CH 3 - Proving Mathematical Statements

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Definitions

1. **Proposition** — a statement to be proved true
2. **Theorem** — a significant proposition
3. **Lemma** — a subsidiary proposition
4. **Corollary** — a proposition that follows almost immediately from a theorem

Proving Universally Quantified Statements

1. Choose a representative object $x \in S$ (let x be arbitrary in S)
2. Show the open sentence is true for this x using facts about S

Example

Prove $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}, x^4 + x^2 y + y^2 \geq 5x^2 y - 3y^2$

Discovery

If $x^4 + x^2 y + y^2 \geq 5x^2 y - 3y^2$ => $x^4 - 4x^2 y + 4y^2 \geq 0$ => $\left(x^2 - 2y\right)^2 \geq 0$

This is a discovery, not a proof

Proof

Let $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ be arbitrary

Then $\left(x^2 - 2y\right)^2 \geq 0$

So $x^4 - 4x^2 y + 4y^2 \geq 0$

Hence $x^4 + x^2 y + y^2 - 5x^2 y + 3y^2 \geq 0$

$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}, x^4 + x^2 y + y^2 \geq 5x^2 y - 3y^2$

Disprove Universally Quantified Statement

To disprove $\forall x \in S, P(x)$, find $x \in S$ with $\neg, P(x)$

Example

Disprove $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, x^2 = 5$

Proof

Let $x = 0$

Then $x^2 = 0 \neq 5$

$\exists x \in \mathbb{R}$ with $x^2 \neq 5$, so $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, x^2 = 5$ is false

Prove Existentially Quantified Statement

Find a specific $x \in S$ that makes the sentence true

Example 1

Prove $\exists m \in \mathbb{Z}$ s.t. $\frac{m-7}{2m+4} = 5$

Proof

$m - 7 = 5(2m + 4)$ => $m - 7 = 10m + 10$ => $-27 = 9m$ => $m = -3$

Let $m = -3$ and note $2m + 4 = -2 \neq 0$

Then $\frac{m-7}{2m+4} = \frac{-3-7}{2(-3)+4} = \frac{-10}{-6+4} = \frac{-10}{-2} = 5$

$\exists m \in \mathbb{Z}$ with $\frac{m-7}{2m+4} = 5$

Example 2

Prove there exists a perfect square k s.t. $k^2 - \frac{31}{2}k = 8$

Proof

Let $k = 16 = 4^2$

Then $k^2 - \frac{31}{2}k = 256 - 248 = 8$

There exists a perfect square k with $k^2 - \frac{31}{2}k = 8$

Disprove Existentially Quantified Statement

To disprove $\exists x \in S, P(x)$, prove $\forall x \in S, \neg, P(x)$

Example

Disprove $\exists x \in \mathbb{R}$ s.t. $\cos(2x) + \sin(2x) = 3$

Proof

For all $x \in \mathbb{R}$, we have $-1 \leq \cos(2x) \leq 1$ and $-1 \leq \sin(2x) \leq 1$

So $-2 \leq \cos(2x) + \sin(2x) \leq 2$

Thus $\cos(2x) + \sin(2x) \neq 3$ since $3 \notin [-2, 2]$

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \cos(2x) + \sin(2x) \neq 3$ i.e. $\neg, (\exists x \in \mathbb{R}, \cos(2x) + \sin(2x) = 3)$

Prove/Disprove Nested Quantified Statement

Consider examples

1. $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \exists y \in \mathbb{R}, x^3 - y^3 = 1$
2. $\exists x \in \mathbb{R}, \forall y \in \mathbb{R}, x^3 - y^3 = 1$

1. True

   Let $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and set $y = \sqrt[3]{x^3 - 1}$

   Then $x^3 - y^3 = x^3 - \left(\sqrt[3]{x^3 - 1}\right)^3 = x^3 - (x^3 - 1) = 1$

   $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \exists y \in \mathbb{R}, x^3 - y^3 = 1$

2. False

   The negation is $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \exists y \in \mathbb{R}$ with $x^3 - y^3 \neq 1$

   Let $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and choose $y = x$

   Then $x^3 - y^3 = x^3 - x^3 = 0 \neq 1$

   $\neg(\exists x \in \mathbb{R}, \forall y \in \mathbb{R}, x^3 - y^3 = 1)$

Prove/Disprove Implication

IMPORTANT

1. To prove the implication $A \Rightarrow B$, assume that the hypothesis A is true, and use this assumption to show that the conclusion B is true. The hypothesis A is what you start with. The conclusion B is where you must end up.
2. To prove the universally quantified implication $\forall x \in S, P(x) \Rightarrow Q(x)$:

Let x be an arbitrary element of S, assume that the hypothesis $P(x)$ is true, and use this assumption to show that the conclusion Q(x) is true.

Example:
Prove that $\forall$ integers K, if K^5 is a perfect square, then $9K^{19}$ is a perfect square.

Proof

Let $K \in \mathbb{Z}$.
Assume that K^5 is a perfect square.
Then $\exists l \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $K^5 = l^2$.
Now, $9K^{19} = 9(K^5)^3 K^4 = 9(l^2)^3 K^4 = 3^2(l^3)^2(K^2)^2 = (3l^3K^2)^2$

Since 3, l, and K are integers, we have $3l^3K^2 \in \mathbb{Z}$ so $(3l^3K^2)^2$ is a perfect square, that is, $9K^{19}$ is a perfect square.

$\therefore K \in \mathbb{Z}$, if K^5 is a perfect square, then $(9K^{19})$ is a perfect square.

Divisibility of Integers

IMPORTANT

An integer m **divides** an integer n, and we write $m \mid n$, if there exists an integer k so that $n = k \cdot m$

If $m \mid n$ then we say that m is a **divisor** of n, n is the multiple of m

Examples
$7 \mid 56$ since $56 = 7 \cdot 8$
$7 \mid -56$ since $-56 = 7 \cdot . - 8$
$56 \nmid 7$ we need to write $7 = 56k, k \in \mathbb{R}$
$a \mid 0$ where $a \in \mathbb{Z}$ since $0 = a \cdot 0, \forall z \in \mathbb{Z}$ $0 \nmid a \forall a \in \mathbb{Z}$ except $a = 0$, we can write $0 = 0 \cdot 0$

Prove $\forall m \in \mathbb{Z}$, if $14 \mid m$, then $7 \mid m$
Assume $14 \mid n$, Then (by definition), $\exists k \in \mathbb{Z}, n = 14k$
Then $m = 7 \cdot 2 \cdot k = 7 \cdot 2k$
Since $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, so is $2k \in \mathbb{Z}$
$\therefore 7 \mid m$

1. Transivity of Divisibility (TD)

IMPORTANT

$\forall a, b, c, \in \mathbb{Z}$, if $a \mid b$ and $b \mid c$, then $a \mid c$

Something maybe useful
$\forall a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$, if $a \mid b$ or $a \mid c$, then $a \mid bc$

Proof

Let $a, b, c, \in \mathbb{Z}$
Suppose $a \mid b, b \mid c$
Then,
$\exists n \in \mathbb{Z}, b = a \cdot n$
$\exists n \in \mathbb{Z}, b = c \cdot m$
Now, $c = b \cdot m = a \cdot n \cdot m = a(nm)$ Since $n, m \in \mathbb{Z}$ then $n \cdot m \in \mathbb{Z}$, and so $a \mid c$