

## Discussion #3

### Proof by contradiction

Example 1 Prove that, if  $n^2$  is even, then  $n$  is even.

Proof: Suppose by contradiction that  $n$  is odd.

Then there exists an integer  $k$  such that

$$n = 2k + 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{So we have } n^2 &= (2k+1)^2 \\ &= 4k^2 + 4k + 1 \\ &= 2(\cancel{2}k^2 + 2k) + 1 \end{aligned}$$

~~Since~~

Since  $2k^2 + 2k$  is also an integer, we conclude that  $n^2$  is odd. But this contradicts our assumption in the premises that  $n^2$  is even. So this completes our proof by contradiction, and we conclude that  $n$  is even.

Example 2 : Prove that  $\sqrt{2}$  is irrational.

Proof: Assume by contradiction that  $\sqrt{2}$  is rational. Then there exist integers  $a, b$  — with no common factors and  $b \neq 0$  — such that

$$\sqrt{2} = \frac{a}{b}$$

$b \neq 0$ ,  $a$  and  $b$  have no common factors greater than 1.

From  $\sqrt{2} = \frac{a}{b}$ , we ~~can~~ obtain  $2 = \frac{a^2}{b^2}$ ,

or equivalently,  $a^2 = 2b^2$ .

$a, b$  are integers such that.

•  $b \neq 0$

•  $a$  and  $b$  have no common factor greater than 1.

Since  $b^2$  is an integer, it follows that  $a^2$  is even.

We claim that: if  $a^2$  is even, then  $a$  is even.

To prove our claim, suppose by contradiction that  $a$  is odd.

Then there exist an integer  $k$  such that

$$a = 2k + 1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{So we will have } a^2 &= (2k+1)^2 \\ &= 4k^2 + 4k + 1 \\ &= 2(2k^2 + 2k) + 1 \end{aligned}$$

Since  $2b^2 + 2k$  is also an integer, it follows that  $a^2$  is odd. But this contradicts our assumption that  $a^2$  is even. Therefore,  $a$  is even, satisfying our claim.

By the claim, we have that  $a$  is even. (our claim that: if  $a^2$  is even, then  $a$  is even)

Now we return to the equation  $a^2 = 2b^2$ .

Since  $a$  is even, there exists, an integer  $l$  such that

$$a = 2l$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{So we obtain } (2l)^2 &= 2b^2 \\ 4l^2 &= 2b^2 \\ 2l^2 &= b^2 \\ (b^2 &= 2l^2) \end{aligned}$$

So  $b^2$  is even.

Since  $b^2$  is even, by the claim we made earlier, we have that  $b$  is even.

Therefore,  $a$  and  $b$  are both even. In other words,  $2$  is a common factor of  $a$  and  $b$ . But this contradicts our assumption earlier in this proof that  $a$  and  $b$  have no common factors (greater than 1).

So we conclude that  $\sqrt{2}$  is irrational.