#### Topic 10:

Indirect ("Contra") Proofs of  $p \to q$ 

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#### **Review of Direct Proofs**

To prove a conjecture of the form  $p \to q$  by using a Direct Proof, we:

Assume that p is true, and Show that q's truth logically follows.

#### Reminders:

- If p is actually true, the proof is a sound argument.
- ullet If p is only assumed true, the argument is merely valid.

## "Indirect" Proofs

We can replace  $p\to q$  with logically equivalent forms to create additional "indirect" proof techniques.

Example(s):		

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## **Proof by Contraposition**

(a.k.a. Proof of the Contrapositive)

# Example #1: Proof by Contraposition

Conjecture: If $ac \leq bc$ , then $c \leq 0$ , when $a > b$ .	

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# Example #2: Proof by Contraposition

Conjecture: If $n^2$ is even, then $n$ is even.	

## **Proof by Contradiction**

(a.k.a. Reductio ad Absurdum)

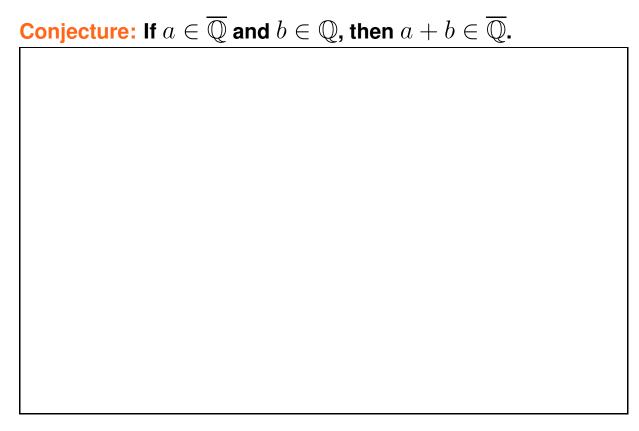
Recall the Law of Implication:  $p \to q \equiv \neg p \lor q$ 

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# Example #1: Proof by Contradiction

Conjecture: If $3(n-6)$ is odd, then $n$ is odd.	

## Example #2: Proof by Contradiction



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## Example #3: Proof by Contradiction (1 / 2)

Conjecture: The sum of the squares of two odd integers is never a perfect square. (Or: If  $n=a^2+b^2$ , then n is not a perfect square, where  $a,b\in\mathbb{Z}^{odd}$ .)

Example #3: Proof by 0	Contradiction (2 / 2)
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