

1) A direct proof

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Example 1: $\sqrt{2}$ is irrational.

A number $x \in \mathbb{R}$ is rational if $x = a/b$
for some $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$, $b \neq 0$.

A number $x \in \mathbb{R}$ is irrational if it is not rational.

Assume for \hookrightarrow that $\exists m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$, $n \neq 0$

$$\sqrt{2} = \frac{m}{n} \Rightarrow 2 = \frac{m^2}{n^2} \Rightarrow 2n^2 = m^2, \text{ i.e., } m^2 \text{ is even.}$$

and m and n have no common divisors.
So m is even. $\exists k$ s.t. $2k = m$

$$2n^2 = (2k)^2 = 4k^2$$

$$n^2 = 2k^2$$

n^2 is even \Rightarrow n is even.

To show later:

the square of a
number being even
 \Rightarrow the number
is even

2) Clever cases

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Example 2: There are **irrational** numbers a and b such that a^b is **rational**.

Is
 $x = (\sqrt{2})^{\sqrt{2}}$
 irrational?

Case 1: $\sqrt{2}^{\sqrt{2}}$ is rational
 We're done.

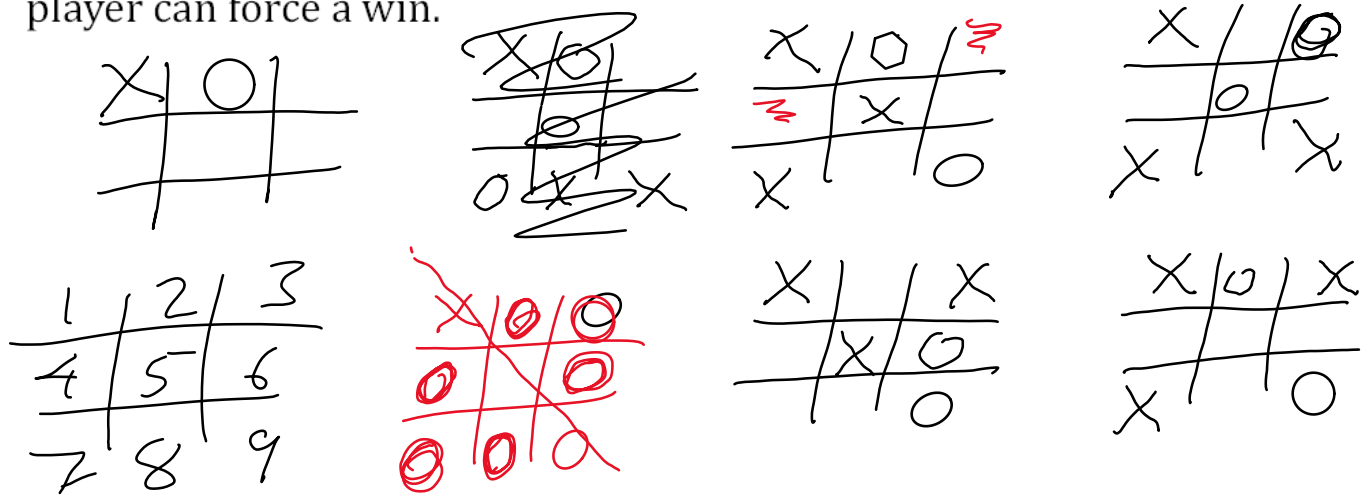
Case 2: $\sqrt{2}^{\sqrt{2}}$ is irrational
 " $a = \sqrt{2}$ $b = \sqrt{2}$

$$(\sqrt{2}^{\sqrt{2}})^{\sqrt{2}} = (\sqrt{2})^2 = 2 \in \mathbb{Q}$$

3) Exhaustive cases

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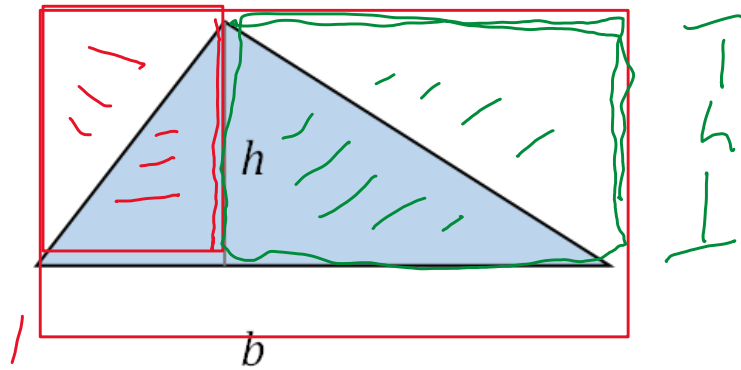
Example 3: In playing tic-tac-toe, if the first player moves to a corner then the second player must take the center, or else the first player can force a win.



4) Add the right extra

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Example 4: The area of a triangle with three acute angles is $bh/2$ where b is the triangle's base and h is its height.



5) Algebra vs. pictures

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Example 5:

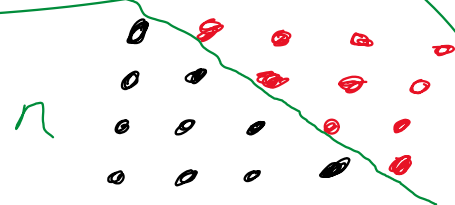
$$1 + 2 + \dots + n = S = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$n + (n-1) + \dots + 1 = S$$

$$(n+1) + (n+1) + \dots + (n+1) = 2S$$

$$n$$

$$\frac{n(n+1)}{2} = S$$



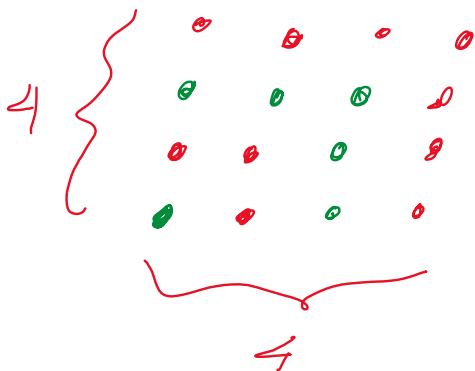
$$n+1$$

$$\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

6) More pictures

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Example 6: $1 + 3 + 5 + \dots + 2n - 1 = n^2$



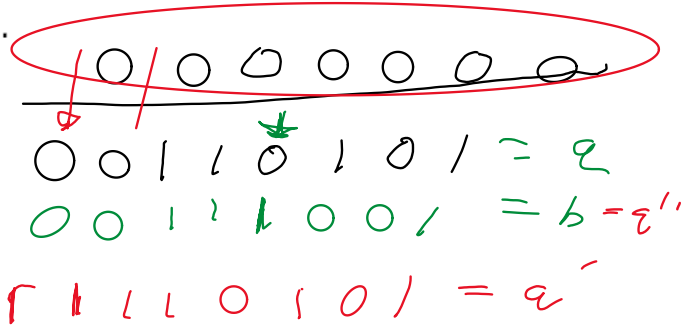
| n | n^2 | $1+3+\dots+(2n-1)$ |
|-----|-------|--------------------|
| 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 4 | 4 |
| 3 | 9 | 9 |
| 4 | 16 | 16 |

7) Translate to the familiar

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Example 7:

20 random cards are placed in a row, all face **down**. A **move** consists of turning a face-down card face-up and turning over the card, if any, immediately to the **right**. Show that no matter what the choice of cards to turn, this sequence of moves **must** terminate.



8) Employ/invent the right notion

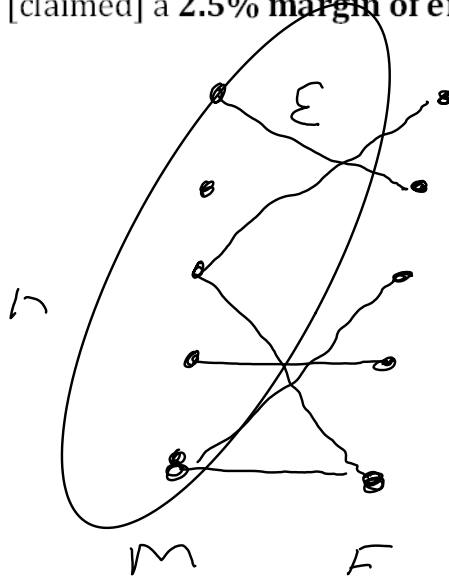
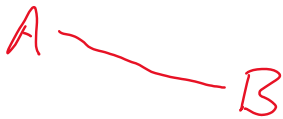
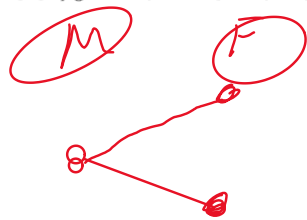
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Example 8: [MIT book, chapter 11]

Who, on average, has more opposite-gender partners: men or women? ...

In one of the largest [studies], researchers from the University of Chicago interviewed a random sample of 2500 people over several years ... Their study, published in 1994, ... found that **men have on average 74% more opposite-gender partners than women.**

Other studies have found that the disparity is even larger. In particular, ABC News claimed that **the average man has 20 partners over his lifetime, and the average woman has 6, for a percentage disparity of 233%.** The ABC News study [claimed] a **2.5% margin of error...**



$$\frac{E}{n} = \frac{M}{F}$$

Bipartite graph

Some truths about proofs

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1. Finding proofs is **not** mechanical; it is an **art**.
2. Mathematical discovery is **more than proofs**:
guessing and discovering results.
Only in a class setting do proofs come as “prepackaged” task
3. Don’t get so obsessed with rigor that you fail to develop and refine intuition – and to **err**.
4. Proofs **evolve**. They can be quite **dialectical**.
5. Intuition can be **lost** in a refined, succinct proof.
Proofs are not “born” in such a manner
6. You can’t prove what doesn’t **make sense** to you.
Don’t even try to prove something until you get to the point of the language and claim making sense.