

Part I: Select the statements to correctly fill in the blanks of the proof of the Theorem 1 given below.

Theorem 1. For any real number x , if $x^2 - 6x + 5 \geq 0$, then $x \geq 5$ or $x \leq 1$. (Inclusive "or").

Proof: Proof by contrapositive.

Assume that _____(a)_____.

We will prove that _____(b)_____.

By assumption, we know that _____(c)_____. By subtracting 1 from both sides of the inequality, we get that $x - 1 > 0$ and therefore $x - 1$ is positive.

By assumption, we know that _____(d)_____. By subtracting 5 from both sides of the inequality, we get that $x - 5 < 0$ and therefore $x - 5$ is negative.

The product of a positive number and a negative number is negative. Therefore, _____(e)_____.

Multiplying out the left side of the inequality, we get that _____(f)_____.

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1. In the proof of the Theorem 1, what expression should go in the space labeled (a)?

☒ A. $x < 5$ and $x > 1$.

C. $x < 5$ or $x > 1$

B. $x^2 - 6x + 5 \geq 0$

D. $x \geq 5$ or $x \leq 1$

2. In the proof of the Theorem 1, what expression should go in the space labeled (b)?

☒ A. $x^2 - 6x + 5 < 0$

C. $x \geq 5$ or $x \leq 1$

B. $x < 5$ and $x > 1$.

D. $x^2 - 6x + 5 \geq 0$

3. In the proof of the Theorem 1, what expression should go in the space labeled (c)?

A. $x < 5$

C. $x^2 - 6x + 5 \geq 0$

☒ B. $x > 1$

D. $x \geq 1$

4. In the proof of the Theorem 1, what expression should go in the space labeled (d)?

A. $x^2 - 6x + 5 \geq 0$

C. $x \geq 1$

B. $x > 1$

☒ D. $x < 5$

5. In the proof of the Theorem 1, what expression should go in the space labeled (e)?

A. $(x - 1)(x - 5) \geq 0$

C. $x^2 - 6x + 5 \geq 0$

☒ B. $(x - 1)(x - 5) < 0$

D. $(x + 1)(x - 5) < 0$

6. In the proof of the Theorem 1, what expression should go in the space labeled (f)?

A. $x^2 - x - 5 < 0$

C. $x^2 - 6x + 5 \leq 0$

B. $x^2 - 6x + 5 \geq 0$

☒ D. $x^2 - 6x + 5 < 0$

Part II: For the next four questions, your choices will be one of the following five statements. Any of the statements could be the correct answer for more than one question.

- A. x is rational and y is rational.
- B. $x + y$ is rational.
- C. x is irrational and y is irrational.
- D. x is irrational or y is irrational.
- E. $x + y$ is irrational.

Theorem 2. For any two real numbers, x and y , if x is rational and y is rational then $x + y$ is rational.

Statement 1: A direct proof of Theorem 2 would assume for real numbers x and y that $_\text{(+)}_\$ and would prove that $_\text{(*)}_\$.

- 7. What expression should go in the space labeled (+) in Statement 1? **A**
- 8. What expression should go in the space labeled (*) in Statement 1? **B**

Statement 2: A proof by contrapositive of Theorem 2 would assume for real numbers x and y that $_\text{(&)}_\$ and would prove that $_\text{(\$)}_\$.

- 9. What expression should go in the space labeled (&) in Statement 2? ~~A~~ **E**
- 10. What expression should go in the space labeled (\$) in Statement 2? **D**

Part III:

Define the following sets:

- $A = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : x \text{ is a multiple of } 3\}$
- $B = \{3, 5, 7, 9\}$.
- $C = \{2, 3, 4, 5\}$.

Indicate whether the following statements are true or false. Select A for true and B for false. The universe set is the set of all integers.

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|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 11. $ B = C $ True | 16. $2 \in A \cup C$ True |
| 12. $ A \cap B = A \cap C $ False | 17. $\{2, 3\} \in C$ False |
| 13. $A \cap C \subseteq A \cap B$ True | 18. $\{3\} \in P(C)$ True |
| 14. $C - B \subseteq \bar{A}$ True | 19. $\bar{A} \cap B \cap C = \emptyset$ False |
| 15. $B \cup C = \{3, 5\}$ False | 20. $\emptyset \in A$ False |