## Worksheet 4

Date: 04/06/2022
Name:

## Proofs and Counter-EXAMPLES

As the title suggests, we will go over proofs and counter-examples of statements in section today. I found a web-page which goes over basic proof techniques. I suggest you click the following link and explore the page. I would love to go over this in section, but unfortunately we don't have enough time. Click me please.


## Perfect Proof Practice

Break into groups and construct a proof for the following questions. You group will volunteer one represented, Squid Game style, to attempt a proof on the chalkboard.

1. If $C \subseteq A, D \subseteq B$, and $A$ and $B$ are disjoint, then $C$ and $D$ are disjoint.
[Recall: two sets are disjoint if there intersection is empty i.e $A \cap B=\emptyset$ ]
2. If $A \cup B \subseteq C \cup D, A \cap B=\varnothing$, and $C \subseteq A$, then $B \subseteq D$.
3. Let $x$ and $y$ be integers. If $x$ and $y$ are odd integers, then there does not exist an integer $z$ such that $x^{2}+y^{2}=z^{2}$. [Hint: a proof by contradiction should follow easily.]
4. Prove that $\{x \in \mathbb{Z}: 18 \mid x\} \subseteq\{x \in \mathbb{Z}: 6 \mid x\}$.
[Notation: we say $18 \mid x$ if and only if there exists an integer $z$ such that $x=18 z$. In general if $a \neq 0, b$ are integers then we say $a \mid b$ if and only if there exists an integer $c$ such that $b=a c$.]

## Concocting Concise Counter-EXAMPLES

How do we show a conditional statement is false?
Recall the truth table for the conditional statement $P \Rightarrow Q$. The only way this statement is false is when $P$ is true and $Q$ is false. Our job is to come up with a cleaver counter example to satisfy the condition we want. Lets do some examples to help solidify this idea.

Prove or disprove the following statements below.
(a) For every rational number $q$, there is a rational number $r$ such that $q r=1$.
(b) If $q$ is rational and $x$ is irrational, then $q x$ is irrational.
(c) Assume $p_{1}, p_{2}, \ldots, p_{n}$ are the first $n$ primes, then $\left(p_{1} p_{2} \ldots p_{n}\right)-1$ is prime.
5.

THEOREM 1. e is irrational.

