

# General Proofs

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## Contents

**0.1 Lemma:**  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \exists k \in \mathbb{N} : n = 2k \text{ or } n = 2k + 1$

case $n = 0$	case $n = 1$
$0 = 2 \cdot 0$	$1 = 0 + 1$
	$1 = 2 \cdot 0 + 1$
Let $k = 0$	Let $k = 0$
$0 = 2k$	$1 = 2k + 1$

Assume  $n - 1 = 2k$ , or  $n - 1 = 2k + 1$

case $n - 1 = 2k$	case $n - 1 = 2k + 1$
$n = 2k + 1$	$n = 2k + 2$
	$n = 2(k + 1)$
	Let $k' = k + 1$
	$n = 2k'$