

**Problem 1.** Let  $P$  and  $Q$  be any mathematical statements.

- (a) Use a truth table to prove **de Morgan's Laws**:

$$\neg(P \vee Q) = (\neg P \wedge \neg Q) \quad \text{and} \quad \neg(P \wedge Q) = (\neg P \vee \neg Q).$$

- (b) Use a truth table to verify that  $(P \Rightarrow Q) = (\neg P \vee Q)$ .  
(c) Use part (b) to prove the **contrapositive principle**:

$$(P \Rightarrow Q) = (\neg Q \Rightarrow \neg P).$$

Do **not** use a truth table.

**Problem 2.** Let  $P, Q, R$  be any mathematical statements.

- (a) Use parts (a) and (b) of Problem 1 to verify that

$$P \Rightarrow (Q \vee R) = (P \wedge \neg Q) \Rightarrow R.$$

Again, do **not** use a truth table. [Hint: You can assume that  $\neg(\neg A) = A$  and  $A \vee (B \vee C) = (A \vee B) \vee C$  for any statements  $A, B, C$ .]

- (b) Use the logical principle from part (a) to prove that the following silly statement is true for all integers  $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ :

“ If  $m$  is odd, then either  $n$  is even or  $mn$  is odd (or both). ”

[Hint: What are the statements  $P, Q, R$  in this case?]

**Problem 3.** In this problem you will prove that  $\sqrt{5}$  is irrational.

- (a) There are four different ways that an integer can be “not a multiple of 5.” List them.  
(b) Use part (a) and the contrapositive to prove for all integers  $n$  that

$$(n^2 \text{ is a multiple of } 5) \implies (n \text{ is a multiple of } 5).$$

[Hint: This will be a case-by-case proof.]

- (c) Use part (b) and proof by contradiction to show that  $\sqrt{5}$  is not a fraction of whole numbers. [Hint: Try to mimic the proof from class as closely as possible.]

**Problem 4.** For any integer  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$  consider the following mathematical statement:

$$P(n) := “1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \cdots + n^2 = \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1).”$$

- (a) Verify that the statements  $P(1)$ ,  $P(2)$  and  $P(3)$  are all true.  
(b) Now fix an arbitrary positive integer  $k \geq 1$  and **assume for induction** that the statement  $P(k)$  is true. In this case prove that the statement  $P(k+1)$  is also true.  
(c) What do you conclude from this?