## LATEX HOMEWORK 9TH GRADE UNIT 1 - METHODS OF PROOF - FORMAL STYLE OF A PROOF WEEK 2 - STRUCTURE AND STYLE OF PROOF

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1

Explain what is wrong with the following proof:

Theorem: 2 = 1

Proof: Let a = b. Then  $a^2 = ab$  so  $a^2 - b^2 = ab - b^2$  which we can factor as (a - b)(a + b) = (a - b)b. Canceling gives a + b = b and since a = b we get b + b = b. Dividing both sides by b gives b = b.

If a = b, then (a - b) is 0. And we know that  $\frac{0}{0}$  is indeterminate. Therefore, you can't divide it by 0.

2

Prove that for any natural numbers a, b, there exists an n with an + b composite.

*Proof.* Theorem:  $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{N}$ , there exists an n with an + b composite. Proof: Without loss of generality, assume that a is odd and b is even. Every even number has a factor of 2. Assume n is even, then a \* n will be even. An even number plus an even number is also an even number. Assume now that n is odd. If a and b are both odd, then a \* n will be odd. An odd number plus an odd number is an even number. Therefore, for any natural numbers a, b, there exists an n with an + b composite.

3

For each of the following, give an example and a counterexample:

- n! 1 is prime for  $n \ge 3$
- Any 3 distinct lines separate the plane into seven regions. What additional assumptions are needed in order for this to be a true statement?
- If a rational function is bounded, then it is constant.

Claim 1: n! - 1 is prime for n >= 3

- Example: n = 5, n! 1 = 119
- Counterexample: n = 8, n! 1 = 40319 = 23 \* 1753

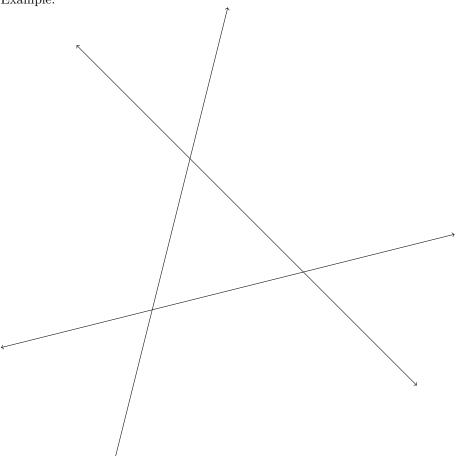
Claim 2: Any 3 distinct lines separate the plane into seven regions. What additional assumptions are needed in order for this to be a true statement?

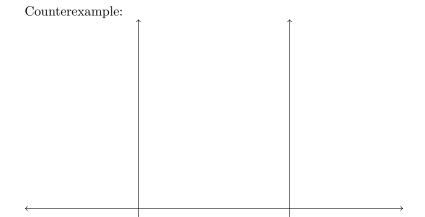
Answer: None of the lines can be parallel.

Date: Edited August 27, 2023.

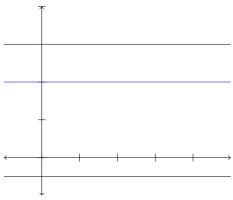
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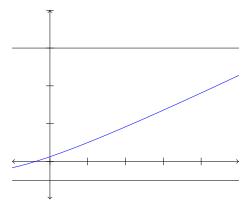




Claim 3: If a rational function is bounded, then it is constant.



Example: y = 2



Counterexample:  $y = (x^2 + 3x + 1)/(2x + 8)$