

# Proofs and Induction

ดร. ฌัณฐชัย ตริภาค

# Basic Proofs

**Given a premise  $X$ , how do we show that a conclusion  $Y$  holds?**

- **Direct Proof**
- **Proof by contrapositive**
- **Proof by contradiction**
- **Proof by cases and examples**
- **Proof by induction**

# Direct Proof → គេຈັດຮູບເພື່ອນຳໄປສູ່ເປັນຂາຍ

- Start with premise X, and directly deduce Y through a series of logical steps.

Let  $n$  be an integer , If  $n$  is even ,then  $n^2$  is even. If  $n$  is odd, then  $n^2$  is odd.

Direct proof : if  $n$  is even , then  $n=2k$  for integer  $k$ , and

$$n^2 = (2k)^2 = 4k^2 = 2(2k^2) , \text{ which is even}$$

If  $n$  is odd , then  $n=2k+1$  for integer  $k$ , and

$$n^2 = (2k+1)^2 = 4k^2 + 4k + 1 = 2(2k^2+2k) + 1 , \text{ which is odd}$$

$$n = 2k \text{ ចំពោះ } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$
$$n = 2k+1 \text{ ចំពោះ } k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

ចំពោះ  $n$  គឺជាចំនួនគត់ យើងបាន  $n$  មានរូបប្រភេទ ២ គឺ  $2k$  ឬ  $2k+1$

$$k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

$$(2k)^2 = 4k^2$$
$$(2k+1)^2 = 4k^2 + 4k + 1$$

# Activity : Direct proof

$$x \rightarrow y$$

- Give a direct proof that if  $m$  and  $n$  are both perfect squares, then  $nm$  is also a perfect square. (An integer  $a$  is a perfect square if there is an integer  $b$  such that  $a = b^2$ .)

$$\text{Assume } \begin{cases} n = k_1^2 \\ m = k_2^2 \end{cases} \text{ where } k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{I}^+$$

$$n \cdot m = k_1^2 \cdot k_2^2$$

$$n \cdot m = (k_1 k_2)^2$$

- The sum of two odd numbers is even.

$$\begin{cases} n = 2k_1 + 1 \\ m = 2k_2 + 1 \end{cases} \text{ where } k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{I}^+, k_i > 0$$

$$a + b = 2k_1 + 2k_2 + 2$$

$$= 2(k_1 + k_2 + 1)$$

$p \in \mathbb{I}^+$  because,  $\therefore a + b$  (even)

- The product of any two odd integers is odd

$$\begin{cases} n = 2k_1 + 1 \\ m = 2k_2 + 1 \end{cases} \text{ where } k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{I}$$

$$(2k_1 + 1)(2k_2 + 1) = 2p + 1$$

$$2(2k_1 k_2 + k_1 + k_2) + 1 = 2p + 1$$

- The negative of any even integer is even.

$$\begin{cases} n = 2k_1 \\ m = 2k_2 \end{cases} \text{ where } k_i \in \mathbb{I}$$

$$n - m = 2p$$

$$2k_1 - 2k_2 = 2p$$

$$2(k_1 - k_2) = 2(\underline{p})$$

# Proof by contrapositive

$\sim (X \rightarrow Y) \rightarrow \sim Y \rightarrow \sim X$  តើបើចាំបាច់បានដឹងថា  $X \rightarrow Y$  គឺជាពិត តើ  $\sim Y \rightarrow \sim X$  ក៏ជាពិតដែរ

- starts by assuming that the conclusion Y is false, and deduce that the premise X must also be false through a series of logical steps

ឧទាហរណ៍: បើ  $X$  គឺជាពិត តើ  $Y$  ក៏ជាពិតដែរ

Let  $n$  be an integer. If  $n^2$  is even, then  $n$  is even.

ลองทำแบบปกติ

$$n^2 = 2k \quad \text{เมื่อ } k \in \mathbb{I}$$

$$n = \sqrt{2k} \rightarrow \text{สรุปไม่ได้} \quad \text{ต้องเปลี่ยนวิธีทำแล้ว}$$

- Suppose that  **$n$  is not even**, then  $n=2k+1$  for integer  $k$ , and

$$n^2 = (2k+1)^2 = 4k^2 + 4k + 1 = 2(2k^2 + 2k) + 1, \text{ which is odd}$$

- Then,  **$n^2$  is not even** as well. (The proof ends.)

ถ้า  $n$  เป็นคี่  $\rightarrow n^2$  เป็นคี่

$\sim y \rightarrow \sim x$

$$n = 2k + 1, \quad k \in \mathbb{I}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n^2 &= (2k+1)^2 \\ &= 2(2k^2 + 2k) + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$n^2 = 2(p) + 1 \quad \therefore$  เมื่อ  $n^2$  เป็นคี่ แล้ว  $n$  เป็นคี่

$3n+2$  ជឿអតីត លើ  $n$  ជឿអតីត

Direct prove  $n=2k+1, k \in \mathbb{I}^+$

$$3n+2$$

$$3(2k+1)+2$$

$$6k+3+2$$

$$6k+4+1$$

$$2(3k+2)+1$$

$$2(p)+1$$

contrapositive

$n$  មិន ជឿអតីត លើ  $3n+2$  ជឿអតីត

$n=2k$  ដែល  $k \in \mathbb{I}^+, k > 0$

$$3(2k)+2$$

$$6k+2$$

$$2(3k+1)$$

$$2(p)$$

$\therefore 3n+2$  ជឿអតីត លើ  $n$  ជឿអតីត



# Activity : Proof by contrapositive

- Give a direct proof that if  $m$  and  $n$  are both perfect squares, then  $nm$  is also a perfect square. (An integer  $a$  is a perfect square if there is an integer  $b$  such that  $a = b^2$ .)
- The sum of two odd numbers is even.
- The product of any two odd integers is odd
- The negative of any even integer is even.

# Proof by contradiction

$x \rightarrow \sim y$  ជាការសន្មតថា  $F$  គឺជា  $x \rightarrow y$  ជាការសន្មតថា  $T$

- assumes both that the premise  $X$  is true and the conclusion  $Y$  is false, and reach a logical fallacy

Let  $n$  be an integer. If  $n^2$  is even, then  $n$  is even.

- Suppose that  $n^2$  is even, but  $n$  is odd.

$$\begin{array}{l|l} \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \text{true} \end{array} & \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \text{true} \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \text{false} \end{array} & \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \text{false} \end{array} \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow y \\ x \rightarrow \sim y \end{array} \right.$$

$$n^2 = 2k = 2(2 \cdot p \cdot p)$$

$$n = 2p$$

ហេតុការណ៍នេះ

- $n$  is not odd

$\therefore n^2$  គឺជាចំនួនគេហ្នឹង  $n$  គឺជាចំនួនគេហ្នឹង

# $\sqrt{2}$ is irrational

- Assume for contradiction that  $\sqrt{2}$  is rational  $\boxed{\sim y}$   
ស្មើនឹងចំនួនគតិ
- Then there exists integers p and q, with no common divisors, such that  $\sqrt{2} = p/q$   
ឥតមានធាតុរួមគ្នា

$$2 = p^2/q^2 \rightarrow 2q^2 = p^2 \rightarrow p^2 \text{ គឺជាចំនួនគេហ៍} \rightarrow p \text{ គឺជាចំនួនគេហ៍}$$

- So,  $p^2$  is even  $\rightarrow p$  is even  $\rightarrow p=2k$

$$q^2 = 2k^2 \rightarrow q^2 \text{ គឺជាចំនួនគេហ៍} \rightarrow q \text{ គឺជាចំនួនគេហ៍}$$

- So,  $q^2$  is even  $\rightarrow q$  is even  $p$  គឺជាចំនួនគេហ៍  $\therefore$  ឥឡូវមានធាតុរួមគ្នា common factor គឺជា 2 ហើយ  
**p and q now shares a common factor of 2.**

# Activity : Proof by contradiction

- Let  $x$  and  $y$  be non-negative reals. Then,  $\frac{x+y}{2} \geq \sqrt{xy}$

$$\frac{x+y}{2} \leq \sqrt{xy}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{xy}{2} + \frac{y^2}{4} \leq xy$$

$$x^2 + 2xy + y^2 \leq 4xy$$

$$x^2 + 2xy + y^2 \leq 0$$

$$(x+y)^2 \leq 0 \equiv F \quad \therefore x \rightarrow y \equiv T$$

# Proof by cases and examples

↳ កសាង error លើ 1 ករណី តើ  $F$  ត្រឹមត្រូវ ឬ មិនត្រឹមត្រូវ ក៏ដឹង

- Split into several cases , make sure that all cases are covered.
- For all real  $x$  ,  $|x^2| = |x|^2$

$$\text{If } x \geq 0 \text{ then } |x^2| = x^2 = |x|^2$$

$$\text{If } x < 0 \text{ then } |x^2| = x^2 = (-x)^2 = |x|^2$$

# Activity : Proof by cases and examples

- $(n + 1)^2 \geq 2^n$  for all integers  $n$  satisfying  $0 \leq n \leq 5$ .

*ex)  $n=5$   $(6)^2 \geq 2^5$   
 $36 \geq 32$  ✓*

- Show that there exists some  $n$  such that  $(n + 1)^2 \geq 2^n$ .

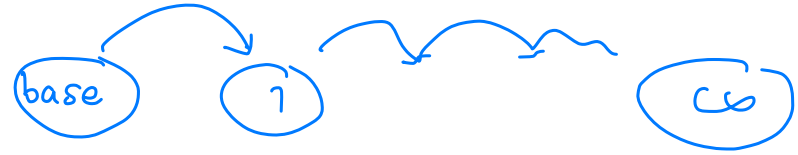
*ex)  $n=10$   $(11)^2 \geq 2^{10}$   
 $121 \geq 1024$*

- There exists irrational numbers  $x$  and  $y$  such that  $x^y$  is rational.

# Proof by induction

↳ แสดงการแทนค่าตัว  $n$  ด้วยการไปหาค่าตัว  $n$  ด้วย

- Formulate the inductive hypothesis
- Prove base case is true.
- Prove inductive step is also true.



หลักการ ①  $p(\text{base})$  เป็นจริง

② สมมติว่า  $p(n)$  เป็นจริง

③ ถ้า  $p(n+1)$  เป็นจริงสมมติเป็นจริง

ให้  $n$  เป็นจำนวนใดๆก็ตาม = prove

ดังนั้นเมื่อจำนวนที่  $n+1$  ก็จะต้องเป็นจริงด้วย



for all  $n$ ,  $1 + 2 + \dots + n = n(n + 1)/2$ .

- Formulate the inductive hypothesis

$$P(n) = 1+2+3+\dots+n = n(n+1)/2$$

- $P(\text{base})$  is true:

$$1=1(1+2)/2$$

- $P(n)$  is true  $\rightarrow P(n+1)$  is also true

$$\begin{aligned} P(n+1) &= 1+2+3+\dots+n + n+1 \\ &= n(n+1)/2 + (n+1) \\ &= [n(n+1)+2(n+1)]/2 \\ &= [(n+1)(n+2)]/2 \end{aligned}$$

} គេដឹងវាពិតប្រាកដ

# Activity : Prove by induction

- Sum of the first  $n$  positive odd integers is  $n^2$

- For all of negative integer  $n$ ,

$$1+2+2^2+\dots+2^n = 2^{n+1} - 1$$

- For all of positive integer  $n$ ,

$$n < 2^n$$

- For every integer  $n$  that  $n \geq 4$

$$2^n < n!$$

$$\textcircled{1} p(4) = 16 < 24 \checkmark$$

$$\textcircled{2} p(n) \Rightarrow 2^n < n! \text{ វិជ្ជមាន}$$

$$\textcircled{3} 2^n < n \cdot n! \text{ ខ្មុចស្រេចចាំបាច់សម្រាប់ប្រតិបត្តិ}$$

$$\textcircled{1} P(1) = 1 \checkmark$$

$$\textcircled{2} p(n) = 1+3+5+\dots+n = n^2$$

$$\textcircled{3} p(n+1) = \underbrace{1+3+5+\dots+n}_{p(n)} + n+1 = (n+1)^2$$

$$p(n) + (n+1) = (n+1)^2 \checkmark$$

$$\textcircled{1} p(1) \Rightarrow 1 < 2 \checkmark$$

$$\textcircled{2} p(n) = n < 2^n \text{ វិជ្ជមាន}$$

$$\textcircled{3} p(n+1) = (n+1) < 2^{n+1}$$

$$n+1 < 2 \cdot 2^n \text{ វិជ្ជមាន}$$

$$\text{ឆ្លងកាត់ ឆ្លងកាត់ច្រើនជាង}$$

∴  $2^n + 2^n < n! + n!?$  อยุ่แล้ว

$$2(2^n) < n!(n+1)$$

$$2^{n+1} < (n+1)n!$$

สมการ  $2(n+1)!$  ให้อยู่  $2^{n+1} < (n+1)!$

$$2^{n+1} < (n+1)(n!)$$