

Tutorial n°1  
Logic and Mathematical Proof

**Exercice 1**

1/ Use quantifiers to state the following propositions :

- 102 is a multiple of 3.
- For any real numbers, if the cubes of two numbers are equal, then the numbers are equal.
- For every natural number there exists a greater natural number.

2/ Determine whether the following formulas are true or false; and give their negation :

**P<sub>1</sub>**.  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, (x + 1)^2 > 0$

**P<sub>2</sub>**.  $\exists x \in \mathbb{R}, x^2 = -1$

**P<sub>3</sub>**.  $\exists! x \in \mathbb{R}, 2x^2 + 3x = 0$

**P<sub>4</sub>**.  $\forall (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3, [(xz = yz)] \implies x = y$

3/ Write the contrapositive of the following implication :

- $n$  is prime  $\implies (n = 2)$  or  $(n$  is odd).
- $\forall n \geq 2$ ,  $(n^2 - 1)$  is not divisible by 8, then  $n$  is even.

**Exercice 2**

Simplify the following statements :

- $[P \implies (Q \implies R)], [(P \wedge Q) \implies R]$ . What can you deduce from this?

Prove the following equivalence using the truth table:

- $\overline{(P \implies Q)} \iff (P \wedge \bar{Q})$

**Exercice 3**

Prove that:

If  $x$  is a real number, then  $|x + 3| - x > 2$

**Exercice 4**

Prove by contradiction the following proposition :

Let  $n$  be an integer. If  $n^2 + 5$  is odd, then  $n$  is even.

**Exercice 5**

Prove by induction that :

for every natural number  $n$ ,  $n^3 + 2n$  is divisible by 3.