

ABSTRACT MATHEMATICS HOMEWORK 3

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1 Book Problems

1.1 Problem 3.2

- (a) Let x be an integer. Prove that if x is odd, then x^2 is odd. Make sure you state your assumption as the first line and your conclusion as the last line.
- (b) State the contrapositive of what you just proved.
- (c) Combining the result of part (a) with Theorem 3.3 gives a stronger result. Say precisely what that result is.

Proof.

Assume x is an odd integer.

Since x is odd, we know that for some integer n , $x = 2n + 1$.

We can then state the following:

$$x^2 = (2n + 1)^2 = 4n^2 + 4n + 1 = 2(2n^2 + 2n) + 1 \quad (1)$$

So $x^2 = 2(2n^2 + 2n) + 1$, where $2n^2 + 2n$ is an integer k .

Therefore $x^2 = 2k + 1$, which matches the definition of an odd number.

We can then conclude that if x is odd, then x^2 is odd.

□

The contrapositive of the above statement is, if x^2 is even, then x is even.

Theorem 3.3 states that for an integer x : If x^2 is odd, then x is odd. This strengthens our result as we now know that not only does x being odd imply that x^2 is odd, we also know that x^2 being odd implies that x is odd. Since each one implies the other, we can state that x is odd if and only if x^2 is odd.

1.2 Problem 3.3

For each of the following, write out the contrapositive and the converse of the sentence.

- (a) If you are the President of the United States, then you live in a white house.
- (b) If you are going to bake a soufflé, then you need eggs.
- (c) If x is a real number, then x is an integer.
- (d) If x is a real number, then $x^2 < 0$.

1.2.1 If you are the President of the United States, then you live in a white house.

Contrapositive: If you don't live in a white house, you are not the President of the United States.

Converse: If you live in a white house, you are the President of the United States.

1.2.2 If you are going to bake a soufflé, then you need eggs.

Contrapositive: If you don't need eggs, then you are not going to bake a soufflé.

Converse: If you need eggs, you are going to bake a soufflé.

1.2.3 If x is a real number, then x is an integer.

Contrapositive: If x is not an integer, then x is not a real number.

Converse: If x is an integer, then x is a real number.

1.2.4 If x is a real number, then $x^2 < 0$

Contrapositive: If $x^2 \geq 0$, then x is not a real number.

Converse: If $x^2 < 0$, then x is a real number.

1.3 Problem 3.14

Let n be an integer. Prove that if $3n$ is odd, then n is odd.

Proof.

The contrapositive of the above statement is, if n is even, then $3n$ is even.

An even number is defined as $x = 2m$, where $m \in \mathbb{Z}$.

We can then state that:

$$3n = 3(2m) = 2(3m) = 2q, q \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (1)$$

Knowing q is an integer, we find that if n is even, then $3n$ is even.

The above statement being the contrapositive of what we were trying to prove, we conclude that if $3n$ is odd, then n is odd.

□

1.4 Problem 3.15

Let x be a natural number. Prove that if x is odd, then $\sqrt{2x}$ is not an integer.

Proof.

Assume that $\sqrt{2x}$ is an integer.

If x is odd and $x \in \mathbb{N}$, $x = 2n + 1$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}$

Substituting this into $\sqrt{2x}$ we get:.

$$\sqrt{2(2n + 1)} = \sqrt{4(n + 1/2)} = 2\sqrt{n + 1/2} \quad (1)$$

From the above equation we conclude that $\sqrt{n + 1/2}$ is not an integer, which contradicts our assumption.

We conclude that if x is odd, then $\sqrt{2x}$ is not an integer.

□

1.5 Problem 3.16

Let x and y be real numbers. Show that if $x \neq y$ and $x, y \geq 0$, then $x^2 \neq y^2$.

Proof.

We start by taking the contrapositive of the above statement.

If $x^2 = y^2$ and $x, y \geq 0$, then $x = y$.

For a to equal b , $\frac{a}{b}$ must equal 1.

It follows that $\frac{x^2}{y^2} = (\frac{x}{y})^2 = 1$.

If we take the square root of both sides we get $\frac{x}{y} = 1$.

Therefore if $x^2 = y^2$, then $x = y$.

We conclude via contrapositive that if $x \neq y$ and $x, y \geq 0$, then $x^2 \neq y^2$.

□

2 Group Problem

The police are investigating a crime in the Island of Knights and Knaves. There are three suspects, A, B and C. The known facts are:

- Fact 1: Exactly one of them is guilty.
- Fact 2: One of them is a knight, one of them is a knave, and one of them is normal (a normal may tell the truth or may lie). But we don't know who is what.
- Fact 3: The guilty person is not a knave.

When interrogated, the suspects said the following statements:

- I am innocent!
- A is innocent.
- No, A is guilty!

2.1 Question 1

From these statements and the facts, we can conclude that there are three possible scenarios. Find the three scenarios, determining in each of them who is the knight, who is the knave, who is normal, and who is guilty.

Proof.

Let $P = "A \text{ is innocent}"$.

We are given that each suspect A, B, and C can assume one of three states that is unique from the other suspects. The states are knight(T), knave(F), normal(X).

This gives us six possible scenarios.

A	B	C
T	F	X
T	X	F
F	T	X
F	X	T
X	T	F
X	F	T

Using the scenarios in the table above we can compare the knight (Q) and knave's (R) response to the questioning in each scenario for equivalence. We cannot use the normal's response as they could be lying or telling the truth, giving us no useful information. So we get.

A	B	C	Q	R	$Q \equiv R$
T	F	X	P	$\neg P$	F
T	X	F	P	P	T
F	T	X	P	$\neg P$	F
F	X	T	$\neg P$	$\neg P$	T
X	T	F	P	P	T
X	F	T	$\neg P$	$\neg P$	T

After analyzing the scenarios for contradictions, we are left with 4 possibilities.

A	B	C
T	X	F
F	X	T
X	T	F
X	F	T

Using fact three, we can remove the second scenario, as it states that A is guilty, which is not possible, as A is a knave. So we get.

A	B	C
T	X	F
X	T	F
X	F	T

This leaves us with three possible scenarios.

- A is an innocent knight, B is a guilty normal, C is an innocent knave.
- A is an innocent normal, B is a guilty knight, C is an innocent knave.
- A is a guilty normal, B is an innocent knave, C is an innocent knight.

□

2.2 Question 2

Since they were not able to determine who was guilty, the police asked Inspector Craig of Scotland Yard to come help them. Inspector Craig asked C: Are you guilty? C answered something. Inspector Craig thought for a moment, then asked A: Is C guilty? A answered, and from his answer the Inspector could determine which of the three previous scenarios was the correct one.

Who is the knight? Who is the knave? Who is normal? Who is guilty? What did C and A answer to Inspector Craigs questions?

Proof.

We know from the previous three scenarios that C is either a knight or a knave, and A is either a normal or a knight. So when C is asked if guilty the knight would reply no, the knave would reply yes.

We also know that C is not guilty, as the first two scenarios C is a knave which via Fact 3 can't be guilty, and in scenario 3 is a knight claiming A is guilty.

A response from C claiming not guilty would have ended Inspector Craig's questioning, as the only scenario in which this can happen is scenario 3.

This leaves scenarios one and two.

If A had responded honestly we would have had to continue questioning, as we would not know if A was a knight or a normal.

So A must have lied, responding that C is guilty.

We can then read the conclusion that A is an innocent normal, B is a guilty knight, C is an innocent knave. C responded "I am guilty", A responded "C is guilty".

□