

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. Your 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 their intersection is empty i.e. $A \cap B = \emptyset$]

2. If $A \cup B \subseteq C \cup D$, $A \cap B = \emptyset$, 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 $\{x \in \mathbb{Z} : 18|x\} \subseteq \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : 6|x\}$.

[Notation: we say $18|x$ if and only if there exists an integer z such that $x = 18z$. In general if $a \neq 0, b$ are integers then we say $a|b$ if and only if there exists an integer c such that $b = ac$.]

5.

THEOREM 1. *e is irrational.*