

Sample Assignment 1

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These are some fundamental and elementary theorems within the mathematics done in ancient Greece with proofs in modern language.

Problem 1

Claim. The square root of 2 is irrational.

Proof. Assume that there exists $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ with $\gcd(a, b) = 1$ such that $\frac{a^2}{b^2} = 2$. Then $a^2 = 2b^2$, so a is even. Thus, $a = 2c$, and $2c^2 = b^2$, which means that b is even. This contradicts our assumption that $\gcd(a, b) = 1$, so $\sqrt{2} \notin \mathbb{Q}$. \square

Problem 2

Claim. There are infinitely many primes.¹

Proof. Assume that there are finitely many primes, say p_1, \dots, p_N . Consider the number $q = p_1 \cdots p_N + 1$. It is clear that $p_i \nmid q$, so by the fundamental theorem of arithmetic there must be another prime factor of q that is not on the list p_1, \dots, p_N . This contradicts our assumption of having a finite number of primes. \square

References

- [1] Euclid, “Some paper,” *Annals of Mathematics*, 400BCE.

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¹This was first shown by Euclid [?].