

“THE” PROOF WRITING HANDBOOK

THE BASICS

- Let P and Q be statement variables.
- When needed, suppose that $P = P(x)$ depends on a variable x .
- The symbol “ \forall ” means “for all” or “for any”.
- The symbol “ \exists ” means “there exists” or “for some”.

Type of statement	What we must do to prove that it is true
(1) If P , then Q	Suppose that P is true.
(2) $\forall P, Q$	Prove that Q is true.
(3) $\exists x P(x)$ such that Q	Choose** x so that $P(x)$ is true. Prove that Q is true.

You **do not need to explain how you find x , nor do you need to try to construct **all possible** x .

RULE #1

To prove that a statement is **false**, you must **write out the negation of the statement and prove that**.

FIVE COMMON MISTAKES THAT YOU MUST AVOID

- When proving any of the types of statements (1), (2), or (3):
 1. **You cannot:** suppose that Q is true.
 2. **You should not:** overuse symbols nor violate the rules of grammar.†
† You **must** write in full sentences and use symbols correctly.
- When proving a statement of the form (2) “ $\forall P, Q$ ”:
 3. **You cannot:** “choose” or exhibit an example in place of a proof.
- When proving a statement of the form (3) “ $\exists x P(x)$ such that Q ”:
 4. **You should not:** attempt to construct all possible x so that $P(x)$ and Q are true.
- When proving a statement **by contradiction** (see below):
 5. **You cannot:** claim a contradiction has been reached without explanation.††
†† You **must** clearly identify the contradiction being made by making a statement of the form “ P and NOT P , which is a contradiction”.

CASES AND CONTRADICTION

Proof by Cases. To prove: “If P_1 or P_2 or P_3 , then Q .” Use cases.

Proof.

Case 1: Suppose P_1 . Prove Q .

Case 2: Suppose P_2 . Prove Q .

Case 3: Suppose P_3 . Prove Q .

□

Proof by Contradiction. To prove Q by contradiction.

Proof.

Suppose NOT Q .

Obtain a contradiction.

Conclude Q .

□