

# **CSE215**

# **Foundations of Computer Science**

**State University of New York, Korea**

**Prove: There is no greatest integer**

- Proof.
  - We use proof by contradiction.
  - Assume there exists a greatest integer.
  - Let  $G$  denote the greatest integer. We have
    - (A): for any integer  $n$ ,  $n \leq G$ .
  - But  $G + 1$  is an integer satisfying  $G + 1 > G$ . This contradicts with (A)
  - Therefore, there does not exist a greatest integer
- QED.

**Proof by contradiction idea**

**P is true**

**is the same as  $\sim P$  leads to contradiction**

**$\sqrt{2}$  is irrational**

- Proof.
  - We use proof by contradiction.
  - Assume  $\sqrt{2}$  is a rational number, namely:
    - (A) there exists two integers  $m, n$  such that  $\sqrt{2}=m/n$ , and  $m$  and  $n$  have no common factors.
  - Thus  $m^2 = 2 n^2$ . Thus,  $m^2$  is even. Thus  $m$  must be even (otherwise  $m^2$  becomes odd).
  - Thus  $m = 2k$  for some integer  $k$ . Thus,  $n^2 = 2 k^2$ . Thus  $n^2$  is even and therefore  $n$  must be even.
  - But the fact that  $m$  and  $n$  are both even contradicts with (A)
  - Therefore  $\sqrt{2}$  must be irrational.
- QED.

**Prove: For any prime number  $p$  and natural number  $n$ ,**

**If  $p|n$ , then  $p \nmid (n + 1)$ .**

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- Proof.
  - We use proof by contradiction
  - Assume:
    - (A) there exists a prime  $p$  and a natural number  $n$ , such that  $p \mid n$  and  $p \mid (n+1)$
  - Since  $p \mid n$ ,  $n = pk$  for some integer  $k$
  - Since  $p \mid (n+1)$ ,  $n+1 = pk'$  for some integer  $k'$
  - Thus  $1 = p(k' - k)$ . Thus  $p = 1$  which contradicts with the fact  $p$  is a prime.
  - Therefore (A) is false
- QED



# Summary so far

- To prove  $P$  is true, we can prove  $\sim P \rightarrow \text{False}$
- In other words, we assume  $\sim P$  and try to derive a contradiction

# Exercises

# Exercise 1

If  $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ , then  $a^2 - 4b - 3 \neq 0$ .

# Exercise 2: Prove the following

Suppose  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ . If  $x^2 + 5x < 0$  then  $x < 0$ .

# Exercise 3: Prove the following

Suppose  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ . If  $x^3 - x > 0$  then  $x > -1$ .

# Exercise 4

Prove: For any two integer a and b,

$$a^2 - 4b \neq 2$$

# Summary

- To prove  $P$ , we only need to prove  $\sim P \rightarrow \text{False}$
- We start by assuming  $\sim P$
- We end by showing a contradiction.