Homework 1

Problem 1

Show that $\forall x P(x) \lor \forall x Q(x)$ and $\forall x (P(x) \lor Q(x))$ are not logically equivalent, in general.

Say you have predicates P(x) and Q(x) such that

P(x): x is evenQ(x): x is odd

For the first expression, $\forall x P(x) \lor \forall x Q(x)$, the expression would be false, since $\forall x$ for each expression includes both even AND odd numbers, which is impossible, since a number cannot be even or odd at the same time.

For the second expression, $\forall x (P(x) \lor Q(x))$, the expression would be true, since this expression allows both even AND odd numbers to be included in a true result.

Therefore, since these two expressions have a different result for the same predicates, they are not logically equivalent. \blacksquare

Problem 2

Prove that if x is a nonzero rational number and y is irrational, then their product xy is irrational.

We will use **proof by contradiction**.

Let x be irrational and y be rational; then, assume xy is rational.

This implies that

$$y = \frac{a}{b}, \ xy = \frac{c}{d}$$

for some integers a, b, c, d.

$$x \cdot y = xy o rac{xy}{y} = x o rac{cb}{da} = x$$

This is a contradiction, since it implies that an irrational number x can be represented as a ratio of 2 integers.

Problem 3

Disprove the following statement: If x and y are irrational, then x + y is irrational.

We will use proof by counterexample.

Say $x = \pi$ and $y = 4 - \pi$.

$$x+y=\pi+4-\pi=4$$

Since 4 is rational, the statement is false. ■

Problem 4

Assume that n is an integer. Prove that if 3n + 2 is even, then n is even as well.

We will use proof by contrapositive.

The contrapositive of this expression is

If n is odd, then 3n + 2 is odd.

Therefore, n = 2k + 1, for some integer k. Substituting that in 3n + 2,

$$3(2k+1) + 2 = 6k + 5 = 2(3k+2) + 1$$

Making 3k + 2 = k',

$$3n+2=2k'+1$$

where $k' \in \mathbb{Z}$. Therefore, 3n+2 is odd. If the contrapositive of the expression is true, then the original expression is true as well.