# MATH 220, Mathematical Reasoning and Proof MWF 1 - 1:50

### All assignments

Last updated: September 18, 2023 Gradescope code: 7DVWGG

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**Topics**: Introduction to the course. Mathematical reasoning. Logic.

Reading: 1.1, 1.2, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2

Suggested problems (do not hand in; these are just for extra practice): Handout 1

#### Assignment 1, due Friday, Sep 15, 12:55pm via Gradescope:

- 1. Write the negation of each of the following statements.
  - (a) All triangles are isosceles.
  - (b) Every door in the building was locked.
  - (c) Some even numbers are multiples of three.
  - (d) Every real number is less than 100.
  - (e) Every integer is positive or negative.
  - (f) If f is a polynomial function, then f is continuous at 0.
  - (g) If  $x^2 > 0$ , then x > 0.
  - (h) There exists a  $y \in \mathbf{R}$  such that xy = 1.
  - (i) (2 > 1) and  $(\forall x, x^2 > 0)$
  - (j)  $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$  such that if  $|x| < \delta$ , then  $|f(x)| < \epsilon$ .
- 2. Write the converse, contrapositive, and negation of each of the following implications.
  - (a) If a quadrilateral is a rectangle, then it has two pairs of parallel sides.
  - (b)  $(P \land \neg Q) \Rightarrow R$
  - (c)  $P \Rightarrow (R \Rightarrow \forall x, Q(x))$
- 3. Let P and Q be statements. Write the truth table for
  - (a)  $(\neg P) \lor Q$
  - (b)  $(P \wedge (\neg Q)) \Rightarrow Q$
- 4. Are the statements  $(P \vee Q) \wedge R$  and  $P \vee (Q \wedge R)$  equivalent? If so, give a proof. If not, explain why by giving a counterexample.

(Two statement forms are equivalent if they have the same truth tables, and here, a counterexample simply means some choice of truth values for P, Q, and R such that the two statement forms give different outputs.)

- 5. Let P and Q be statements.
  - (a) Prove that  $\neg(P \Rightarrow Q)$  is equivalent to  $P \land \neg Q$ .
  - (b) Prove that  $\neg(P \Rightarrow Q)$  is not equivalent to  $\neg P \land Q$ .

- (c) Give an example of statements P and Q such that  $\neg P \Rightarrow \neg Q$  is true and  $\neg (P \Rightarrow Q)$  is false.
- 6. Suppose that n is an even integer, and let m be any integer. Prove that nm is even.
- 7. Suppose that n is an odd integer. Prove that  $n^2$  is an odd integer. (Hint: an integer n is odd if and only if there exists an integer k such that n = 2k + 1.)
- 8. Prove that if  $n^2$  is even, then n is even. (Hint: page 67 contrapositive.)

Topics: "Direct" proofs, proof by cases, and divisibility problems.

#### Reading:

- 3.3, from Definition 3.3.6
- 6.4, just Definition 6.4.1
- see Index to find definitions like prime, etc

#### Suggested problems (do not hand in; these are just for extra practice)

1. Handout 2

#### Assignment, due Friday, Sep 22, 12:55pm via Gradescope:

- 1. Suppose that  $a \mid b$ . Prove that for all  $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ ,  $a^n \mid b^n$ .
- 2. Suppose that there exists an integer  $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$  such that  $a \mid b^n$ . Is it true that  $a \mid b$ ? Prove or disprove your answer. (For a disproof, please give a counterexample that demonstrates that the statement is false.)
- 3. Prove that for all  $a \in \mathbb{Z}$  and for  $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ , a-1 divides  $a^n-1$ .
- 4. Prove that for all integers n, n and n+1 have no common divisors other than  $\pm 1$ .
- 5. Prove that if x is an integer, then  $x^2 + 2$  is not divisible by 4. (Hint: there are two cases: x is even, x is odd. Also, feel free to use basic facts about even or odd, e.g., "odd + odd = even", without additional proof.)
- 6. Prove that the product of three consecutive integers is divisible by 6. (It suffices to prove that it is divisible by 2 and 3 separately.)
- 7. Show that for all integers a and b,

$$a^2b^2(a^2-b^2)$$

is divisible by 12. (It suffices to prove that it is divisible by 4 and 3 separately.)

8. Find all positive integers n such that  $n^2 - 1$  is prime. Prove that your answer is correct.

**Topics**: Proof by contradiction. Unsolvability of equations. Irrationality.

Reading: 3.2

Suggested problems (do not hand in; these are just for extra practice)

1. Handout 3

#### Assignment, due Friday, Sep 29, 12:55pm via Gradescope TODO:

- 1. Prove that there do not exist integers a, and b such that 21a + 30b = 1.
- 2. Prove that  $2^{1/3}$  is irrational.
- 3. Suppose that x is a real number such that  $0 \le x \le \pi/2$ . Prove that  $\sin x + \cos x \ge 1$ . (Hint: at some point in your proof, use that  $(\sin x)^2 + (\cos x)^2 = 1$ .)
- 4. Prove that there are no positive integer solutions to the equation  $x^2 y^2 = 10$ .
- 5. Let a, b, c be integers satisfying  $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ . Show that abc must be even. (Harder problem, just for fun: show that a or b must be even.)
- 6. Suppose that a and n are integers that are both at least 2. Prove that if  $a^n 1$  is prime, then a = 2 and n is a prime. (Primes of the form  $2^n 1$  are called Mersenne primes.)
- 7. Suppose that  $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ . Prove that  $a^2 4b \neq 2$ .
- 8. Prove that  $\log_{10} 7$  is irrational

Topics: Induction.

Reading: Chapter 6

Fun Video (optional): Vi Hart; "Doodling in Math: Spirals, Fibonacci, and Being a Plant" https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ahXIMUkSXX0

Suggested problems (do not hand in; these are just for extra practice)

- 1. Handout 4
- 2. Handout 5

Assignment, due Friday, Oct 06, 12:55pm via Gradescope TODO:

1. Prove that for every positive integer n,

$$1^3 + 2^3 + \dots + n^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4}.$$

- 2. Let  $a_n$  be defined recursively by  $a_1 = 1$  and  $a_n = \sqrt{1 + a_{n-1}}$ . Prove that for all positive integers  $n, a_n < 2$ .
- 3. Prove by induction that if  $b_1, b_2, \ldots, b_n$  are even integers, then  $b_1 + b_2 + \cdots + b_n$  is even.
- 4. Let  $F_1, F_2, F_3, \ldots = 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, \ldots$  be the Fibonacci sequence. Prove that  $F_1^2 + \cdots + F_n^2 = F_n F_{n+1}$ .
- 5. Prove that  $n! > 2^n$  for all  $n \ge 4$ .
- 6. Bernoulli's inequality: let  $\beta \in \mathbb{R}$  be a real number such that  $\alpha > -1$  and  $\alpha \neq 0$ . Prove that for all integers  $n \geq 2$ ,  $(1+\beta)^n > 1+n\beta$ .
- 7. Prove that for all integers  $n \geq 1$ ,

$$1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \ge \sqrt{n}.$$

8. Prove (using induction) that for all integers  $n \ge 1$ ,  $2^{2n} - 1$  is divisible by 3.

\*

**Topics**: Basics of set theory. Basic operations. Proofs with sets.

#### Reading:

1. 1.3, 1.4, 2.3

Suggested problems (do not hand in; these are just for extra practice): Handout 6

#### Assignment 6, due Friday, Oct 20, 12:55pm via Gradescope:

- 1. Let  $A = \{n \in \mathbb{Z} | n \text{ is a multiple of 4} \}$  and  $B = \{n \in \mathbb{Z} | n^2 \text{ is a multiple of 4} \}$ 
  - (a) Prove or disprove:  $A \subseteq B$ .
  - (b) Prove or disprove:  $B \subseteq A$ .
- 2. Prove that  $A \cup (A \cap B) = A$ .
- 3. Let A, B and C be sets.
  - (a) Prove that  $(A \subseteq C) \land (B \subseteq C) \Rightarrow A \cup B \subseteq C$ .
  - (b) State the contrapositive of part (a).
  - (c) State the converse of part (a). Prove or disprove it.
- 4. Let n and m be integers. Prove that if  $n\mathbb{Z} \subseteq m\mathbb{Z}$  then m divides n.

# Midterm

Topics: Friday, October 13 will be an in class Exam.

Content: The questions will all be either

- 1. homework problems,
- 2. suggested problems,
- 3. problems we worked in class, or
- 4. minor variations of one of these.

A typical exam will have one or two questions from each week of the course. You can expect problems like the following:

- Negations
- Give definitions
- Contrapositive
- Contradiction
- Induction