## (10. y M Migno T (解)

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|  | لغات و اصطلاحات مهم |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1. At the same time | بهطورهمزمان، در عين حال |
| 2. Positive integer | عدد صحيح |
| 3. Implicit hypothesis | مفروضاتبديهى |
| 4. Operations | اعمال |
| 5. Assume | خاصيتها |
| 6. Remainder | باقىمانده |
| 7. Equality | تساوى |
| 8. Difference | تفاضل |
| 9. Contradict | تناقض |
| 10. Subset | زيرمجموعه |

EXAMPLE 5. Let $a$ be a positive integer. Then $a$ cannot be even and odd at the same time.

Proof
Hypothesis:
A: The number $a$ is a positive integer.
(Implicit hypothesis: All the properties of integer numbers and their operations can be used.)
Conclusion:
$B$ : The number $a$ is even.
C : The number $a$ is odd.

Assume that the number $a$ is even and odd at the same time
As $a$ is even, it is a multiple of 2. Therefore, $a=2 p$ for some positive integer $p$.

As $a$ is odd, it has a remainder of 1 when divided by 2 . Therefore, $a=2 n+1$ for some positive integer number $n$. Thus

$$
2 p=2 n+1 .
$$

This implies that

$$
2 p-2 n=1 .
$$

or

$$
2(p-n)=1 .
$$

This equality states that 1 is a multiple of 2 , because the number $p-n$ is an integer (it is the difference of two integer numbers). This contradicts the properties of integer numbers. Therefore, the assumption that $a$ can be even and odd at the same time is false.

## EXERCISES

Prove the following statements.

1. If $x^{2}=y^{2}$ and $x \geq 0, y \geq 0$, then $x=y$.
2. If a function $f$ is even and odd, then $f(x)=0$ for all $x$ in the domain of the function.
(See the front material of the book for the definitions of even and odd functions.)
3. If $n$ is a positive multiple of 3 , then either $n$ is odd or it is a multiple of 6 .
4. If $x$ and $y$ are two real numbers such that $x^{4}=y^{4}$, then either $x=y$ or then $x=-y$.
5. Let $A$ and $B$ be two subsets of the same set U, Define

$$
A-B=\{a \in A \mid a \notin B\} .
$$

If $A-B$ is empty, then either $A$ is empty or $A \subseteq B$.
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EAMPLE 2. Let $f(x)=x /\left(x^{2}+1\right)$, and let $y$ and $z$ be two real numbers larger than 1 . If $f(y)=f(z)$, then $y=z$.
(This proves that the function $f$ is one-to-one on the interval $(1,+\infty)$. See the front material of the book for the definition of one-to-one.) Proof. Because $f(y)=f(z)$, it follows that

$$
\frac{y}{y^{2}+1}=\frac{z}{z^{2}+1}
$$

We can now multiply both sides of the equation by $\left(y^{2}+1\right)\left(z^{2}+1\right)$. which is a nonzero expression because $y^{2}+1 \neq 0$ and $z^{2}+1 \neq 0$. Therefore, we obtain

$$
z y^{2}+z=z^{2} y+y,
$$

which can be simplified as

$$
(z-y)(1-y z)=0 .
$$

Thus, either $z-y=0$ or $1-y z=0$.
The first equality implies that $y=z$. The second equality implies that $y z=1$. This is not possible because $y$ and $z$ are two real numbers larger than 1 . Therefore, the only possible conclusion is $y=z$.

