

Proof

Square root of two is irrational

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & p, q, k \in \mathbb{N} \\
 & \sqrt{2} \in \mathbb{R} \\
 & \left[\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{2} \in \mathbb{Q} \\ \exists(p, q)((\sqrt{2} = p/q) \wedge (\gcd(p, q) = 1)) \\ (p/q)^2 = (\sqrt{2})^2 = 2, p^2 = 2q^2 \\ 2|p^2, 2|p \\ \exists(k)(p = 2k) \\ 2q^2 = 4k^2, q^2 = 2k^2 \\ 2|q^2, 2|q \\ (\gcd(p, q) = 1) \wedge (2|p \wedge 2|q) \end{array} \right. \\
 & \sqrt{2} \notin \mathbb{Q} \\
 & \sqrt{2} \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \quad \square
 \end{aligned}$$

□

Irrational power of irrational number

An irrational power of an irrational number could give a rational result.

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & s, t \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \\
 & \sqrt{2} \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \\
 & \left[\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{2}^{\sqrt{2}} \in \mathbb{Q} \\ \exists(s, t)(s^t) \in \mathbb{Q} \end{array} \right. \\
 & \left[\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{2}^{\sqrt{2}} \notin \mathbb{Q} \\ \sqrt{2}^{\sqrt{2}} \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \\ (\sqrt{2}^{\sqrt{2}})^{\sqrt{2}} = (\sqrt{2})^2 = 2 \in \mathbb{Q} \\ \exists(s, t)(s^t) \in \mathbb{Q} \end{array} \right. \\
 & \exists(s, t)(s^t) \in \mathbb{Q} \quad \square
 \end{aligned}$$

□

Product of sum of squares

If two integers can each be expressed as the sum of two squares, then so can their product.

Proof. Let m and n be integers such that each can be expressed as the sum of two squares:

$$\begin{aligned}
 m &= a^2 + b^2 \\
 n &= c^2 + d^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Let z_m and z_n be the complex numbers given by $z_m = a + ib$ and $z_n = c + id$, so we have:

$$\begin{aligned}
 m &= |z_m|^2 = a^2 + b^2 \\
 n &= |z_n|^2 = c^2 + d^2
 \end{aligned}$$

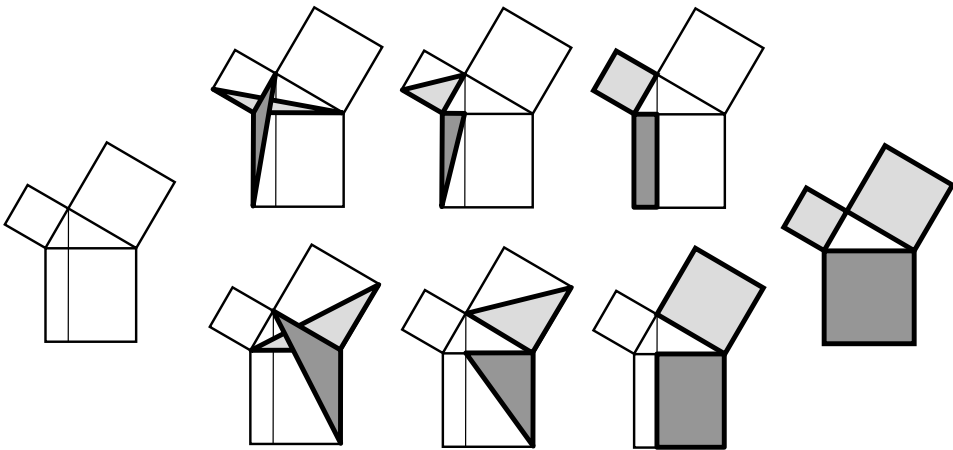
Now we form the product:

$$\begin{aligned}
 mn &= (|z_m|^2)(|z_n|^2) \\
 &= (|z_m||z_n|)^2 \\
 &= |z_m z_n|^2 \\
 &= |(a + ib)(c + id)|^2 \\
 &= |(ac - bd) + i(ad + bc)|^2 \\
 &= (ac - bd)^2 + (ad + bc)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore the product mn can always be expressed as the sum of two squares, namely $(ac - bd)^2$ and $(ad + bc)^2$. □

Pythagoras Theorem

Pythagoras Theorem: $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$



□