

Math 131A Homework 1

Jiaping Zeng

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1.1 Prove $1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2 = \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1)$ for all positive integers n .

Answer: By induction.

Base case ($n = 1$): $1 = \frac{1}{6}(1+1)(2+1) \implies 1 = 1$ which is true.

Inductive step: Assume $1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2 = \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1)$ is true, we want to show that $1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2 + (n+1)^2 = \frac{1}{6}(n+1)(n+2)(2n+3)$ is true. We can do so by adding $(n+1)^2$ to both sides of the equation as follows:

$$1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2 + (n+1)^2 = \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1) + (n+1)^2$$

Factoring out $(n+1)$ from both terms on the right hand side:

$$1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2 + (n+1)^2 = (n+1)\left(\frac{1}{6}n(2n+1) + (n+1)\right)$$

$$\implies 1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2 + (n+1)^2 = (n+1)\left(\frac{1}{6}n(2n+1) + (n+1)\right)$$

1.9 (a) Decide for which integers the inequality $2^n > n^2$ is true.

(b) Prove your claim in (a) by mathematical induction.

1.11 For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let P_n denote the assertion " $n^2 + 5n + 1$ is an even integer."

(a) Prove P_{n+1} is true whenever P_n is true.

(b) For which n is P_n actually true? What is the moral of this exercise?

3.1

3.6

3.7

3.8

4.6

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4.14

4.15

4.16

P1 Write down the converse and the contrapositive of the following statement regarding a real number x :

$$\text{If } x > 0, \text{ then } x^2 - x > 0.$$

Then determine which (if any) of the three statements are true for all real numbers x .

Answer: Converse: if $x^2 - x > 0$, then $x > 0$, which is false by counterexample $x = -1$. Contrapositive: if $x^2 - x \leq 0$, then $x \leq 0$, which is false by counterexample $x = 1$.

P2 Prove that $\sqrt{3}$ is not rational.

Answer: By contradiction. Suppose $\sqrt{3}$ is rational, then by definition of rational numbers, there must exist $p, q \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $\frac{p}{q} = \sqrt{3}$. By rearranging we have $p = \sqrt{3}q$; however, since $\sqrt{3}$ is not an integer, $\sqrt{3}q$ is also not an integer. Then by extension p is not an integer, which contradicts our initial assumption. Therefore $\sqrt{3}$ is not rational.