

Remember that your work is graded on the quality of your writing and explanation as well as the validity of the mathematics. (5 Points)

- (1) (9 Points) Prove: if x is rational and y is irrational, then $x + y$ is irrational.

Pf: Proof by contradiction. Assume not, ^{+1 Method}
 so x is rational, y is irrational, and $x+y$ is rational. ^{+2 Correct negation of implication}

Then $x = \frac{a}{b}$ and $x+y = \frac{c}{d}$ for integers a, b, c, d with $b \neq 0$ and $d \neq 0$. ⁺²

Hence $y = (x+y) - x = \frac{c}{d} - \frac{a}{b} = \frac{bc - ad}{bd}$. ⁺² The numerator and denominator are integers, and $bd \neq 0$ because b and d are nonzero. ⁺¹ Thus y is rational, ⁺¹ which contradicts our assumption.

(Therefore the assumption was wrong and the original statement is true.)

- (2) (6 Points) Let A , B , and C be subsets of a universal set U . Prove $A \setminus (B \cup C) \subseteq (A \setminus B) \cap (A \setminus C)$.

Pf: Let $x \in A \setminus (B \cup C)$. ⁺¹ This means $x \in A$ and $x \notin B \cup C$. ⁺¹ In other words, $x \in A$ and x is in neither B nor C . ⁺¹

Since $x \in A$ and $x \notin B$, we have $x \in A \setminus B$. ⁺¹ Similarly, because $x \in A$ and $x \notin C$, x is in $A \setminus C$; ⁺¹ because x is in both sets, we know

$$x \in (A \setminus B) \cap (A \setminus C). \quad +1$$

Thus any element of $A \setminus (B \cup C)$ is in $(A \setminus B) \cap (A \setminus C)$, which means

$$A \setminus (B \cup C) \subseteq (A \setminus B) \cap (A \setminus C).$$