MATH 135

1. Introductions
2. Statements
3. Implications
MC 6492

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Proofs

What is a proof?

- Verifying a statement of fact

- Involves logical steps

- Communication

Statement

A sentence that is either true or false.

A sentence that has a variable is an open source χ is even $\chi = \chi = \chi$

Combining Statements

① A and B e.g. "x is even and $x \ge 314$ "

3 A or B T when 22 = 314

3 not A "x is even on x = 314"

- when 20=3 7 when 20=1000

Implications
if A, then B "Whenever A is true, B is true"
P-g. 0 if $x \ge 2$, then $x^2 \ge 4 \rightarrow T$ $A \rightarrow hypothesis$ ② if $x^2 \ge 4$, then $x \ge 2 \rightarrow F$ $B \rightarrow conclusion$
For an implication with vars, it is true if it works for all values of the vars.
① $x=3$ if $3\ge 2$, then $9\ge 4$ T hyp. is false. if $1=2$, then blue is yellow T if today is Friday, then temorrow is saturday T
2 x = -100, L-100) ≥ 4 but -100 \$ 2 counter example
x=2,2=4 2≥2 To prove that an implication is fake, we need a counton example.
e.g. \mathbb{Q} if $x \ge 2$, then $x^2 \ge 5$
0 if $x \ge 2$, then $x^2 \ge 3$
3 if ay>0, then 2>0 or 2+y<0
① False. let x=2:2=2 hyp is true. 2²≥5 conc is false.
2) True. if x=2, then x2=2x=2-2=4=3
,

3 True. if xy >0, then { 200 and y <0} or { x <0 and y <0} when 200 and y >0, x >0 So conclusion when x <0 and y <0, x +y <0 holds.

Dest. The <u>converse</u> of "if A, then B" is "if B, then A"

They are not equivalent. If both are true, then A and B are equivalent.

B.g. For integers x, if x is even, then x+1 is odd"

Converse. "if x+1 is odd, then x is even."

both are true.