BBM 205 Discrete Mathematics

Hacettepe University

http://web.cs.hacettepe.edu.tr/~bbm205

Lecture 2: Proof Techniques

Lecturer: Lale Özkahya

Resources:

Kenneth Rosen, "Discrete Mathematics and App."

cs.colostate.edu/ cs122/.Spring15/home_resources.php

http://www.cs.nthu.edu.tw/ wkhon/math16.html

Proof Terminology

Theorem: statement that can be shown to be true

Proof: a valid argument that establishes the truth of a theorem

Axioms: statements we assume to be true

Lemma: a less important theorem that is helpful in the proof of other results

Corollary: theorem that can be established directly from a theorem that has been proved

Conjecture: statement that is being *proposed* to be a true statement

Learning objectives

- Direct proofs
- Proof by contrapositive
- Proof by contradiction
- Proof by cases

Technique #1: Direct Proof

- Direct Proof:
  - First step is a premise
  - Subsequent steps use rules of inference or other premises
  - Last step proves the conclusion

Methods of Proving

- A direct proof of a conditional statement

  $$p \to q$$

  first assumes that p is true, and uses axioms, definitions, previously proved theorems, with rules of inference, to show that q is also true

- The above targets to show that the case where p is true and q is false never occurs
  - Thus, $p \to q$ is always true

Direct Proof (Example 1)

- Show that

  if n is an odd integer, then n^2 is odd.

- Proof :

  Assume that n is an odd integer. This implies that there is some integer k such that

$$n = 2k + 1.$$

Then $n^2 = (2k+1)^2 = 4k^2 + 4k + 1 = 2(2k^2 + 2k) + 1$.

Thus, n^2 is odd.

Direct Proof (Example 2)

- Show that

  if m and n are both square numbers,

  then $m n$ is also a square number.

- Proof :

  Assume that m and n are both squares. This implies that there are integers u and v such that

$$m = u^2 \quad \text{and} \quad n = v^2.$$

  Then $m n = u^2 v^2 = (uv)^2$. Thus, $m n$ is a square.

Class Exercise

- Prove: If n is an even integer, then n^2 is even.
  - If n is even, then $n = 2k$ for some integer k.
  - $n^2 = (2k)^2 = 4k^2$
  - Therefore, $n = 2(2k^2)$, which is even.

Can you do the formal version?

	Step	Reason
1.	n is even	Premise
2.	$\exists k \in Z \ \ n = 2k$	Def of even integer in (1)
3.	$n^2 = (2k)^2$	Squaring (2)
4.	$= 4k^2$	Algebra on (3)
5.	$= 2(2k^2)$	Algebra on (4)
6.	$\therefore$ n^2 is even	Def even int, from (5)

Technique #2: Proof by Contrapositive

- A direct proof, but starting with the contrapositive equivalence:
  - $p \rightarrow q \equiv \neg q \rightarrow \neg p$
- If you are asked to prove $p \rightarrow q$
- you instead prove $\neg q \rightarrow \neg p$
- Why? Sometimes, it may be easier to directly prove $\neg q \rightarrow \neg p$ than $p \rightarrow q$

Methods of Proving

- The proof by contraposition method makes use of the equivalence

$$p \to q \equiv \neg q \to \neg p$$

- To show that the conditional statement $p \to q$ is true, we first assume $\neg q$ is true, and use axioms, definitions, proved theorems, with rules of inference, to show $\neg p$ is also true

Proof by Contraposition (Example 1)

- Show that

  if $3n + 2$ is an odd integer, then n is odd.

- Proof :

  Assume that n is even. This implies that

  $n = 2k$ for some integer k.

  Then, $3n + 2 = 3(2k) + 2 = 6k + 2 = 2(3k + 1)$, so that $3n + 2$ is even. Since the negation of conclusion implies the negation of hypothesis, the original conditional statement is true

Proof by Contraposition (Example 2)

- Show that

  if $n = ab$, where a and b are positive,

  then $a \le \sqrt{n}$ or $b \le \sqrt{n}$.

- Proof :

  Assume that both a and b are larger than $\sqrt{n}$. Thus, $ab > n$ so that $n \neq ab$. Since the negation of conclusion implies the negation of hypothesis, the original conditional statement is true

Proof by contrapositive

Prove: If n^2 is an even integer, then n is even.

$(n^2 \text{ even}) \rightarrow (n \text{ even})$

By the contrapositive: This is the same as showing that

- $\neg(n \text{ even}) \rightarrow \neg(n^2 \text{ even})$
- If ***n*** is odd, then n^2 is odd.
- We already proved this on slides 4 and 5.

Since we have proved the contrapositive:

$\neg(n \text{ even}) \rightarrow \neg(n^2 \text{ even})$

We have also proved the original hypothesis:

$(n^2 \text{ even}) \rightarrow (n \text{ even})$

Technique #3: Proof by contradiction

Prove: If p then q.

Proof strategy:

- Assume the negation of q.
- In other words, assume that $p \wedge \neg q$ is true.
- Then arrive at a contradiction $p \wedge \neg p$ (or something that contradicts a known fact).
- Since this cannot happen, our assumption must be wrong.
- Thus, $\neg q$ is false. q is true.

Proof by contradiction example

Prove: If *(3n+2) is odd,* then *n is odd*.

Proof:

- Given: $(3n+2)$ is odd.
- Assume that n is not odd, that is n is even.
- If n is even, there is some integer k such that $n=2k$.
- $(3n+2) = (3(2k)+2)=6k+2 = 2(3k+1)$, which is 2 times a number.
- Thus $3n+2$ turned out to be even, but we know it's odd.
- This is a contradiction. Our assumption was wrong.
- Thus, n must be odd.

Proof by Contradiction Example

Prove that the $\sqrt{2}$ is irrational.

Assume that "$\sqrt{2}$ is irrational" is false, that is, $\sqrt{2}$ is rational.

Hence, $\sqrt{2} = \frac{a}{b}$ and a and b have no common factors. The fraction is in its lowest terms.

So $a^2 = 2b^2$ which means a must be even,

Hence, $a = 2c$

Therefore, $b^2 = 2c^2$ then b must be even, which means a and b must have common factors.

Contradiction.

Technique #4: Proof by cases

- Given a problem of the form:
  - $(p_1 \vee p_2 \vee \ldots \vee p_n) \rightarrow q$
  - where $p_1, p_2, \ldots p_n$ are the cases
- This is equivalent to the following:
  - $[(p_1 \rightarrow q) \wedge (p_2 \rightarrow q) \wedge \ldots \wedge (p_n \rightarrow q)]$
- So prove all the clauses are true.

Proof by cases (example)

- Prove: If n is an integer, then $n^2 \geq n$
  - $(n = 0 \vee n \geq 1 \vee n \leq -1) \rightarrow n^2 \geq n$
- Show for all the three cases, i.e.,
  - $(n = 0 \rightarrow n^2 \geq n) \wedge (n \geq 1 \rightarrow n^2 \geq n)$
    $\wedge\ (n \leq -1 \rightarrow n^2 \geq n)$
- Case 1: Show that $n = 0 \rightarrow n^2 \geq n$
  - When $n=0$, $n^2= 0$.
  - $0=0$ ☺

Proof by cases (example contd)

- Case 2: Show that $n \geq 1 \rightarrow n^2 \geq n$
  - Multiply both sides of the inequality $n \geq 1$ by n
  - We get $n^2 \geq n$

Proof by cases (example contd)

- Case 3: Show that $n \leq -1 \rightarrow n^2 \geq n$
  - Given $n \leq -1$,
  - We know that n^2 cannot be negative, i.e., $n^2 > 0$
  - We know that $0 > -1$
  - Thus, $n^2 > -1$. We also know that $-1 \geq n$ (given)
  - Therefore, $n^2 \geq n$

Proof by Cases Example

Theorem: Given two real numbers x and y, $abs(x*y)=abs(x)*abs(y)$

Exhaustively determine the premises

Case p1: x>=0, y>=0, so x*y>=0 so abs(x*y)=x*y and abs(x)=x and abs(y)=y so abs(x)*abs(y)=x*y

Case p2: x<0, y>=0

Case p3: x>=0, y<0

Case p4: x<0, y<0

Methods of Proving

- When proving bi-conditional statement, we may make use of the equivalence

$$p \leftrightarrow q \equiv (p \rightarrow q) \wedge (q \rightarrow p)$$

- In general, when proving several propositions are equivalent, we can use the equivalence

$$p_1 \leftrightarrow p_2 \leftrightarrow \ldots \leftrightarrow p_k$$
$$\equiv (p_1 \rightarrow p_2) \wedge (p_2 \rightarrow p_3) \wedge \ldots \wedge (p_k \rightarrow p_1)$$

Proofs of Equivalence (Example)

- Show that the following statements about the integer n are equivalent :

  $p :=$ "n is even"

  $q :=$ "$n - 1$ is odd"

  $r :=$ "n^2 is even"

- To do so, we can show the three propositions

  $$p \rightarrow q, \quad q \rightarrow r, \quad r \rightarrow p$$

  are all true. Can you do so ?

Methods of Proving

- A proof of the proposition of the form $\exists x$ P(x) is called an existence proof
- Sometimes, we can find an element *s*, called a witness, such that P(s) is true

This type of existence proof is constructive

- Sometimes, we may have non-constructive existence proof, where we do not find the witness

Existence Proof (Examples)

- Show that there is a positive integer that can be written as the sum of cubes of positive integers in two different ways.
- Proof: $1729 = 1^3 + 12^3 = 9^3 + 10^3$

- Show that there are irrational numbers r and s such that r^s is rational.
- Hint: Consider $(\sqrt{2}^{\sqrt{2}})^{\sqrt{2}}$

Common Mistakes in Proofs

- Show that $1 = 2$.
- Proof : Let a be a positive integer, and $b = a$.

Step	Reason
1. $a = b$	Given
2. $a^2 = a\,b$	Multiply by a in (1)
3. $a^2 - b^2 = a\,b - b^2$	Subtract by b^2 in (2)
4. $(a - b)(a + b) = b(a - b)$	Factor in (3)
5. $a + b = b$	Divide by $(a - b)$ in (4)
6. $2b = b$	By (1) and (5)
7. $2 = 1$	Divide by b in (6)

Common Mistakes in Proofs

- Show that

  if n^2 is an even integer, then n is even.

- Proof :

  Suppose that n^2 is even.

  Then $n^2 = 2k$ for some integer k.

  Let $n = 2m$ for some integer m.

  Thus, n is even.

Common Mistakes in Proofs

- Show that

  if x is real number, then x^2 is positive.

- Proof : There are two cases.

  Case 1: x is positive

  Case 2: x is negative

  In Case 1, x^2 is positive.

  In Case 2, x^2 is also positive

  Thus, we obtain the same conclusion in all cases, so that the original statement is true.

Proof Strategies

- Adapting Existing Proof
- Show that

  $\sqrt{3}$ is irrational.

- Instead of searching for a proof from nowhere, we may recall some similar theorem, and see if we can slightly modify (adapt) its proof to obtain what we want

Proof Strategies

- Sometimes, it may be difficult to prove a statement q directly
- Instead, we may find a statement p with the property that $p \rightarrow q$, and then prove p

  Note: If this can be done, by Modus Ponens, q is true
- This strategy is called backward reasoning

Backward Reasoning (Example)

- Show that for distinct positive real numbers x and y,

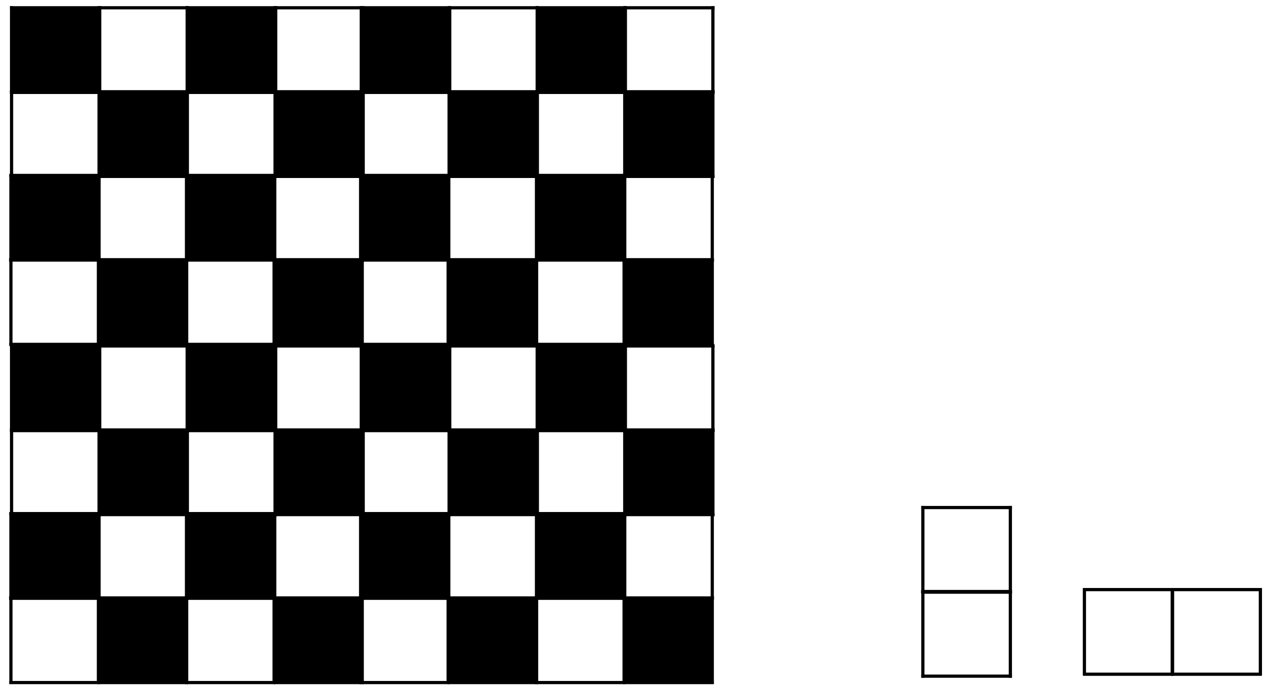
$$0.5\,(x+y) > (x\,y)^{0.5}$$

- Proof: By backward reasoning strategy, we find that

1. $0.25\,(x+y)^2 > x\,y \;\rightarrow\; 0.5\,(x+y) > (x\,y)^{0.5}$
2. $(x+y)^2 > 4\,x\,y \;\rightarrow\; 0.25\,(x+y)^2 > x\,y$
3. $x^2 + 2\,x\,y + y^2 > 4\,x\,y \;\rightarrow\; (x+y)^2 > 4\,x\,y$
4. $x^2 - 2\,x\,y + y^2 > 0 \;\rightarrow\; x^2 + 2\,x\,y + y^2 > 4\,x\,y$
5. $(x-y)^2 > 0 \;\rightarrow\; x^2 - 2\,x\,y + y^2 > 0$
6. $(x-y)^2 > 0$ is true, since x and y are distinct.

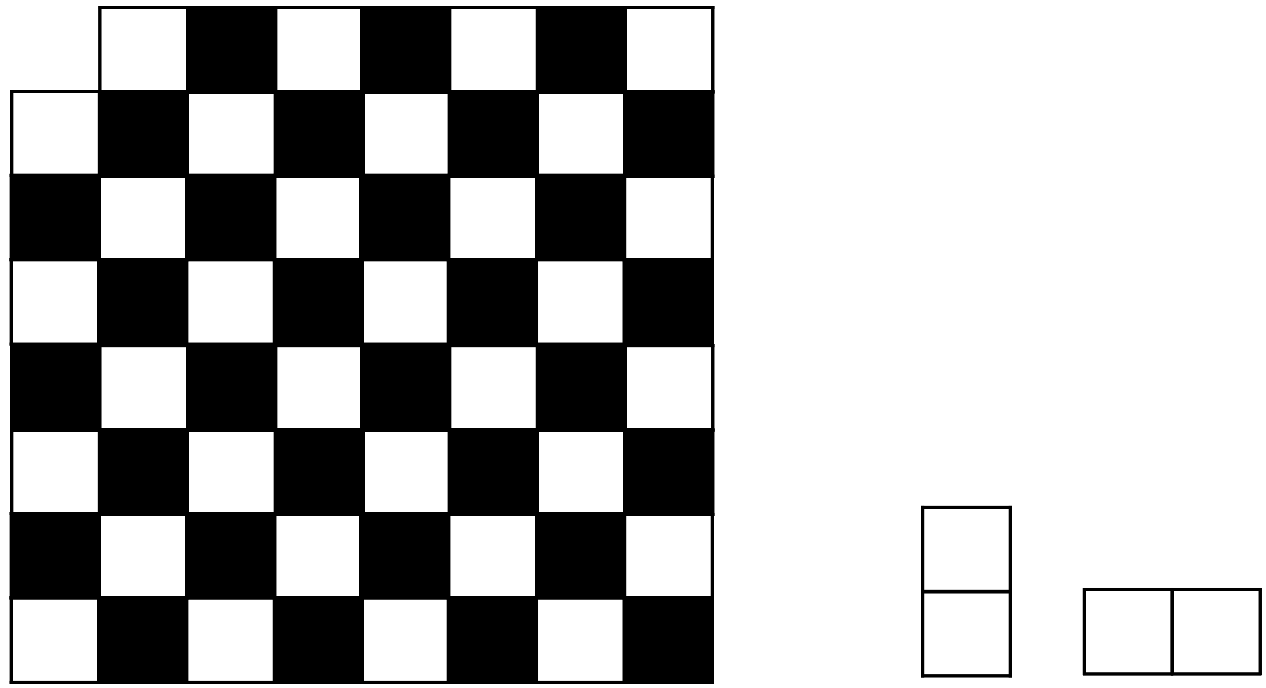
Thus, the original statement is true.

Interesting Examples



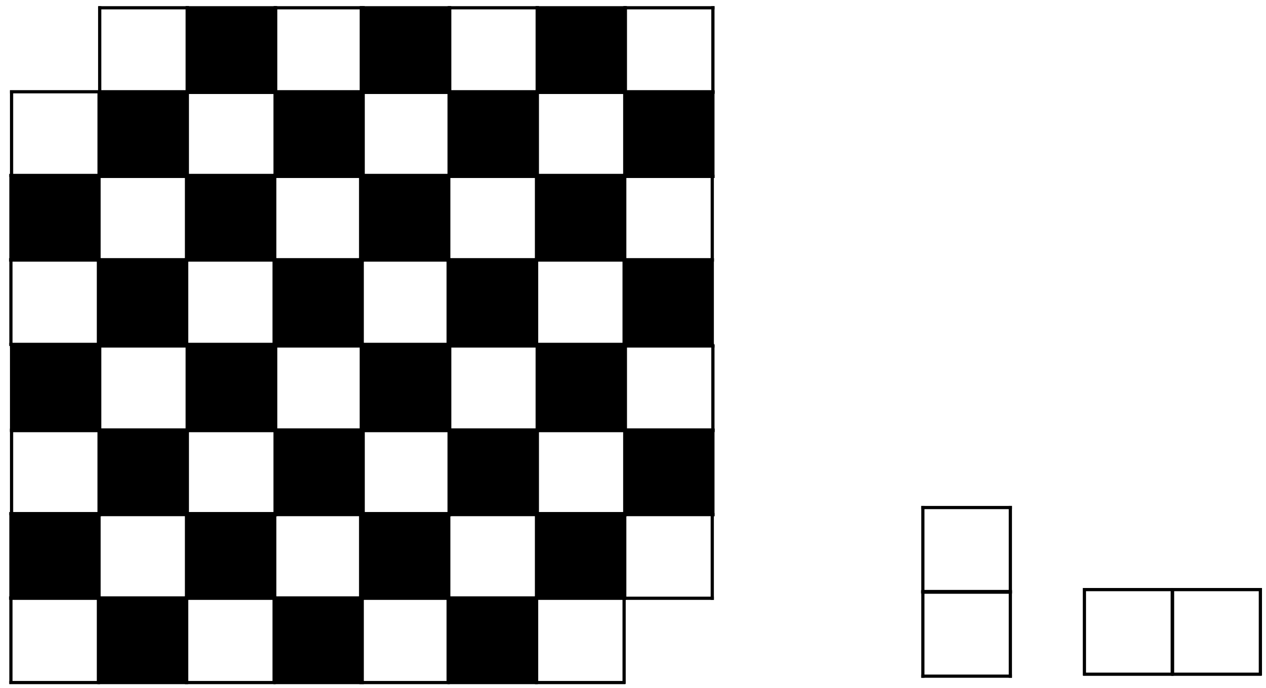
Can a checkerboard be tiled by 1×2 dominoes?

Interesting Examples



What if the top left corner is removed ?

Interesting Examples



What if the lower right corner is also removed ?