MATH 265 HW4

Hanzhang Yin

Sep/18/2024

Question 1

Proof. Given w is a lower bound of S, by definition:

$$w \leq s, \quad \forall s \in S.$$

Suppose there exists another lower bound $v \in \mathbb{R}$ of S such that $v > w$. However, since $w \in S$, it must satisfy:

$$v \leq w.$$

we derived a contradiction. Therefore, no such v exists, and w must be the g.l.b. of S □

Question 2

Proof. First, we want to show $-\inf(A)$ is an upper bound of $-A$.
Let $\inf(A) = m$, by definition of infimum, $m \leq a$ for all $a \in A$.

$$\Rightarrow -m \geq -a, \forall -a \in -A$$

By our definition of set $-A$, $-\inf(A)$ is an upper bound of $-A$.
Following that, now we need to show $-\inf(A)$ is the l.u.b of $-A$:
Assume there exists an upper bound $u \in -A$ s.t. $u < -\inf(A) = -m$. Then:

$$u < -m \rightarrow -u > m$$

Since $\inf(A) = m$, for $\epsilon = -u - m > 0$, there exists $a_\epsilon \in A$ s.t.

$$a_\epsilon < m + \epsilon = m + (-u - m) = -u \Rightarrow -a_\epsilon > u$$

Hence, u is NOT an upper bound of $-A$, we derive a contradiction. This shows that $-\inf(A) = \sup(-A)$. □

Question 3

(a)

Proof. Since $A \cap B \subseteq A$ and $A \cap B \subseteq B$, any upper bound of A or B is also an upper bound of $A \cap B$.
Let $\sup A = u$. By definition, u is the least upper bound of A, hence u is an upper bound for $A \cap B$. Similarly, let $\sup B = w$, then w is an upper bound for $A \cap B$.
Since $\sup(A \cap B)$ is the least upper bound of $A \cap B$, it must satisfy:

$$\sup(A \cap B) \leq u = \sup A \quad \text{and} \quad \sup(A \cap B) \leq w = \sup B.$$

Therefore,

$$\sup A, \sup B \geq \sup(A \cap B).$$

□

(b)

Example:

$$A = [0, 1] \cup \{2\}, \quad B = [1, 2), \quad A \cap B = \{1\}$$

$$\sup(A) = 2, \quad \sup(B) = 2, \quad \sup(A \cap B) = 1$$

This example satisfies the statement that $\sup(A) = \sup(B) \neq \sup(A \cap B)$.