

## Solutions to Exam 1

(6)(a)(b) are 6 pts each. Every other part of every other problem is 11 pts. 100 pts total.

①

P	Q	$P \Rightarrow Q$	$\sim(P \Rightarrow Q)$	$P \wedge (\sim Q)$
T	T	T	F	F
T	F	F	T	T
F	T	T	F	F
F	F	T	F	F

↑ same ↑

②  $\sim[(P \wedge (\sim Q)) \vee (\sim R)]$   
 $\equiv (\sim(P \wedge (\sim Q))) \wedge (\sim(\sim R))$   
 $\equiv (\sim P \vee \sim(\sim Q)) \wedge R$   
 $\equiv (\sim P \vee Q) \wedge R$

③ For every positive real number there exists a smaller positive real number.

④ (a)  $\exists x(x \text{ is a liar}) \wedge \sim \forall x(x \text{ is a liar})$   
 $\equiv \exists x(x \text{ is a liar}) \wedge \exists x(x \text{ is not a liar})$

④ (b) Either no one is a liar, or everyone is a liar.

⑤ (a) Suppose  $a$  divides  $b$ . Then  $b = ak$  for some integer  $k$ .  
 $\therefore bc = (ak)c = a(kc)$ .  
 $kc$  is an integer, so  $a$  divides  $bc$ .  
 Q.E.D.

Solution to BONUS:

Suppose  $\log_{10} 2$  is rational. Then there are positive integers  $a$  and  $b$  such that

$$\log_{10} 2 = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$\therefore 2 = 10^{\frac{a}{b}}$$

$$\therefore 2^b = 10^a$$

⑤ (b) Suppose  $a$  and  $b$  are odd. Then  $a = 2k+1$  for some integer  $k$ , and  $b = 2l+1$  for some integer  $l$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore a+b &= (2k+1) + (2l+1) \\ &= 2k+2l+2 \\ &= 2(k+l+1) \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore a+b$  is even. Q.E.D.

⑥ (a) The contrapositive of 5(a) is true because it is equivalent to 5(a), which is true.

(b) The converse of 5(b) is false, because  $a$  &  $b$  could both be even and then the sum is even too. E.g.,  $6+4=10$  which is even, while neither 6 nor 4 is odd.

⑦ Suppose  $\frac{n}{n+1} \geq \frac{n+1}{n+2}$ .

Then multiplying both sides by the positive number  ~~$n(n+1)(n+2)$~~   $(n+1)(n+2)$ , we get

$$n(n+2) \geq (n+1)^2$$

$$\therefore n^2+2n \geq n^2+2n+1$$

$$\therefore (n^2+2n) - (n^2+2n) \geq n^2+2n+1 - (n^2+2n)$$

$$\therefore 0 \geq 1$$

This is a contradiction, so

$$\frac{n}{n+1} < \frac{n+1}{n+2} \quad \text{Q.E.D.}$$

$$\therefore 2^b = (2 \cdot 5)^a = 2^a \cdot 5^a$$

$\therefore 5$  divides  $2^b$  contradicting uniqueness of prime decomposition.

$\therefore \log_{10} 2$  is irrational. Q.E.D.