

CLASS DISCUSSION: BI-CONDITIONAL (IFF) STATEMENTS

11 MARCH 2019

❖ Bi-conditional statements

Exercises for Chapter 7

Prove the following statements. These exercises are cumulative, covering all techniques addressed in Chapters 4–7.

1. Suppose $x \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then x is even if and only if $3x + 5$ is odd.
2. Suppose $x \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then x is odd if and only if $3x + 6$ is odd.
3. Given an integer a , then $a^3 + a^2 + a$ is even if and only if a is even.
4. Given an integer a , then $a^2 + 4a + 5$ is odd if and only if a is even.
5. An integer a is odd if and only if a^3 is odd.
6. Suppose $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$. Then $x^3 + x^2y = y^2 + xy$ if and only if $y = x^2$ or $y = -x$.
7. Suppose $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$. Then $(x + y)^2 = x^2 + y^2$ if and only if $x = 0$ or $y = 0$.
8. Suppose $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$. Prove that $a \equiv b \pmod{10}$ if and only if $a \equiv b \pmod{2}$ and $a \equiv b \pmod{5}$.
9. Suppose $a \in \mathbb{Z}$. Prove that $14 \mid a$ if and only if $7 \mid a$ and $2 \mid a$.
10. If $a \in \mathbb{Z}$, then $a^3 \equiv a \pmod{3}$.
11. Suppose $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$. Prove that $(a - 3)b^2$ is even if and only if a is odd or b is even.

❖ Review: conditional statements

Exercises for Chapter 6

- A. Use the method of proof by contradiction to prove the following statements. (In each case, you should also think about how a direct or contrapositive proof would work. You will find in most cases that proof by contradiction is easier.)
1. Suppose $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. If n is odd, then n^2 is odd.
 2. Suppose $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. If n^2 is odd, then n is odd.
 3. Prove that $\sqrt[3]{2}$ is irrational.
 4. Prove that $\sqrt{6}$ is irrational.
 5. Prove that $\sqrt{3}$ is irrational.
 6. If $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$, then $a^2 - 4b - 2 \neq 0$.
 7. If $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$, then $a^2 - 4b - 3 \neq 0$.

8. Suppose $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$. If $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$, then a or b is even.
9. Suppose $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$. If a is rational and ab is irrational, then b is irrational.
10. There exist no integers a and b for which $21a + 30b = 1$.
11. There exist no integers a and b for which $18a + 6b = 1$.
12. For every positive $x \in \mathbb{Q}$, there is a positive $y \in \mathbb{Q}$ for which $y < x$.
13. For every $x \in [\pi/2, \pi]$, $\sin x - \cos x \geq 1$.
14. If A and B are sets, then $A \cap (B - A) = \emptyset$.
15. If $b \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $b \nmid k$ for every $k \in \mathbb{N}$, then $b = 0$.
16. If a and b are positive real numbers, then $a + b \geq 2\sqrt{ab}$.
17. For every $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, $4 \nmid (n^2 + 2)$.
18. Suppose $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$. If $4 \mid (a^2 + b^2)$, then a and b are not both odd.

Hardy-Ramanujan Number

1729

$$= 1^3 + 12^3$$

$$= 9^3 + 10^3$$

is the smallest Number that
can be represented as the sum
of two positive cubes in two
different ways