Some Big Ideas, Week 4 Feb 13 – Feb 17, 2023

- $\odot~$ Some facts about numbers that we'll assume are true:
 - The basic properties of the algebra of real numbers hold, including the commutative, associative, and distributive laws, etc.
 - cf. Sundstrom, Table 1.2 pg 18; Ernst, Axioms 5.1, pg 61; Epp, Appendix A
 - The set of integers is closed under addition, subtraction, and multiplication.
 Note that the integers are *not* closed under division since the quotient of two integers need not be an integer.
 - **Definition**: A number *n* is **even** if $\exists k \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that n = 2k.
 - **Definition**: A number *m* is odd if $\exists j \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that m = 2j + 1.
 - **Definition**: An integer p > 1 is **prime** iff the only natural numbers that evenly divide p are 1 and itself. A number that is not prime is called **composite**.
 - Given any $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and any $d \in \mathbb{N}$, we can write n = qd + r where $q, r \in \mathbb{Z}$ with $0 \le r < d$.
- A direct proof for a statement " $\forall x \in D$, if P(x), then Q(x)" will usually have the form:

Let $x \in D$ be an arbitrary value in the domain where P(x) is true.

Argument, argument, argument.

Conclude that Q(x) is true.

- To disprove a statement " $\forall x \in D$, if P(x), then Q(x)" by counterexample, find a specific $x \in D$ such that P(x) is true and Q(x) is false.
- To prove a statement by contradiction:

Assume the negation of the statement is true.

Show that this logically leads to a contradiction.

Conclude that the statement is true.

○ To prove a statement " $P(x) \rightarrow Q(x)$ " by contraposition:

Assume ~ Q(x) is true. *Argument, argument, argument.* Conclude that ~ P(x) is true. Thus ~ $Q(x) \rightarrow ~ P(x)$, the contrapositive of the statement to be proved.

Check the Tentative Weekly Syllabus for the specific sections relevant for this week.

Some of the resources I used in constructing the Big Ideas notes this semester are: Ernst: Introduction to Proof via Inquiry-Based Learning; Epp: Discrete Mathematics with Applications, 4th edition; Levin: Discrete Mathematics, An Open Introduction, 3rd edition; Sundstrom: Mathematical Reasoning, Writing and Proof, Version 3; and the notes of my colleague, Rachelle DeCoste at Wheaton.