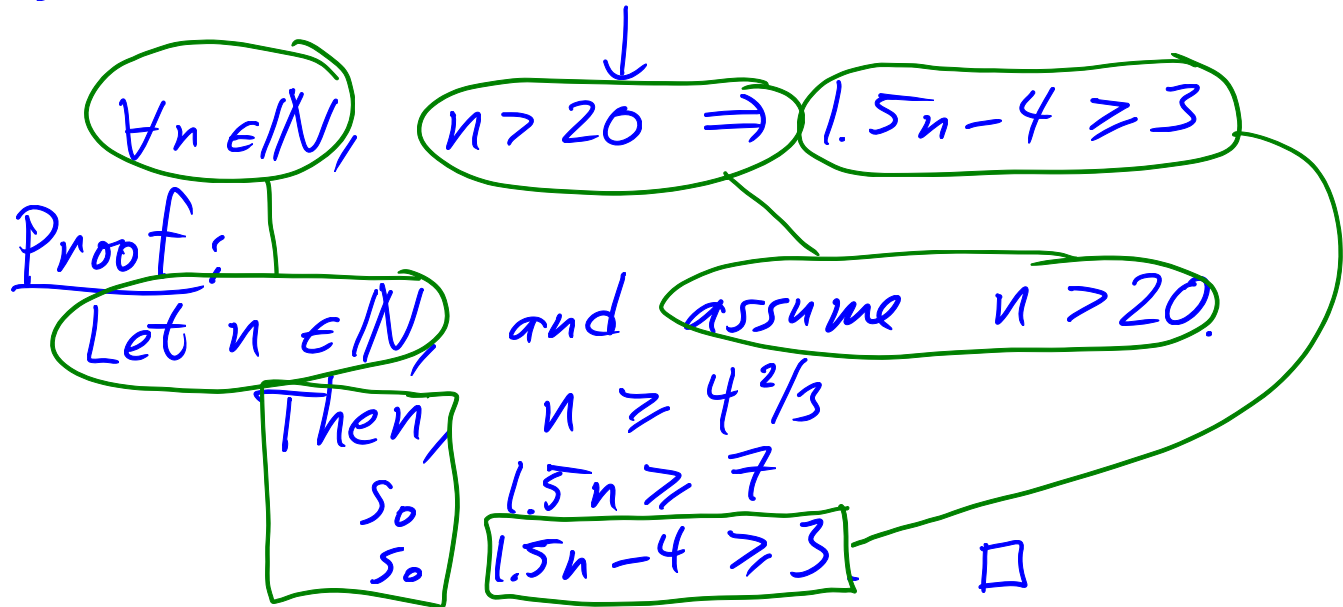


- PSO or TTO concerns? Please be patient — we are working through them.
 - PS1 TA office hours: check Quercus Announcement
-

"Every natural number, n greater than 20 satisfies $1.5n - 4 \geq 3$."



- "linking words": then, so, therefore, thus, ...
optional but useful — so use them!
- justification: always justify steps in
your deduction — except for simple
algebraic manipulations

Interlude ...

~~$\forall n > 20, P(n)$~~

- | | | |
|--|------------|---|
| $S_1: \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, n > 20 \Rightarrow P(n)$ | } standard | <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> S_1 True for
 S_2 False for $P(n): 1.5n + 23$ </div> |
| $S_2: \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, n > 20 \wedge P(n)$ | | |
| $S_3: \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, n > 20 / P(n)$ | | syntax error |
| $S_4: \forall n, n \in \mathbb{N} \wedge n > 20 \Rightarrow P(n)$ | | syntax error |
- alternate style — NOT IN CSC165

\forall (variable) \in (domain) — set given in question
(\exists) — standard number set ($\mathbb{N}, \mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{R}$)

$$S_1: \exists n \in \mathbb{N}, n < 2 \wedge 1.5n - 4 \geq 3$$

$$S_2: \exists n \in \mathbb{N}, n < 2 \Rightarrow 1.5n - 4 \geq 3$$

S_1 is False

S_2 is True

→ pick $n=3$. $3 < 2$ is False so

$3 < 2 \Rightarrow 1.5 \cdot 3 - 4 \geq 3$ is True
(vacuously)

$$S_2 \equiv \exists n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2 \vee 1.5n - 4 \geq 3$$

$$\hookrightarrow n \neq 2 \quad (p \Rightarrow q \equiv \neg p \vee q)$$

\hookrightarrow "logically equivalent to"

$A \equiv B$ "A is logically equiv. to B"

$A \Leftrightarrow B$ is always true

Ex 2: Prove that for all integers x ,
if $x \mid x+5$, then $x \mid 5$

$$1. \forall x \in \mathbb{Z}, (x \mid x+5) \Rightarrow (x \mid 5)$$

~~$(x|x)+5$~~ $x|(x+5)$
 ~~$T/F + 5?$~~ $x|x+(5 \Rightarrow x)|5$

2. Proof header:

Let $x \in \mathbb{Z}$, and assume $x \mid x+5$

(WTP: $x/5$) \rightarrow note to self,
NOT part of
proof

what next?

1. expand definition of " $|$ "

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{Z}, (\exists k_1 \in \mathbb{Z}, x+5 = k_1 \cdot x) \Rightarrow (\exists k_2 \in \mathbb{Z}, 5 = k_2 \cdot x)$$

2. Let $x \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Assume $\exists k_1 \in \mathbb{Z}, x+5 = k_1 \cdot x$.

Note: from this point on in the proof, k_1 is a variable I can use to refer to a value that satisfies

Let $k_2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ \leftarrow concrete value
allowed to use
earlier variables
(x, k_1), with
constants, etc.