$\phi$  has strange properties : multiplying it by itself, for instance, is exactly the same as adding one : $\phi^2 = \phi + 1$ .

In other words,  $\frac{1}{\phi} = \phi - 1$ .

Now, let's try to find out a number A such that  $A = \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{...}}}}$  in which

the three little dots ... mean that you go on forever.

Raise it to the square, you'll get 
$$A^2 = 1 + \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{\dots}}}} = 1 + A$$
.

Therefore,  $^{2} = A + 1$ : this is the first equation evoked above, whose solution is  $\phi$ .

Likewise, it's easy to show that  $\phi = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \cdots}}}}}$ .

Last, it's impossible to write  $\phi$  as a ratio of two whole numbers, so mathematicians call it irrational. This can be proved by contradiction.

In a proof by contradiction, we assume the logical negation of the result we wish to prove, and then reach some kind of contradiction. That means the assumption is false.

Assume that  $\phi$  is a rational number, meaning that there exists 2 whole numbers a and b so that  $\phi = \frac{a}{b}$  and such that the fraction is shortened as much as possible. Therefore a and b can't be both even numbers.

From the properties of  $\phi$ , we deduce  $a^2 = b^2+ab$ , thus  $a^2-b^2=ab$ .

If a and b are both odd numbers, we can't have  $a^2-b^2=ab$ . If a is even and b is odd or if a is odd and b is even either.

We infer  $\boldsymbol{\varphi}$  is not a rational number.

1. Prove that  $:\phi^2 = \phi + 1$  then that  $\frac{1}{\phi} = \phi - 1$ .

2. Explain why 
$$A^2 = 1 + \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{...}}}} = 1 + A$$
, then justify that A is  $\phi$ .

- 3. Find three different writing for  $\boldsymbol{\varphi}.$
- 4. In the proof by contradiction of the irrationality of  $\phi$ : what would happen if a and b were both even numbers?
- 5. Explain :
  - a. "From the properties of  $\phi$ , we deduce  $a^2 = b^2+ab$ , thus  $a^2-b^2=ab$ ."
  - b. "If a and b are both odd numbers, we can't have a<sup>2</sup>-b<sup>2</sup>=ab. If a is even and b is

odd or if a is odd and b is even either."

6. Prove by contradiction that  $\sqrt{2}$  is an irrational number as well.