CSC236 Worksheet 3

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Question 1

Rough Work:

Predicate Logic: $\forall A \subseteq \mathbb{N}, \ A \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow (\exists a \in A, \ \forall x \in A, \ a \leq x)$

Given the statement to prove

P(x, y, z): There are no positive integers x, y, z such that $x^3 + 3y^3 = 9z^3$

I will prove P(x, y, z) using proof by contradiction.

Assume $\exists x, y, z \in \mathbb{N}^+, x^3 + 3y^3 = 9z^3$.

- 1. State that the set $X = \{x \mid x \in \mathbb{N}^+, \exists y, z \in \mathbb{N}^+, x^3 + 3y^3 = 9z^3\}$ is not empty.
- 2. State that there is smallest element $x_0 \in X$ with $y_0, z_0 \in \mathbb{N}^+$ satisfying $x^3 + 3y^3 = 9z^3$, using well-ordering principle
- 3. Show that $x_0 = 3 \cdot k$, using $x_0^3 + 3y_0^3 = 9z_0^3$ and the fact if a prime number p divides a perfect cube n^3 , then p also divides n.
- 4. Show that $x_1^3 = 9z_1^3 3y_1^3$ is satisfied, given $x_0 > x_1$
 - First, show that $x_0 = 3 \cdot x_1$, using $x_0^3 + 3y_0^3 = 9z_0^3$ and the fact if a prime number p divides a perfect cube n^3 , then p also divides n.
 - Second, show that $y_0 = 3 \cdot y_1$, using $x_0^3 = 3^3 x_1^3 = 9z_0^3 3y_0^3$
 - Third, show that $z_0 = 3 \cdot z_1$, using $x_0^3 = 3^3 x_1^3 = 9z_0^3 3y_0^3 = 9z_0^3 3^4 y_1^3$

- Finally, show $x_1^3 = 9z_1^3 3y_1^3$
- 5. Conclude that this contracts the original claim that x_0 is the smallest non-negative value satisfying $x^3 + 3y^3 = 9z^3$.

Notes:

- Proof By Contradiction: $\neg P \Rightarrow \neg Q \land Q$ (Assuming we are proving $P \Rightarrow Q$)
- Principle of Well-Ordering: Any nonempty subset A of \mathbb{N} contains a minimum element; i.e. for any $A \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ such that $A \neq \emptyset$, there is some $a \in A$ such that for all $a' \in A$, $a \leq a'$.
- examples of well-ordered sets
 - 1. $\mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$
 - 2. $\mathbb{N} \cup \{1, 2\}$
 - $3. \{n \in \mathbb{N} : n > 5\}$
- examples of non-well-ordered sets
 - 1. \mathbb{R} and the open interval (0,2)
 - $2. \mathbb{Z}$

Question 2

Question 3