

Worksheet 6 Review 2

Hyungmo Gu

April 13, 2020

Question 1

a. $\forall x \in \mathbb{N}, P(123) \wedge P(x) \Rightarrow x \leq 123$

Correct Solution:

$$P(123) \wedge (\forall x \in \mathbb{N}, P(x) \Rightarrow x \leq 123)$$

b. $IsCD(x, y, d) : d \mid x \wedge d \mid y$, where $x, y, d \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$IsGCD(x, y, d) : \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, IsCD(x, y, n) \Rightarrow \exists d \in \mathbb{N}, IsCD(x, y, d) \wedge n \leq d$$

Correct Solution:

$$IsCD(x, y, d) : d \mid x \wedge d \mid y, \text{ where } x, y, d \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$IsGCD(x, y, d) : (x = 0 \wedge y = 0 \Rightarrow d = 0) \wedge (x \neq 0 \wedge y \neq 0 \Rightarrow IsCD(x, y, d) \wedge (\forall d_1 \in \mathbb{Z}, IsCD(x, y, d_1) \Rightarrow d_1 \leq d)), \text{ where } x, y, d \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Notes:

- Realized the definition of $IsGCD$ extends from previous question
- Noticed professor defines if...else conditions in a predicate logic the following way

$$(\text{case 1} \Rightarrow \text{statement 1}) \wedge (\text{case 2} \Rightarrow \text{statement 2})$$

- Hm... I feel puzzled about \wedge operator used in between cases (i.e. $(x = 0 \wedge y = 0 \Rightarrow d = 0) \wedge (x \neq 0 \wedge y \neq 0 \Rightarrow IsCD(x, y, d) \wedge (\forall d_1 \in \mathbb{Z}, IsCD(x, y, d_1) \Rightarrow d_1 \leq d))$). At glimpse, I felt \vee is more appropriate since if this case is not true, then we want other case should be true.

c. **Statement:** $IsCD(x, 0, x) \wedge (\forall d_1 \in \mathbb{Z}, IsCD(x, 0, d_1) \Rightarrow d_1 \leq x)$

Proof. Let $x \in \mathbb{Z}^+$

We need to prove x is a common divisor to both 0 and x , and we need to prove all common divisors d_1 of 0 and x is less than or equal to x .

First, we need to show there is $k_1 \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $x = k_1 \cdot x$ and we need to show $k_2 \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $0 = k_2 \cdot x$.

Let $k_1 = 1$ and $k_2 = 0$.

Then, we can calculate that

$$x = 1 \cdot x = k_1 \cdot x \quad (1)$$

$$0 = 0 \cdot x = k_2 \cdot x \quad (2)$$

Now, we need to show all integers d_1 that is a common divisor to both 0 and x is less than equal to x .

Let $d_1 \in \mathbb{Z}$ and assume $d_1 \mid x$ and $d_1 \mid 0$.

We need to show $d_1 \leq x$.

The hint tells us

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}^+, \forall d \in \mathbb{Z}, d \mid n \Rightarrow d \leq n \quad (3)$$

Because we know from assumption that $d_1 \mid x$, by using the hint, we can conclude

$$d_1 \leq x \quad (4)$$

□

Pseudoproof:

Let $x \in \mathbb{Z}^+$

We need to prove x is a common divisor to both 0 and x , and we need to prove all common divisors d_1 of 0 and x is less than or equal to x .

1. Show $IsCD(x, 0, x)$

We need to show there is $k_1 \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $x = k_1 \cdot x$ and we need to show $k_2 \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $0 = k_2 \cdot x$.

Let $k_1 = 1$ and $k_2 = 0$.

- Show $x = k_1 \cdot x$ and $0 = k_2 \cdot 0$

Then, we can calculate that

$$x = 1 \cdot x = k_1 \cdot x \quad (5)$$

$$0 = 0 \cdot x = k_2 \cdot x \quad (6)$$

2. Show $\forall d_1 \in \mathbb{Z}, IsCD(x, 0, d_1) \Rightarrow d_1 \leq x$

Let $d_1 \in \mathbb{Z}$ and assume $d_1 \mid x$ and $d_1 \mid 0$.

We need to show $d_1 \leq x$.

1. Use fact ' $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}^+, \forall d \in \mathbb{Z}, d \mid n \Rightarrow d \leq n$ ' to show $d_1 \leq x$.

The hint tells us

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}^+, \forall d \in \mathbb{Z}, d \mid n \Rightarrow d \leq n \quad (7)$$

Because we know from assumption that $d_1 \mid x$, by using the hint, we can conclude

$$d_1 \leq x \quad (8)$$

d. $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{Z}, (a \neq 0) \vee (b \neq 0) \Rightarrow \exists p, q \in \mathbb{Z}, pa + qb = \gcd(a, b)$

Question 2

a. *Proof.* Assume $Even(n)$. That is $\exists k \in \mathbb{Z}, n = 2k$.

We need to show there is an integer k_1 such that $n^2 - 3n = 2k_1$.

Let $k_1 = (2k^2 - 3k)$.

The assumption tells us $n = 2k$.

Then, by using this fact, we can write

$$n^2 - 3n = (2k)^2 - 3(2k) \tag{1}$$

$$= 4k^2 - 6k \tag{2}$$

$$= 2(2k^2 - 3k) \tag{3}$$

$$= 2k_1 \tag{4}$$

□

Pseudoproof:

Assume $Even(n)$. That is $\exists k \in \mathbb{Z}, n = 2k$.

We need to show there is an integer k_1 such that $n^2 - 3n = 2k_1$.

Let $k_1 = (2k^2 - 3k)$.

- Show $n^2 - 3n = 2k_1$ by using assumption.

The assumption tells us $n = 2k$.

Then, by using this fact, we can write

$$n^2 - 3n = (2k)^2 - 3(2k) \tag{5}$$

$$= 4k^2 - 6k \tag{6}$$

$$= 2(2k^2 - 3k) \tag{7}$$

$$= 2k_1 \tag{8}$$

- b. *Proof.* In this case, assume $Odd(n)$. That is $\exists k \in \mathbb{Z}, n = 2k - 1$.

We need to show there is an integer k_1 such that $n^2 - 3n = 2k_1$.

Let $k_1 = (2k^2 - 5k + 2)$.

The assumption tells us $n = 2k - 1$.

Then, by using this fact, we can write

$$n^2 - 3n = (2k - 1)^2 - 3(2k - 1) \quad (1)$$

$$= 4k^2 - 4k + 1 - 6k + 3 \quad (2)$$

$$= 4k^2 - 10k + 4 \quad (3)$$

$$= 2(2k^2 - 5k + 2) \quad (4)$$

$$= 2k_1 \quad (5)$$

□

Pseudoproof:

Assume $Odd(n)$. That is $\exists k \in \mathbb{Z}, n = 2k - 1$.

We need to show there is an integer k_1 such that $n^2 - 3n = 2k_1$.

Let $k_1 = (2k^2 - 5k + 2)$.

- Show $n^2 - 3n = 2k_1$ by using assumption.

The assumption tells us $n = 2k - 1$.

Then, by using this fact, we can write

$$n^2 - 3n = (2k - 1)^2 - 3(2k - 1) \quad (6)$$

$$= 4k^2 - 4k + 1 - 6k + 3 \quad (7)$$

$$= 4k^2 - 10k + 4 \quad (8)$$

$$= 2(2k^2 - 5k + 2) \quad (9)$$

$$= 2k_1 \quad (10)$$

Notes:

- Noticed professor uses predicate logic when expanding definition in assumption.

Assume that n is odd, i.e. $\exists k \in \mathbb{Z}, n = 2k - 1$.

Question 3