## آموزشیى

## آموزش ترجمهة متونر ياضى

ما مى خواهيم نشــن بدهيم كه p درست اســت فرض مى كنيم چنين نباشد و بنابراين p ~ (نقيض p)
 تناقض در فصل ا بهدست آورديم، p بايد درست باشد.

## فضبية 1. 1

اگر nr يك عدد صحيح و زوج باشد، در اين صورت n نيز همينطور است (صحيح و زوج است). اثبات:


nº تناقض دارد. بنابراين n مى n

## 

اثبات:
فرض كنيم چنين نباشد. يعنى فرض كنيم كه مقسومعليه مشتر ك وجود دارند بهطورى كه:

 با به توان دو رساندن خواهيم داشت: اين تساوى نشان مىدهد كه nn زوج است و طبق قضيئ ا. ال ا، n زوج است.
 با فرض ما كه m و n هيج مقســومعليه (عامل) مشــتر كـى ندارند، در تناقض است. بنابراين، باشد.

|  | لغتها و اصطلاحات مهم |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1.Proof.................................................. اثبات،بر هان | 2.Contradiction................................................. |
| 3. Assume ............................................ ${ }^{\text {فـ.... }}$ | 4.Even ...................................................................... |
| 5.integer.................................................... |  |
| 7.Contradicts ....................................................... | 8.Assumption ................................................ فرض فر فر فر |
| 9. Irrational $\qquad$ عُنْع، اصم، ناگَويا | 10.Squaring .................................................. |
| 11. Common divisors ................. عاملهاى مشــر كا | 12.Conclude ............................................ |

## Proof by contradiction:

We want to show that $p$ is true. We assume it is not and therefore $\sim p$ is true and then derive a contradiction. By the rule of contradiction discussed in Chapter 1, $p$ must be true.

## Theorem 10.1

If $n^{2}$ is an even integer so is $n$.
Proof.
Suppose the contrary. That is suppose that $n$ is odd. Then there is an integer $k$ such that $n=2 k+1$. In this case, $n^{2}=2\left(2 k^{2}+2 k\right)+1$ is odd and this contradicts the assumption that $n^{2}$ is even. Hence, $n$ must be even.

## Theorem 10.2

The number $\sqrt{2}$ is irrational.

## Proof.

Suppose not. That is, suppose that $\sqrt{2}$ is rational. Then there exist two integers $m$ and $n$ with no common divisors such that $\sqrt{2}=\frac{\mathrm{m}}{\mathrm{n}}$. Squaring both sides of this equality we find that $2 n^{2}=m^{2}$. Thus, $m^{2}$ is even. By Theorem 10.1, $m$ is even. That is, 2 divides $m$. But then $m=2 k$ for some integer $k$. Taking the square we find that $2 n^{2}=m^{2}=4 k^{2}$, that is $n^{2}=2 k^{2}$. This says that $n^{2}$ is even and by Theorem 10.1, $n$ is even. We conclude that 2 divides both $m$ and $n$ and this contradicts our assumption that $m$ and $n$ have no common divisors. Hence, $\sqrt{2}$ must be irrational.
تر جمه براى دانش آموزان

## Theorem 10.3

The set of prime numbers is infinite.

## Proof.

Suppose not. That is, suppose that the set of prime numbers is finite. Then these prime numbers can be listed, say, $p_{1}, p_{2}, \ldots, p_{n}$. Now, Consider the integer $N=p_{1} p_{2} \ldots p_{n}+1$. By the Unique Factorization Theorem, (See Problem 12.5) $N$ can be factored into primes. Thus, there is a prime number $p_{i}$ such that $p_{i} \mid N$. But since $p_{i} \mid p_{1} p_{2} \ldots p_{n}$ we have $p_{i} \mid\left(N-p_{1} p_{2} \ldots p_{n}\right)=1$, a contradiction since $p_{i}>1$

