

Discrete Mathematics Homework 1

Logic and Methods of Proof

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§1.1

1. Which of these sentences are propositions? What are the truth values of those that are propositions?

a) Boston is the capital of Massachusetts.

Yes, true

b) Miami is the capital of Florida.

Yes, false

c) $2 + 3 = 5$

Yes, true

d) $5 + 7 = 10$

Yes, false

e) $x + 2 = 11$

No

f) Answer this question.

No

2. Which of these are propositions? What are the truth values of those that are propositions?

a) Do not pass go.

No

b) What time is it?

No

c) There are no black flies in Maine

Yes, false

3. What is the negation of each of these propositions?

a) Mei has an MP3 player.

Mei does not have an MP3 player.

b) There is no pollution in New Jersey.

There is pollution in New Jersey.

c) $2 + 1 = 3$

Two plus one does not equal three. ($2 + 1 \neq 3$)

d) The summer in Maine is hot and sunny.

The summer in Maine is not hot and sunny.

4. What is the negation of each of these propositions?

a) Jennifer and Teja are friends.

Jennifer and Teja are not friends.

b) There are 13 items in a baker's dozen.

There are not 13 items in a baker's dozen.

c) Abby sent more than 100 text messages every day.

Abby does not send more than 100 text messages every day, thank you very much.

d) 121 is a perfect square.

121 is not a perfect square.

7. Suppose that during the most recent fiscal year, the annual revenue of Acme Computer was 138 billion dollars and its net profit was 8 billion dollars, the annual revenue of Nadir Software was 87 billion dollars and its net profit was 5 billion dollars, and the annual revenue of Quixote Media was 111 billion dollars and its net profit was 13 billion dollars.

Determine the truth value of each of these propositions for the most recent fiscal year.

a) Quixote Media had the largest annual revenue.

False

b) Nadir Software had the lowest net profit and Acme Computer had the largest annual revenue.

True

c) Acme Computer had the largest net profit or Quixote Media had the largest net profit.

True

d) If Quixote Media had the smallest net profit, then Acme Computer had the largest annual revenue.

True

e) Nadir Software had the smallest net profit if and only if Acme Computer had the largest annual revenue.

True

9. Let p and q be the propositions, "Swimming at the New Jersey shore is allowed" and "Sharks have been spotted near the shore," respectively. Express each of these compound propositions as an English sentence.

a) $\neg q$

Sharks have not been spotted near the shore.

b) $p \wedge q$

Swimming in the New Jersey shore is allowed and sharks have been spotted near the shore.

c) $\neg p \vee q$

Swimming is not allowed or sharks have been spotted.

d) $p \rightarrow \neg q$

If swimming is allowed, then sharks have not been spotted.

e) $\neg q \rightarrow p$

If sharks have not been spotted, then swimming is allowed.

f) $\neg p \rightarrow \neg q$

If swimming is not allowed, then sharks have not been spotted.

g) $p \leftrightarrow \neg q$

Swimming is allowed if and only if sharks have not been spotted.

h) $\neg p \wedge (p \vee \neg q)$

Swimming is not allowed and swimming is allowed or sharks have not been spotted.

15. Let p , q , and r be the propositions,
 p : Grizzly bears have been seen in the area.

q : Hiking is safe on the trail.

r : Berries are ripe along the trail.

Write these propositions using p , q , and r and logical connectives (including negations).

a) Berries are ripe along the trail, but grizzly bears have not been seen in the area.

$$r \wedge \neg p$$

b) Grizzly bears have not been seen in the area and hiking on the trail is safe, but berries are ripe along the trail.

$$\neg p \wedge q \vee r$$

c) If berries are ripe along the trail, hiking is safe if and only if grizzly bears have not been seen in the area.

$$r \rightarrow (q \leftrightarrow \neg p)$$

d) It is not safe to hike on the trail, but grizzly bears have not been seen in the area and the berries along the trail are ripe.

$$\neg q \wedge \neg p \wedge r$$

e) For hiking on the trail to be safe, it is necessary but not sufficient that berries not be ripe along the trail and for grizzly bears not to have been seen in the area.

$$(\neg r \wedge \neg p) \rightarrow q$$

f) Hiking is not safe on the trail whenever grizzly bears have been seen in the area and berries are ripe along the trail.

$$(p \wedge r) \rightarrow \neg q$$

23. Write each of these statements in the form "if p, then q" in English. [Hint: Refer to the list of common ways to express conditional statements.]

a) It snows whenever the wind blows from the northeast.

If the wind blows from the northeast, then it snows.

b) The apple trees will bloom if it stays warm for a week.

If it stays warm for a week, then the apple trees will bloom.

c) That the Pistons win the championship implies that they beat the Lakers.

If the Pistons win, then they beat the Lakers.

d) It is necessary to walk 8 miles to get to the top of Longs Peak.

If you get to top of the Peak, then you walked 8 miles.

e) To get tenure as a professor, it is sufficient to be world- famous.

If you are world-famous, then you get tenure.

f) If you drive more than 400 miles, you will need to buy gasoline.

if you drive more than 400 miles, then you will need to buy gasoline.

g) Your guarantee is good only if you bought your CD player less than 90 days ago.

if your guarantee is good, then you bought your CD player less than 90 days ago.

h) Jan will go swimming unless the water is too cold.

If the water is not too cold, then Jan will go swimming. Sure Jan.

27. State the converse, contrapositive, and inverse of each of these conditional statements.

a) If it snows today, I will ski tomorrow.

Converse: if I will ski tomorrow, then it snows today.

Contrapositive: If I will not ski tomorrow, then it did not snow today.

Inverse: If it does not snow today, then I will not ski tomorrow.

b) I come to class whenever there is going to be a quiz.

Converse: if I come to class, then there is going to be a quiz.

Contrapositive: If I do not come to class, then there is not going to be a quiz

Inverse: If there is not going to be a quiz, then I will not come to class.

c) A positive integer is a prime only if it has no divisors other than 1 and itself.

Converse: If it has no divisors other than 1 and itself, then positive integer is a prime.

Contrapositive: If it has divisors other than 1 and itself, then positive integer is not prime.

Inverse: If a positive integer is not prime, then it has divisors other than 1 and itself.

30. How many rows appear in a truth table for each of these compound propositions?

a) $(q \rightarrow \neg p) \vee (\neg p \rightarrow \neg q)$

4

b) $(p \vee \neg t) \wedge (p \vee \neg s)$

8

c) $(p \rightarrow r) \vee (\neg s \rightarrow \neg t) \vee (\neg u \rightarrow v)$

64

d) $(p \wedge r \wedge s) \vee (q \wedge t) \vee (r \wedge \neg t)$

32

32. Construct a truth table for each of these compound propositions.

a) $p \rightarrow \neg p$

| p | $\neg p$ | $p \rightarrow \neg p$ |
|---|----------|------------------------|
| T | F | F |
| F | T | T |

b) $p \leftrightarrow \neg p$

| p | $\neg p$ | $p \leftrightarrow \neg p$ |
|---|----------|----------------------------|
| T | F | F |
| F | T | F |

c) $p \oplus (p \vee q)$

| p | q | $p \vee q$ | $p \oplus (p \vee q)$ |
|---|---|------------|-----------------------|
| T | T | T | F |
| T | F | T | F |
| F | T | T | T |
| F | F | F | F |

d) $(p \wedge q) \rightarrow (p \vee q)$

| p | q | $p \wedge q$ | $p \vee q$ | $(p \wedge q) \rightarrow (p \vee q)$ |
|---|---|--------------|------------|---------------------------------------|
| T | T | T | T | T |
| T | F | F | T | T |
| F | T | F | T | T |
| F | F | F | F | T |

e) $(q \rightarrow \neg p) \leftrightarrow (p \leftrightarrow q)$

| p | q | $\neg p$ | $q \rightarrow \neg p$ | $p \leftrightarrow q$ | $(q \rightarrow \neg p) \leftrightarrow (p \leftrightarrow q)$ |
|---|---|----------|------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| T | T | F | F | T | F |
| T | F | F | T | F | F |
| F | T | T | T | F | F |
| F | F | T | T | T | T |

f) $(p \leftrightarrow q) \oplus (p \leftrightarrow \neg q)$

| p | q | $\neg q$ | $p \leftrightarrow q$ | $p \leftrightarrow \neg q$ | $(p \leftrightarrow q) \oplus (p \leftrightarrow \neg q)$ |
|---|---|----------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---|
| T | T | F | T | F | T |
| T | F | T | F | T | T |
| F | T | F | F | T | T |
| F | F | T | T | F | T |

§1.2

1. You cannot edit a protected Wikipedia entry unless you are an administrator. Express your answer in terms of

e: You can edit a protected Wikipedia entry.

a: You are an administrator.

General statement is q unless $\neg p$ is $p \rightarrow q$

Reworded original statement is $\neg e$ unless a

Original statement can be written as $\neg a \rightarrow \neg e$

In other words, if you are not an administrator, then you can not edit the protected Wiki entry.

3. You can graduate only if you have completed the requirements of your major and you do not owe money to the university and you do not have an overdue library book. Express your answer in terms of

g: You can graduate.

m: You owe money to the university.

r: You have completed the requirements of your major.

b: You have an overdue library book.

Only if statements translate as, p only if q . $p \rightarrow q$

In this case p is g .

q is $r \wedge \neg m \wedge \neg b$

so original statement can be written $g \rightarrow (r \wedge \neg m \wedge \neg b)$

5. You are eligible to be President of the U.S.A. only if you are at least 35 years old, were born in the U.S.A, or at the time of your birth both of your parents were citizens, and you have lived at least 14 years in the country. Express your answer in terms of

e: You are eligible to be President of the U.S.A.

a: You are at least 35 years old.

b: You were born in the U.S.A.

p: At the time of your birth, both of your parents were citizens.

r: You have lived at least 14 years in the U.S.A.

e only if a and $(b$ or $(p$ and $r))$

p only if q is $p \rightarrow q$

So statement can be written $e \rightarrow (a \wedge (b \vee (p \wedge r)))$

7. Express these system specifications using these propositions together with logical connectives (including negations).

p: The message is scanned for viruses.

q: The message was sent from an unknown system.

a) The message is scanned for viruses whenever the message was sent from an unknown system.

In general, q whenever p is same as $p \rightarrow q$.

In our terminology, it can be written $q \rightarrow p$.

If the message was sent from an unknown system, then the message is scanned for viruses.

b) The message was sent from an unknown system but it was not scanned for viruses.

Can be written $q \wedge \neg p$.

The message was sent from an unknown system and not scanned for viruses.

c) It is necessary to scan the message for viruses whenever it was sent from an unknown system.

In general, q is necessary for p is simplified to if p then q.

Original statement can be written $q \rightarrow p$.

If the message was sent from an unknown system, then the message is scanned for viruses.

d) When a message is not sent from an unknown system it is not scanned for viruses.

General form: when not p, not q equivalent to $\neg p \rightarrow \neg q$

In our terms of this problem, $\neg q \rightarrow \neg p$.

If a message is not sent from an unknown system, then it is not scanned.

§1.3

2. Show that $\neg(\neg p)$ and p are logically equivalent.

| p | $\neg p$ | $\neg(\neg p)$ | The table shows $\neg(\neg p) \equiv p$ |
|---|----------|----------------|---|
| T | F | T | |
| F | T | F | |

Example of law of double negation.

7. Use De Morgan's laws to find the negation of each of the following statements.

a) Jan is rich and happy. p: is rich, q: is happy.

First De'Morgan Law of negation: $\neg(p \wedge q) \equiv \neg p \vee \neg q$

Negation of statement (p and q) is logically equivalent to not p or not q.

Negation of Jan is rich and happy is Jan is not rich or not happy.

b) Carlos will bicycle or run tomorrow.

The second De'Morgan Law of negation: $\neg(p \vee q) \equiv \neg p \wedge \neg q$

Negation of Carlos will bicycle or run tomorrow is Carlos will not bicycle and will not run tomorrow.

c) Mei walks or takes the bus to class.

Mei does not take the bus to class and does not walk to class.

d) Ibrahim is smart and hard working.

Ibrahim is not smart or not hard working.

9. Show that each of these conditional statements is a tautology by using truth tables.

a) $(p \wedge q) \rightarrow p$

| p | q | $p \wedge q$ | $(p \wedge q) \rightarrow p$ |
|---|---|--------------|------------------------------|
| T | T | T | T |
| T | F | F | T |
| F | T | F | T |
| F | F | F | T |

d) $(p \wedge q) \rightarrow (p \rightarrow q)$

| p | q | $p \wedge q$ | $p \rightarrow q$ | $(p \wedge q) \rightarrow (p \rightarrow q)$ |
|---|---|--------------|-------------------|--|
| T | T | T | T | T |
| T | F | F | F | T |
| F | T | F | T | T |
| F | F | F | T | T |

f) $\neg(p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow \neg q$

| p | q | $\neg q$ | $p \rightarrow q$ | $\neg(p \rightarrow q)$ | $\neg(p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow \neg q$ |
|---|---|----------|-------------------|-------------------------|--|
| T | T | F | T | F | T |
| T | F | T | F | T | T |
| F | T | F | T | F | T |
| F | F | T | T | F | T |

15. Determine whether $(\neg q \wedge (p \rightarrow q)) \rightarrow \neg p$ is a tautology.

| p | q | $\neg q$ | $p \rightarrow q$ | $\neg q \wedge (p \rightarrow q)$ | $\neg p$ | $(\neg q \wedge (p \rightarrow q)) \rightarrow \neg p$ |
|---|---|----------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|--|
| T | T | F | T | F | F | T |
| T | F | T | F | F | F | T |
| F | T | F | T | F | T | T |
| F | F | T | T | T | T | T |

Compound statement $(\neg q \wedge (p \rightarrow q)) \rightarrow \neg p$ is a tautology.

17. Show that $\neg(p \leftrightarrow q)$ and $p \leftrightarrow \neg q$ are logically equivalent.

$\neg(p \leftrightarrow q)$

| p | q | $p \leftrightarrow q$ | $\neg(p \leftrightarrow q)$ |
|---|---|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| T | T | T | F |
| T | F | F | T |
| F | T | F | T |
| F | F | T | F |

$p \leftrightarrow \neg q$

| p | q | $\neg q$ | $p \leftrightarrow \neg q$ |
|---|---|----------|----------------------------|
| T | T | F | F |
| T | F | T | T |
| F | T | F | T |
| F | F | T | F |

$\neg(p \leftrightarrow q) \equiv p \leftrightarrow \neg q$

19. Show that $\neg p \leftrightarrow q$ and $p \leftrightarrow \neg q$ are logically equivalent.

$\neg \mathbf{p} \leftrightarrow \mathbf{q}$

| \mathbf{p} | \mathbf{q} | $\neg \mathbf{p}$ | $\neg \mathbf{p} \leftrightarrow \mathbf{q}$ |
|--------------|--------------|-------------------|--|
| T | T | F | F |
| T | F | F | T |
| F | T | T | T |
| F | F | T | F |

$\mathbf{p} \leftrightarrow \neg \mathbf{q}$

| \mathbf{p} | \mathbf{q} | $\neg \mathbf{q}$ | $\mathbf{p} \leftrightarrow \neg \mathbf{q}$ |
|--------------|--------------|-------------------|--|
| T | T | F | F |
| T | F | T | T |
| F | T | F | T |
| F | F | T | F |

$\neg \mathbf{p} \leftrightarrow \mathbf{q} \equiv \mathbf{p} \leftrightarrow \neg \mathbf{q}$

23. Show that $(p \rightarrow r) \wedge (q \rightarrow r)$ and $(p \vee q) \rightarrow r$ are logically equivalent.

$(\mathbf{p} \rightarrow \mathbf{r}) \wedge (\mathbf{q} \rightarrow \mathbf{r})$

| \mathbf{p} | \mathbf{q} | \mathbf{r} | $\mathbf{p} \rightarrow \mathbf{r}$ | $\mathbf{q} \rightarrow \mathbf{r}$ | $(\mathbf{p} \rightarrow \mathbf{r}) \wedge (\mathbf{q} \rightarrow \mathbf{r})$ |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| T | T | T | T | T | T |
| T | T | F | F | F | F |
| T | F | T | T | T | T |
| T | F | F | F | T | F |
| F | T | T | T | T | T |
| F | T | F | T | F | F |
| F | F | T | T | T | T |
| F | F | F | T | T | T |

$$(\mathbf{p} \vee \mathbf{q}) \rightarrow \mathbf{r}$$

| p | q | r | $p \vee q$ | $(p \vee q) \rightarrow r$ |
|---|---|---|------------|----------------------------|
| T | T | T | T | T |
| T | T | F | T | F |
| T | F | T | T | T |
| T | F | F | T | F |
| F | T | T | T | T |
| F | T | F | T | F |
| F | F | T | F | T |
| F | F | F | F | T |

$$(\mathbf{p} \rightarrow \mathbf{r}) \wedge (\mathbf{q} \rightarrow \mathbf{r}) \equiv (\mathbf{p} \vee \mathbf{q}) \rightarrow \mathbf{r}$$

§1.4

3. Let $Q(x, y)$ denote the statement x is the capital of y . What are these truth values?

a) $Q(\text{Denver}, \text{Colorado})$

True

b) $Q(\text{Detroit}, \text{Michigan})$

False

c) $Q(\text{Massachusetts}, \text{Boston})$

True

d) $Q(\text{New York}, \text{New York})$

False

7. Translate these statements into English, where $C(x)$ is "x is a comedian" and $F(x)$ is "x is funny" and the domain consists of all people.

a) $\forall x(C(x) \rightarrow F(x))$

For all people, if one is a comedian, then one is funny.

b) $\forall x(C(x) \wedge F(x))$

For all people, one is a comedian and funny.

c) $\exists x(C(x) \rightarrow F(x))$

There exists at least one person such that if they are a comedian, then they are funny.

d) $\exists x(C(x) \wedge F(x))$

There exists at least one person such that they are a comedian and they are funny.

11. Let $P(x)$ be the statement $x = x^2$. If the domain consists of the integers, what are these truth values?

a) $P(0)$

True

b) $P(1)$

True

c) $P(2)$

False

d) $P(-1)$

False

e) $\exists x P(x)$

True

f) $\forall x P(x)$

False

15. Determine the truth value of each of these statements if the domain for all variables consists of all integers.

a) $\forall n(n^2 \geq 0)$

"For all n in domain n squared greater than or less than zero", which is same as "n greater than or equal to zero."

Applies to all values in domain. True

b) $\exists n(n^2 = 2)$

"There exists in domain n such that n squared equals 2."

Square root of two is not an integer. False

c) $\forall n(n^2 \geq n)$

"For all n in domain n squared greater than or equal to n."

All values in domain do not satisfy $n \geq 1$, such as 0. False

d) $\exists n(n^2 < 0)$

"There exists in domain n such that n squared less than zero."

Same as "n less than zero". There exist examples of n less than zero, such as -1. True

16. Determine the truth value of each of these statements if the domain of each variable consists of all real numbers.

a) $\exists x(x^2 = 2)$

"There exists in domain x such that x squared is two"

Square root of two is a real number. True.

b) $\exists x(x^2 = -1)$

"There exists in domain x such that x squared equals negative one"

x must be imaginary number i to satisfy, which is outside domain. False

c) $\forall x(x^2 + 2 \geq 1)$

"For all in domain x squared plus 2 greater than or equal one"

x greater than or equal imaginary number i must apply for all elements. For zero it does not hold, therefore statement is false.

d) $\forall x(x^2 \neq x)$

"For all in domain x squared is not x", same as "x is not 1."
But 1 is a real number, therefore statement is false.

§1.6

1. Find the argument form for the following argument and determine whether it is valid. Can we conclude that the conclusion is true if the premises are true?

If Socrates is human, then Socrates is mortal.

Socrates is human.

∴ Socrates is mortal.

Let p be the proposition "Socrates is human". Let q be the proposition "Socrates is mortal".
The first premise of the argument is $p \rightarrow q$ and p is the second premise.

It follows from **modus ponens** that the argument is valid, because $(p \wedge (p \rightarrow q)) \rightarrow q$ is a tautology. We can then say the conclusion q "Socrates is mortal," is true if the premises are true.

3. What rule of inference is used in each of these arguments?

a) Alice is a mathematics major. Therefore, Alice is either a mathematics major or a computer science major.

Addition rule.

b) Jerry is a mathematics major and a computer science major. Therefore, Jerry is a mathematics major.

Simplification rule.

c) If it is rainy, then the pool will be closed. It is rainy. Therefore, the pool is closed.

Modus ponens rule.

d) If it snows today, the university will close. The university is not closed today. Therefore, it did not snow today.

Modus tollens rule.

e) If I go swimming, then I will stay in the sun too long. If I stay in the sun too long, then I will sunburn. Therefore, if I go swimming, then I will sunburn.

Hypothetical syllogism rule.

7. What rules of inference are used in this famous argument? "All men are mortal. Socrates is a man. Therefore, Socrates is mortal."

Combination of universal instantiation and modus ponens, or **universal modus ponens**:

Premise: $P(x)$ = "x is a man," and $Q(x)$ = "x is a mortal"

$\forall x(P(x) \rightarrow Q(x))$ states all men are mortal.

$P(\text{Socrates}) \rightarrow Q(\text{Socrates})$ is true by universal instantiation.

$P(\text{Socrates})$ is true, because of the second premise: Socrates is a member of the domain of all men.

Therefore by modus ponens $Q(\text{Socrates})$ is true as well: Socrates is a mortal.

19. Determine whether each of these arguments is valid. If an argument is correct, what rule of inference is being used? If it is not, what logical error occurs?

a) If n is a real number such that $n > 1$, then $n^2 > 1$.

Suppose that $n^2 > 1$. Then $n > 1$.

Valid. Modus ponens.

b) If n is a real number with $n > 3$, then $n^2 > 9$.

Suppose that $n^2 \leq 9$. Then $n \leq 3$.

Valid. Hypothetical Syllogism.

c) If n is a real number with $n > 2$, then $n^2 > 4$.

Suppose that $n \leq 2$. Then $n^2 \leq 4$.

Invalid. The hypothesis that states $n > 2$ is contradicted in the line "Suppose $n \leq 2$ ". In this case it appears to be a fallacy of denying the hypothesis.

§1.7

1. Use a direct proof to show that the sum of two odd integers is even.

Assume m and n are odd integers, and assume that the hypothesis is true, that all odd integer sums are even.

It follows that $n = 2k + 1$, as well as $m = 2j + 1$, here k and j is some integer.

We wish to show that $m + n$ is even.

$$m + n = 2k + 2j + 2$$

$$m + n = 2(k + j + 1)$$

We can say the parenthesis is equivalent to some other integer, k :

$$m + n = 2k$$

Which is the definition of even numbers.

3. Show that the square of an even number is an even number using a direct proof.

Assume that for even integer n , n^2 is even.

Since even integer n can be expressed as $2k$ where k is some integer, then

$$n^2 = (2k)^2 = 4k^2 = 2(2k^2)$$

By definition of even integer, n^2 is even, because it is twice an integer amount. Therefore if n is even, n^2 is as well.

5. Prove that if $m + n$ and $n + p$ are even integers, where m , n , and p are integers, then $m + p$ is even. What kind of proof did you use?

Direct proof:

Assume $m + n$ and $n + p$ are even integers.

So, $m + n = 2s$ and $n + p = 2t$ where s and t are integers.

Adding these two gives: $m + p + 2n = 2s + 2t$

Simplifies to $m + p = 2(s + t - n)$ which is twice some integer, therefore $m + p$ is even.

8. Prove that if n is a perfect square, then $n + 2$ is not a perfect square.

Direct proof:

Assume n is perfect square.

...

9. Use a proof by contradiction to prove that the sum of an irrational number and a rational number is irrational.

If r is rational and i is irrational, then $r = p/q$, where q is not equal to 0.

Assume the contradiction that $r + i = s$, where s is rational.

Then, $s + (-r) = i$ is stated by Example 7 in text to be rational. (Sum of two rational numbers is rational.)

But this is a contradiction since i is supposed to be irrational. Therefore it is contradiction that proves sum of an irrational number and rational number is irrational.

15. Use a proof by contraposition to show that if $x + y \geq 2$, where x and y are real numbers, then $x \geq 1$ or $y \geq 1$.

Proof by contraposition: We assume $x < 1$ and $y < 1$.

We get $x + y < 2$, which is opposite or negation of hypothesis. Therefore we prove the original statement.

17. Show that if n is an integer and $n^3 + 5$ is odd, then n is even using

a) a proof by contraposition.

Assume n is odd, so $n = 2k + 1$ for some integer k .

$(2k+1)^3+5 = (2k+1)(2k+1)(2k+1)+5 = (4k^2+4k+1)(2k+1)+5 = 8k^3+12k^2+6k+1+5 = 2(4k^3+6k^2+3k+3)$, which is two times some integer, so $n^3 + 5$ must be even, which is opposite of our original statement so n must be even.

b) a proof by contradiction.

When we assume both $n^3 + 5$ and n are odd, therefore due to previous proof we know product of two odd numbers is odd, which means n^3 is odd.

...

27. Prove that if n is a positive integer, then n is odd if and only if $5n + 6$ is odd.

Must verify both directions for biconditional.

Assume n is odd.

$5(2k+1)+6 = 10k+11 = 2(5k+5)+1$, therefore $5n+6$ is odd.

To prove the conditional in the opposite direction, assume n is even.

$5(2k)+6 = 10k+6 = 2(5k+3)$, which makes $5n+6$ even. Therefore, n is odd iff $5n+6$ is odd.

31. Show that these statements about the integer x are equivalent:

(i) $3x + 2$ is even,

(ii) $x + 5$ is odd,

(iii) x^2 is even.

Direct proof: assume x is even, $x = 2k$ for some integer k . (i) $3(2k)+2 = 6k+2 = 2(3k+1)$, which is even. (ii) $2k+5 = 2k+4+1 = 2(k+2)+1$, so $x+5$ is odd. (iii) $x^2 = 4k^2 = 2(2k^2)$, means x^2 is even.

Indirect proof by contraposition: Assume x is odd. (i) $3(2k+1)+2 = 6k+5 = 2(3k+2)+1$, which is odd. (ii) $x+5 = 2k+1+5 = 2(k+3)$, so $x+5$ is even. And finally x^2 is odd, when x is odd, proved previously.