## $\sqrt{2}$ irrationality

	$lpha,eta\in\mathbb{N}$		given		
A STATE OF THE STA	$a \stackrel{\text{\tiny def}}{=} \frac{\alpha}{\text{HCF}(\alpha, \beta)}  (a \in \mathbb{N})$ $b \stackrel{\text{\tiny def}}{=} \frac{\beta}{\text{HCF}(\alpha, \beta)}  (b \in \mathbb{N})$		definitions		
and	(1)	$\mathrm{HCF}\left[\frac{\alpha}{\mathrm{HCF}(\alpha,\beta)},\frac{\beta}{\mathrm{HCF}(\alpha,\beta)}\right] = 1$	T {Theorem}		
	(2)	$HCF(a, b) = 1 \ (a, b \in \mathbb{N})$	<b>T</b> {definition of $a$ and $b$ }		
	(3)	CF(a,b) = 2	<b>F</b> {definition of HCF}		
	(4)	<i>a</i> has factor $2 \wedge b$ has factor 2	<b>F</b> {definition of CF}		
	(5)	$a \text{ has factor } 2$ $\Leftrightarrow$ $a = 2c (\exists c \in \mathbb{N})$ $\Leftrightarrow$ $a^2 = 4c^2$ $\Leftrightarrow$ $a^2 \text{ has factor } 2$	Т	F	
	(6)	$b \text{ has factor } 2$ $\Leftrightarrow$ $b^2 \text{ has factor } 2$ $\Leftrightarrow$ $b^2 = 2 \odot  (\forall \odot \in \mathbb{N})$	F {by (4) and (5)(i)}		
A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	(7)	$b^2 = 2c^2$ $\Rightarrow$ $2b^2 = 4$ $\Rightarrow$	{special case of (6)(iii)}		
	(8)	$ \begin{array}{c} 2b^{2} = a \\ \sqrt{2} = \frac{a}{b} \\ \Leftrightarrow \\ \sqrt{2} = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \end{array} $	<b>F</b> {by (5)(iii) and (7)(ii)}	<b>F</b> {by (5)(iv)}	
	(9)	$\sqrt{2} \neq \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$	<b>T</b> {definition of ≠}		
	(10)	$\forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{N}, \sqrt{2} \neq \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$ $\stackrel{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow}$ $\sqrt{2} \in \mathbb{P}$	<b>T</b> {by exact above 9 steps, (9) holds $\forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{N}$ }		

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