### CSE 321 Discrete Structures

Winter 2008 Lecture 6 Proofs

#### Announcements

- Reading for this week - Today: 1.6, 1.7
- Homework 2 – Due Wednesday, January 23
- Martin Luther King Jr. Day, Mon., Jan 21
  - $\forall$  x (UniversityHoliday(x) → NoClass(x))
  - UniversityHoliday(Monday)

### Highlights from Lecture 5

- Formal Reasoning
- Build a proof, starting from hypotheses by applying rules of inference

### Proofs

- Proof methods
  - Direct proof
  - Contrapositive proof
  - Proof by contradiction
  - Proof by equivalence

## Direct Proof

• If *n* is odd, then  $n^2$  is odd

## Contrapositive

- Sometimes it is easier to prove  $\neg q \rightarrow \neg p$  than it is to prove  $p \rightarrow q$
- Prove that if  $n \le ab$  then  $a \le n^{1/2}$  or  $b \le n^{1/2}$

Definition *n* is even if n = 2k for some integer *k n* is odd if n = 2k+1 for some integer *k* 

## Proof by contradiction

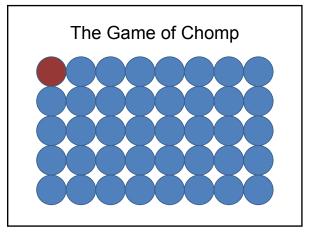
- Suppose we want to prove *p* is true.
- Assume *p* is false, and derive a contradiction

### Contradiction example

• Show that at least four of any 22 days must fall on the same day of the week

### Equivalence Proof

- To show  $p_1 \leftrightarrow p_2 \leftrightarrow p_3$ , we show  $p_1 \rightarrow p_2$ ,  $p_2 \rightarrow p_3$ , and  $p_3 \rightarrow p_1$
- Show that the following are equivalent
  p<sub>1</sub>: n is even
  - $-p_2$ : *n*-1 is odd
  - $-p_3$ :  $n^2$  is even



# Theorem: The first player can always win in an $n \times m$ game

- Every position is a forced win for player A or player B (this fact will be used without proof)
- Any finite length, deterministic game with no ties is a win for player A or player B under optimal play

