradiction

- 3 Proof by induction

- 4 Conclusions

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Thank you!



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