

# MAT 472 - Intermediate Real Analysis I

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# 1 Week of August 21st, 2016

## 1.1 The Completeness Property of Real Numbers

$\mathbb{R}$  and  $\mathbb{Q}$  are ordered fields.

- $|\mathbb{Q}| < |\mathbb{R}|$
- $\mathbb{Q}$  is countable,  $\mathbb{R}$  is uncountable (cardinality)
- $x^2 - 2 = 0$  has solutions in  $\mathbb{R}$  but none in  $\mathbb{Q}$
- $\mathbb{R}$  has no gaps (order)

### 1.1.1 Axiom of Completeness

Every non-empty subset of  $\mathbb{R}$  that has an upper bound has a least upper bound. Along with the greatest lower bound, these bounds can be classified using the following definitions:

**1 Defn: Upper Bound.** Let the set  $S$  be a non-empty subset of  $\mathbb{R}$  and suppose  $b \in \mathbb{R}$ .  $b$  is an upper bound of the set  $S$  if  $\forall x \in S, x \leq b$ .

**2 Defn: Lower Bound.** Let the set  $S$  be a non-empty subset of  $\mathbb{R}$  and suppose  $b \in \mathbb{R}$ .  $b$  is a lower bound of the set  $S$  if  $\forall x \in S, x \geq b$ .

**3 Defn: Supremum.** Let  $B$  be the set of upper bounds of the non-empty subset,  $S$ , of  $\mathbb{R}$  and suppose  $b \in B$ . If  $\forall x \in B, b \leq x$ , then  $b$  is the least upper bound of  $S$ , or supremum of  $S$ . This can be denoted as  $\sup S = b$ .

**4 Defn: Infimum.** Let  $B$  be the set of lower bounds of the non-empty subset,  $S$ , of  $\mathbb{R}$  and suppose  $b \in B$ . If  $\forall x \in B, b \geq x$ , then  $b$  is the greatest lower bound of  $S$ , or infimum of  $S$ . This can be denoted as  $\inf S = b$ .

**Example.**  $A = [0, 2] \longrightarrow \sup A = 2$   
 $A = [0, 2) \longrightarrow \sup A = 2$

**5 Defn: Maximum.** If the supremum of a set is also a member of the set, then the supremum is also the maximum.

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