

How to Write Proofs

250H

What is the point of a proof?

- Prove that a statement is true clearly and without ambiguity

Types of Proofs

- Direct
 - $p \rightarrow q$
 - Assume p
 - Show q

p	q	$p \rightarrow q$
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	T
F	F	T

Types of Proofs

- Direct

- $p \rightarrow q$
- Assume p
- Show q

- Contradiction

- $p \rightarrow \neg q$
- Assume p and $\neg q$
- Show something goes wrong

p	q	$p \rightarrow q$
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	T
F	F	T

Types of Proofs

- Direct

- $p \rightarrow q$
- Assume p
- Show q

- Contradiction

- $p \rightarrow \neg q$
- Assume p and $\neg q$
- Show something goes wrong

- Contrapositive

- $\neg q \rightarrow \neg p$
- Assume $\neg q$
- Show $\neg p$

p	q	$p \rightarrow q$
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	T
F	F	T

Tips on how to start a proof

- What do we know
- What do we want to show
- What definitions might we need
- What type of proof are we going to use

Example: Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Prove that if n^2 is even, then n is even.

Example: Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Prove that if n^2 is even, then n is even.

- What do we know

Example: Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Prove that if n^2 is even, then n is even.

- What do we know
 - n is in the integers
 - n^2 is even

Example: Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Prove that if n^2 is even, then n is even.

- What do we know
 - n is in the integers
 - n^2 is even
- What do we want to show

Example: Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Prove that if n^2 is even, then n is even.

- What do we know
 - n is in the integers
 - n^2 is even
- What do we want to show
 - n is even

Example: Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Prove that if n^2 is even, then n is even.

- What do we know
 - n is in the integers
 - n^2 is even
- What do we want to show
 - n is even
- What definitions might we need

Example: Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Prove that if n^2 is even, then n is even.

- What do we know
 - n is in the integers
 - n^2 is even
- What do we want to show
 - n is even
- What definitions might we need
 - Def of even: n is even if $n = 2k$ where k is an integer
 - Def of odd: n is odd if $n = 2k + 1$ where k is an integer

Example: Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Prove that if n^2 is even, then n is even.

- What do we know
 - n is in the integers
 - n^2 is even
- What do we want to show
 - n is even
- What definitions might we need
 - Def of even: n is even if $n = 2k$ where k is an integer
 - Def of odd: n is odd if $n = 2k + 1$ where k is an integer
- What type of proof are we going to use

Example: Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Prove that if n^2 is even, then n is even.

- What do we know
 - n is in the integers
 - n^2 is even
- What do we want to show
 - n is even
- What definitions might we need
 - Def of even: n is even if $n = 2k$ where k is an integer
 - Def of odd: n is odd if $n = 2k+1$ where k is an integer
- What type of proof are we going to use
 - Direct? No
 - Contradiction? Possibly
 - Contrapositive? Possibly

Example: Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Prove that if n^2 is even, then n is even.

Proof:

- Tell me what you have:
 - Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.
 - For the sake of contradiction, assume n^2 is even and n is odd.

Example: Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Prove that if n^2 is even, then n is even.

Proof:

- Tell me what you have:
 - Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.
 - For the sake of contradiction, assume n^2 is even and n is odd.
- Use Definitions:
 - If n is odd then $n = 2k + 1$ where k is an integer by the definition of an odd number.

Example: Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Prove that if n^2 is even, then n is even.

Proof:

- Tell me what you have:
 - Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.
 - For the sake of contradiction, assume n^2 is even and n is odd.
- Use Definitions:
 - If n is odd then $n = 2k + 1$ where k is an integer by the definition of an odd number.
- Do the algebra:
 - Then, $n^2 = (2k+1)^2 = 4k^2 + 4k + 1 = 2(2k^2 + 2k) + 1$.

Example: Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Prove that if n^2 is even, then n is even.

Proof:

- Tell me what you have:
 - Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.
 - For the sake of contradiction, assume n^2 is even and n is odd.
- Use Definitions:
 - If n is odd then $n = 2k + 1$ where k is an integer by the definition of an odd number.
- Do the algebra:
 - Then, $n^2 = (2k+1)^2 = 4k^2 + 4k + 1 = 2(2k^2 + 2k) + 1$.
- Spell out the contradiction:
 - Hence, we have a contradiction as $2(2k^2 + 2k) + 1$ is odd since $2k^2 + 2k$ is an integer.

Example: Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Prove that if n^2 is even, then n is even.

Proof:

- Tell me what you have:
 - Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.
 - For the sake of contradiction, assume n^2 is even and n is odd.
- Use Definitions:
 - If n is odd then $n = 2k + 1$ where k is an integer by the definition of an odd number.
- Do the algebra:
 - Then, $n^2 = (2k+1)^2 = 4k^2 + 4k + 1 = 2(2k^2 + 2k) + 1$.
- Spell out the contradiction:
 - Hence, we have a contradiction as $2(2k^2 + 2k) + 1$ is odd since $2k^2 + 2k$ is an integer.
- Finish it:
 - Thus, if n^2 is even, then n is even.

Example: Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Prove that if n^2 is even, then n is even.

Proof:

Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. For the sake of contradiction, assume n^2 is even and n is odd. If n is odd then $n = 2k+1$ where k is an integer by the definition of an odd number. Then,

$$\begin{aligned}n^2 &= (2k+1)^2 \\ &= 4k^2 + 4k + 1 \\ &= 2(2k^2 + 2k) + 1.\end{aligned}$$

Hence we have a contradiction as $2(2k^2 + 2k) + 1$ is odd since $2k^2 + 2k$ is an integer. Thus, if n^2 is even, then n is even. \mathcal{D}

Example: Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Prove that if n^2 is even, then n is even.

Proof:

- Tell me what you have:
 - Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.
 - Assume by contrapositive that n is odd.

Example: Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Prove that if n^2 is even, then n is even.

Proof:

- Tell me what you have:
 - Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.
 - Assume by contrapositive that n is odd.
- Use Definitions:
 - If n is odd then $n = 2k + 1$ where k is an integer by the definition of an odd number.

Example: Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Prove that if n^2 is even, then n is even.

Proof:

- Tell me what you have:
 - Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.
 - Assume by contrapositive that n is odd.
- Use Definitions:
 - If n is odd then $n = 2k + 1$ where k is an integer by the definition of an odd number.
- Do the algebra:
 - Then, $n^2 = (2k + 1)^2 = 4k^2 + 4k + 1 = 2(2k^2 + 2k) + 1$.

Example: Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Prove that if n^2 is even, then n is even.

Proof:

- Tell me what you have:
 - Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.
 - Assume by contrapositive that n is odd.
- Use Definitions:
 - If n is odd then $n = 2k + 1$ where k is an integer by the definition of an odd number.
- Do the algebra:
 - Then, $n^2 = (2k + 1)^2 = 4k^2 + 4k + 1 = 2(2k^2 + 2k) + 1$.
- Spell out your result:
 - Hence $2(2k^2 + 2k) + 1$ is odd since $2k^2 + 2k$ is an integer.

Example: Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Prove that if n^2 is even, then n is even.

Proof:

- Tell me what you have:
 - Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.
 - Assume by contrapositive that n is odd.
- Use Definitions:
 - If n is odd then $n = 2k + 1$ where k is an integer by the definition of an odd number.
- Do the algebra:
 - Then, $n^2 = (2k + 1)^2 = 4k^2 + 4k + 1 = 2(2k^2 + 2k) + 1$.
- Spell out your result:
 - Hence $2(2k^2 + 2k) + 1$ is odd since $2k^2 + 2k$ is an integer.
- Finish it:
 - So, if n is odd, then n^2 is odd.
 - Thus, if n^2 is even, then n is even.

Example: Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Prove that if n^2 is even, then n is even.

Proof:

Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Assume by way of contrapositive that n is odd. If n is odd then $n = 2k+1$ where k is an integer by the definition of an odd number. Then,

$$\begin{aligned}n^2 &= (2k+1)^2 \\ &= 4k^2 + 4k + 1 \\ &= 2(2k^2 + 2k) + 1.\end{aligned}$$

Hence, $2(2k^2 + 2k) + 1$ is odd since $2k^2 + 2k$ is an integer. So, if n is odd, then n^2 is odd. Thus, if n^2 is even, then n is even. Q.E.D.

Tips

- Do not assume your reader knows all definitions
- Do not assume your reader sees what you see
 - It is clear that blah blah blah
 - No it is not
- Do not make things complicated for your reader. It does not make you look more intelligent.