

1. Let x be an integer. Prove: x is even if and only if $x - 3$ is odd.

Proof: Let x be an integer.

(\implies) Hypothesis: x is even.
 $x = 2a$ for some $a \in \mathbb{Z}$.
 $x - 3 = 2a - 3 = 2(a - 2) + 1$
and $a - 2 \in \mathbb{Z}$ by the closure property of integer addition.
Conclusion: $x - 3$ is odd.

(\impliedby) Hypothesis: $x - 3$ is odd.
 $x - 3 = 2b + 1$ for some $b \in \mathbb{Z}$.
 $x = 2b + 4 = 2(b + 2)$
and $b + 2 \in \mathbb{Z}$ by the closure property of integer addition.
Conclusion: x is even.

2. Disprove: If x is odd, then x is prime.

A counterexample is provided by letting $x = 9$.

9 is odd since $9 = 2(4) + 1$, but not prime since $3 \mid 9$.

3. Prove that $x \rightarrow (y \vee z)$ is logically equivalent to $(x \wedge \neg z) \rightarrow y$.

x	y	z	$y \vee z$	$x \rightarrow (y \vee z)$	$\neg z$	$x \wedge \neg z$	$(x \wedge \neg z) \rightarrow y$
T	T	T	T	T	F	F	T
T	T	F	T	T	T	T	T
T	F	T	T	T	F	F	T
T	F	F	F	F	T	T	F
F	T	T	T	T	F	F	T
F	T	F	T	T	T	F	T
F	F	T	T	T	F	F	T
F	F	F	F	T	T	F	T

1. Let x be an integer. Prove: x is even if and only if $x - 5$ is odd.

Proof: Let x be an integer.

(\implies) Hypothesis: x is even.
 $x = 2a$ for some $a \in \mathbb{Z}$.
 $x - 5 = 2a - 5 = 2(a - 3) + 1$
and $a - 3 \in \mathbb{Z}$ by the closure property of integer addition.
Conclusion: $x - 5$ is odd.

(\impliedby) Hypothesis: $x - 5$ is odd.
 $x - 5 = 2b + 1$ for some $b \in \mathbb{Z}$.
 $x = 2b + 6 = 2(b + 3)$
and $b + 3 \in \mathbb{Z}$ by the closure property of integer addition.
Conclusion: x is even.

2. Disprove: If x is odd, then x is prime.

A counterexample is provided by letting $x = 9$.

9 is odd since $9 = 2(4) + 1$, but not prime since $3 \mid 9$.

3. Prove that $x \rightarrow (y \vee z)$ is logically equivalent to $(x \wedge \neg y) \rightarrow z$.

x	y	z	$y \vee z$	$x \rightarrow (y \vee z)$	$\neg y$	$x \wedge \neg y$	$(x \wedge \neg y) \rightarrow z$
T	T	T	T	T	F	F	T
T	T	F	T	T	F	F	T
T	F	T	T	T	T	T	T
T	F	F	F	F	T	T	F
F	T	T	T	T	F	F	T
F	T	F	T	T	F	F	T
F	F	T	T	T	T	F	T
F	F	F	F	T	T	F	T