

## Proof

### Square root of two is irrational

*Proof.*

$$p, q, k \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\sqrt{2} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{2} \in \mathbb{Q} \\ \exists(p, q) ((\sqrt{2} = p/q) \wedge (\gcd(p, q) = 1)) \\ (p/q)^2 = (\sqrt{2})^2 = 2, p^2 = 2q^2 \\ 2|p^2, 2|p \\ \exists(k) (p = 2k) \\ 2q^2 = 4k^2, q^2 = 2k^2 \\ 2|q^2, 2|q \\ (\gcd(p, q) = 1) \wedge (2|p \wedge 2|q) \end{array} \right] \\ & \sqrt{2} \notin \mathbb{Q} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{2} \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \quad \square$$

□

### Irrational power of irrational number

An irrational power of an irrational number could give a rational result.

*Proof.*

$$s, t \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\sqrt{2} \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{2}^{\sqrt{2}} \in \mathbb{Q} \\ \exists(s, t) (s^t) \in \mathbb{Q} \end{array} \right] \\ & \left[ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{2}^{\sqrt{2}} \notin \mathbb{Q} \\ \sqrt{2}^{\sqrt{2}} \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \\ (\sqrt{2}^{\sqrt{2}})^{\sqrt{2}} = (\sqrt{2})^2 = 2 \in \mathbb{Q} \\ \exists(s, t) (s^t) \in \mathbb{Q} \end{array} \right] \\ & \exists(s, t) (s^t) \in \mathbb{Q} \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

□

### Product of sum of squares

If two integers can each be expressed as the sum of two squares, then so can their product.

*Proof.* Let  $m$  and  $n$  be integers such that each can be expressed as the sum of two squares:

$$m = a^2 + b^2$$

$$n = c^2 + d^2$$

Let  $z_m$  and  $z_n$  be the complex numbers given by  $z_m = a + ib$  and  $z_n = c + id$ , so we have:

$$m = |z_m|^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$n = |z_n|^2 = c^2 + d^2$$

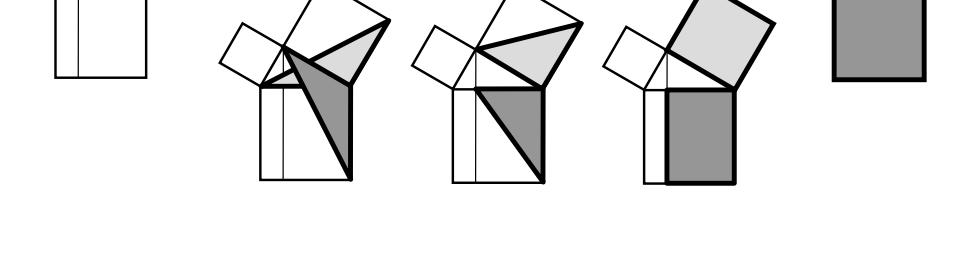
Now we form the product:

$$\begin{aligned} mn &= (|z_m|^2)(|z_n|^2) \\ &= (|z_m||z_n|)^2 \\ &= |z_m z_n|^2 \\ &= |(a + ib)(c + id)|^2 \\ &= |(ac - bd) + i(ad + bc)|^2 \\ &= (ac - bd)^2 + (ad + bc)^2 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore the product  $mn$  can always be expressed as the sum of two squares, namely  $(ac - bd)^2$  and  $(ad + bc)^2$ . □

### Pythagoras Theorem

*Pythagoras Theorem:*  $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$



□