

$$P_1 \wedge P_2 \rightarrow Q \quad (P_1 \wedge P_2 \wedge Q' \rightarrow 0) \rightarrow Q$$

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|-----|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | $n \in \mathbb{N}$ | hyp |
| 2. | $n > 2$ | hyp |
| 3. | $n^2 - 1$ prime | in pursuit of contradiction |
| 4. | $n^2 - 1 = (n+1)(n-1)$ | 3, factoring |
| 5. | $(n+1=1) \vee (n-1=1)$ | 3, defn. of prime |
| 6. | $(n=0) \vee (n=2)$ | 5, number facts. |
| 7. | $(n=0)' \rightarrow (n=2)$ | 6, imp |
| 8. | $(n=0)'$ | 4. |
| 9. | $n=2$ | 7, 8, mp |
| 10. | $n \neq 2$ | 2 |
| 11. | 0 | 9, 10, contradiction |

$$\begin{aligned} [P_1 \wedge P_2 \wedge Q' \rightarrow 0] &\Leftrightarrow [P_1 \wedge P_2 \rightarrow (Q' \rightarrow 0)] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [P_1 \wedge P_2 \rightarrow (Q \vee 0)] \\ &\Leftrightarrow [P_1 \wedge P_2 \rightarrow Q] \end{aligned}$$

Even so, here's the soln-manual:

57. Proof: $n^2 - 1 = (n+1)(n-1)$ where $n-1 > 1$, which is a non-trivial factorization, so the number is not prime.

(57) For n a positive integer, $n > 2$, $n^2 - 1$ is not prime.

Proof: If n is even, $n = 2q$ for $q \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $q > 1$ since $n > 2$. Then $n^2 - 1 = (2q)^2 - 1 = 4q^2 - 1 = (2q - 1)(2q + 1)$. Since $2q > 2$, $2q - 1 \geq 2$ and $2q + 1 > 3$. Thus neither $2q - 1$ or $2q + 1$ equals 1 so $n^2 - 1$ is not prime when n is even. If n is odd, $n = 2r + 1$ for $r \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $r \geq 1$ since $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $n > 2$. Then $n^2 - 1 = (2r + 1)^2 - 1 = 4r^2 + 4r + 1 - 1 = 4r^2 + 4r = 4(r^2 + r)$. Since $r \geq 1$, $r^2 + r \geq 2$ so $n^2 - 1$ is not prime. Therefore for $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $n > 2$, $n^2 - 1$ is not prime.

Interesting!

(64) The product of two irrational numbers is irrational.

Counterexample: $\sqrt{2}$ is irrational. The $\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = 2$, which is rational.

(65) The sum of a rational number and an irrational number is irrational.

Proof by contradiction: Assume the sum of a rational number and an irrational number is rational. Let $\frac{p}{q}$ and $\frac{r}{s}$ be rational numbers w/ $p, q, r, s \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $q, s \neq 0$. Let x be an irrational number. Then $\frac{p}{q} + x = \frac{r}{s} \Rightarrow x = \frac{r}{s} - \frac{p}{q} = \frac{rq - sp}{sq}$.

This is a contradiction since $rq - sp$ and sq are integers and $sq \neq 0$. Thus the sum of a rational number and an irrational number is irrational.