## MATH 310L112 Introduction to Mathematical Reasoning Presentation #1

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## March 11th, 2020

**Problem 3:** If a and c are odd integers, then ab + bc is even for every integer b.

*Proof.* Suppose that a and c are odd integers, and  $b \in \mathbb{Z}$ . By definition, this means a = 2k + 1 and c = 2l + 1 for some  $k, l \in \mathbb{Z}$ . Then

$$ab + bc = b(a + c)$$

$$= b(2k + 1 + 2l + 1)$$

$$= b(2k + 2l + 2)$$

$$= 2b(k + l + 1).$$

Since b(k+l+1) is an integer, ab+bc is even.

```
% PREAMBLE
\documentclass[12pt]{article}
\usepackage{amssymb, amsmath, amsthm}
   % libraries of additional mathematics commands
\usepackage[paper=letterpaper, margin=1in]{geometry}
   % sets margins and space for headers
\usepackage{setspace, listings}
   % allow for adjusted line spacing and printing source code
\title{MATH 310L112\\
      Introduction to Mathematical Reasoning \\
      Presentation \#1}
\author{Michael Wise}
\date{March 11th, 2020}
% END PREAMBLE
\begin{document}
\maketitle
%\thispagestyle{empty}
\begin{description}
\item[Problem 3:] If $a$ and $c$ are odd integers, then $ab + bc$ is even
   for every integer $b$.
\begin{spacing}{2}
\begin{proof}
Suppose that a and c are odd integers, and b \in \mathbb{Z}. By
   definition, this means a=2k+1 and c=2l+1 for some k,l \in \mathbb{Z}
   Z}$. Then
\begin{align*}
ab + bc \&= b(a+c) \setminus
\&= b(2k+1 + 2l+1) \setminus \\
\&= b(2k+21+2) \setminus
\&= 2b(k+1+1).
\end{align*}
Since b(k+l+1) is an integer, ab+bc is even.
\end{proof}
\end{spacing}
\end{description}
% The commands in this section print the source code starting
% on a new page. Comment out or delete if you do not want to
% include the source code in your document.
\newpage
\lstset{
   basicstyle=\footnotesize\ttfamily,
  breaklines=true,
  language=[LaTeX]{TeX}
\lstinputlisting{Presentation1.tex} % Change to correct filename
\end{document}
```