

1. DeMorgan's laws and contrapositives

DeMorgan's laws codify the fact that the negation of a statement of the form "A and B" is "not A or not B", and the negation of a statement of the form "A or B" is "not A and not B".

Use DeMorgan's laws to write useful contrapositives of the following sentences.

- If x and y are real numbers, then $x + y$ is a real number.
- If xy is even, then x is even or y is even.
- If you earned at least 90% in my class, then you got an A.
- If it rains or snows, then I will go for a walk but I will not ride my bike.

Prove each of the following theorems. Use a Theorem/Proof format for each one.

- Let x and y be integers. Then $4|x^2 + y^2$ if and only if x and y are both even.
- Let a, b and c be integers, with $c \neq 0$. Then $a | b$ if and only if $ca | cb$.
- Let x and y be real numbers.
 - Give a counterexample to show that $x \leq y \Rightarrow x^2 \leq y^2$ is not always true.
 - Prove that for all positive real numbers $x \leq y \Rightarrow \sqrt{x} \leq \sqrt{y}$.
- Prove that if x is a rational number and y is an irrational number, then their sum $x + y$ is an irrational number.

Recall and use the definitions:

- A real number x is a **rational** number if $x = \frac{a}{b}$ for some integer numbers a and b , where $b \neq 0$.
 - x is **irrational** if it is not a rational number.
- Prove by contradiction that there does not exist a smallest positive real number.
 - Let n be a positive integer. Use induction to prove that 3 divides $4^n + 5$.
 - Let n be an integer. Prove that if $n \geq 4$ then $n! > 2^n$
 - Let n be a positive integer. Prove that
$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i(i+1)} = \frac{n}{n+1}.$$