Worksheet 5 Review 2

April 12, 2020

Question 1

- **Statement:** $\forall m, n \in \mathbb{Z},\ (\exists k_1 \in \mathbb{Z},\ m = 2k_1 + 1) \wedge (\exists k_2 \in \mathbb{Z},\ n = 2k_2 + 1) \Rightarrow (\exists k_3 \in \mathbb{Z},\ mn = 2k_3 + 1)$

  Proof. Let $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Assume there is an integer k_1 such that $m = 2k_1 + 1$. Assume there is an integer k_2 such that $n = 2k_2 + 1$. Let $k_3 = (2k_1k_2) + k_1 + k_2$.

  We need to prove $mn = 2k_3 + 1$.

  The assumption tells us $m = 2k_1 + 1$ and $n = 2k_2 + 1$.

  By using these facts and then multiplying them together, we can conclude

$$
\begin{aligned}
mn &= (2k_1 + 1)(2k_2 + 1) && (1)\\
&= 4k_1k_2 + 2k_1 + 2k_2 + 1 && (2)\\
&= 2[(2k_1k_2) + k_1 + k_2] + 1 && (3)\\
&= 2k_3 + 1 && (4)
\end{aligned}
$$

  □

  Notes:

  - Noticed professor pre-calculates the value of k_3 as roughwork before writing proof

Question 2

Question 3

Question 4