

ps1 - due 1 week + - office hour WMW

+1 - 2 weeks

CSC165 fall 2019

Mathematical expression:
proofs

Danny Heap

csc165-2019-09@cs.toronto.edu

BA4270 (behind elevators)

Web page:

<http://www.teach.cs.toronto.edu/~heap/165/F19/>
416-978-5899

Using **Course notes: Proof**

prove $n^2 - 5n > 7$ for most $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 7 \Rightarrow n^2 - 5n > 7$$

discuss

Since $n \geq 7$, $n^2 \geq 7n$ & so
 $n^2 - 5n \geq 7n - 5n = 2n \geq 14 > 7.$

Proof

Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$ (same as "let n be an arbitrary fixed n.n.").

Assume $n \geq 7$. WTS $n^2 - 5n > 7$.

** $n \geq 7$ # assumed

* $n - 5 \geq 2$ # since $n \geq 7$

$\therefore n(n - 5) \geq 2n$ # mult * by $n > 0$

$2n \geq 14 > 7$ ■ # mult ** by 2



prove $n \mid n + 3 \Rightarrow n \mid 3$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, [\exists k_1 \in \mathbb{Z}, n+3 = k_1 n] \Rightarrow \exists k_2 \in \mathbb{Z}, 3 = k_2 n$$

discuss Since $n+3 = k_1 n$, then $3 = k_1 n - n = (k_1 - 1)n$

So $k_2 = k_1 - 1$ seems to

work!

Proof Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Assume $\exists k_1 \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $n+3 = k_1 n$. Let $k_2 = k_1 - 1$. WTS $3 = k_2 n$

$$k_2 n = (k_1 - 1)n$$

$$= k_1 n - n$$

$$= n+3 - n$$

\neq assumption



generalize $n \mid n + 3 \Rightarrow n \mid 3$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$\forall n, d \in \mathbb{N}, n \mid n + d \Rightarrow n \mid d.$

discussion * if I replace all 3s in previous proof by ds, still follows.

Proof Modify (mutatis mutandis) previous proof.



prove $m, n \equiv 1 \pmod{3} \Rightarrow mn \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$

$m \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$ say "m congruent to 1 mod 3"
mean $3 \mid (m-1)$