

# Discussion 7/17

## Contrapositives:

If  $a$ , then  $b$

contrapositive is: if not  $b$ , then not  $a$

Example: If you drive the 60 freeway west bound, then you'll get to LA.

If you don't get to LA, then you did not drive on the 60 freeway west bound.

## Converse:

If  $a$ , then  $b$

converse is: If  $b$  then  $a$

Example continued:

If you are in LA, then you drove on the 60 freeway west bound.

## Inverse:

If  $a$ , then  $b$

Inverse is: If Not  $A$ , then not  $b$ .

Example continued:

If you do not drive the 60 freeway west bound, then you won't be in LA.

Example: let  $a, b, n$  be integers. If  $a$  is <sup>not</sup> a multiple of  $n$ , then  $a$  is not a multiple of  $n$  and  $b$  is not a multiple of  $n$ .

Proof by contrapositive: If  $a$  or  $b$  is a multiple of  $n$ , then  $ab$  is a multiple of  $n$ .

Suppose  $a$  is a multiple of  $n$ . Then  $\exists$  int.  $k$  such that  $a = kn$ .

$$\text{so, } ab = (kn)b = n(kb)$$

Therefore  $ab$  is a multiple of  $n$ .

Suppose  $b$  is an int. of  $n$ . Then  $\exists$  exist an  
int.  $l$  that satisfies  $a = ln$

$$\text{so, } a \cdot b = a(ln) = n(al)$$

Since  $al$  is also an int., we conclude  
that  $ab$  is an int. multiple of  $n$ .  $\square$