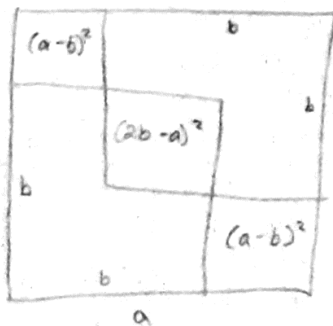


① Assume  $\sqrt{2}$  is rational, hence can be written as  $\sqrt{2} = \frac{a}{b}$  for some integers  $a, b$  in smallest terms. Then we have that  $2 = \frac{a^2}{b^2} \rightarrow 2b^2 = a^2$ . Hence 2 divides  $a^2$ . Since 2 is prime, 2 divides  $a$ , hence we can write  $a$  as  $a = 2k$  for some integer  $k$ . Therefore  $2b^2 = (2k)^2 = 4k^2 \rightarrow b^2 = 2k^2$ , hence 2 divides  $b^2$ , therefore divides  $b$ . Similarly we can write  $b$  as  $b = 2p$  for some  $p \in \mathbb{Z}$ . Then observe that  $a$  and  $b$  are both even, hence we can divide both by 2 to get a smaller fraction  $\frac{k}{p}$  that represents  $\sqrt{2}$  which is a contradiction. Hence  $\sqrt{2}$  is irrational.

②



$$\begin{aligned}
 & (2b-a)^2 - 2(a-b)^2 \\
 &= 4b^2 - 4ab + a^2 - 2(a^2 - 2ab + b^2) \\
 &= 4b^2 - 4ab + a^2 - 2a^2 + 4ab - 2b^2 \\
 &= 2b^2 - a^2 = -(a^2 - 2b^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

Suppose there exists integers  $a, b$  such that  $a^2 - 2b^2 = 0$ . Let  $(a, b)$  be the pair with smallest sum. Define  $c = 2b - a$ ,  $d = a - b$ .  
 $c^2 - 2d^2 = 0$   
 but  $c + d = 2b - a + a - b = b < a + b$  which is a contradiction.  
 hence  $\sqrt{2}$  is irrational.

3)

$$a) \frac{29}{16} = 1 + \frac{13}{16} = 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{16}{13}} = 1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{3}{12}} = 1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{\frac{12}{3}}}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{4 + \frac{1}{3}}}$$

$$b) \frac{32}{19} = 1 + \frac{13}{19} = 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{19}{13}} = 1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{6}{13}} = 1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{\frac{13}{6}}} = 1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{6}}}$$

$$4) \sqrt{2} + 1 = 2 + (\sqrt{2} - 1) = 2 + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2} - 1}} = 2 + \frac{1}{2 + (\sqrt{2} - 1)} = 2 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + 1}}$$

$$= 2 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + 1}}}$$

Since it's an infinite continued fraction, it's irrational. Since 1 is rational, it must be that  $\sqrt{2}$  is irrational.

$$5) \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{2} = 1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{2}\right) = 1 + \frac{1}{2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{2}\right)}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{2}\right)}}$$