Variant of 3.3.6 C.

Sundstrom §3.3 p126–127. Math 300

The symbol for the rational numbers is \mathbb{Q} while the symbol for the irrational numbers is $\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$.

So you can express that x is an irrational number by $x \notin \mathbb{Q}$ or by $x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$.

Recall for any sets R and Q, the set R set minus Q is the set $R \setminus Q \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} \{x \in R : x \notin Q\}$.

Note the difference in direction in the slash for set minus $(R \setminus Q)$ and quotient of numbers (1/2 = 0.5).

A symbol for the positive real numbers is $\mathbb{R}^{>0}$ where $\mathbb{R}^{>0} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x > 0\}$. You may use the fact we showed in class that if p is a prime then \sqrt{p} is irrational.

- **Conjecture** C. For every pair of real numbers x and y, if x + y is irrational, then x is irrational and y is irrational.
- 1. Symbolically write Conjecture C.
- 2. State whether Conjecture C is true or false.
- 3. Justisfy your answer to the previous part. You should understand that this means the following. If Conjecture C is true, then provide a proof of Conjecture C. If Conjecture C is false, then provide a counterexample and clearly explain why the conterexample is indeed a counterexample.

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