

1 Basic Logic

1. truth value:

P	Q	$P \wedge \neg P$	$P \vee \neg P$	$(P \vee Q) \Rightarrow (P \wedge Q)$	$(P \Rightarrow Q) \Rightarrow (Q \Rightarrow P)$
T	T	F	T	T	T
F	T	F	T	F	F
T	F	F	T	F	T
F	F	F	T	T	T

Table 1: truth value table

- (1) $Q \wedge \neg Q = F, P \Rightarrow (Q \wedge \neg Q) = \neg P \vee F = \neg P$
 - (2) $(P \wedge \neg Q) \Rightarrow Q = \neg P \vee Q \vee Q = \neg P \vee Q = P \Rightarrow Q$
- (1) $P \wedge Q \Rightarrow R$
 - (2) $Q \Rightarrow P$
 - (3) $P \Leftarrow Q$
- We denote that "bear is smart" as P , "bear is lazy" as Q , then "bear is not smart" can be denoted as $\neg P$. We have $(P \wedge Q \vee (\neg P)) \wedge P$, it's equivalent to $P \wedge Q$, then Q must be true.
- We denote "At door 1,2,3" as P, Q, R , one of them is true, while we can get another information: one of $\neg P, \neg Q, Q$ is true. Due to "not Q then $\neg Q$ ", we can infer that $\neg P$ is false. (We can confirm while $Q = R = \text{false}$, it can satisfy the requirements of the question) so the treasure is behind the Door 1!
- We denote ... can lead to the capital as P, Q, R , then $P \wedge (R \Rightarrow Q) = (\neg P) \wedge (\neg R) = P \wedge (\neg Q) = \text{False}$. Combine the first and the third formula $P \wedge (\neg R \vee Q \vee \neg Q) = P = \text{False}$, then from the second $\neg R = \text{False}$. We are not sure about the stone path, but we are sure that the dirt path can lead to capital.
- Denote " $a + 1 == 0$ " as P , " $b + 1 == 0$ " as Q , then $ab + a + b \neq -1 = (a + 1)(b + 1) == 0 = \neg P \wedge \neg Q$
- (1) Use the proof by contradiction. Not losing generality, we assume that $a = 1$,

4 Ordering

1. $\frac{7}{13} < \frac{6}{11}$

2. If $ab < 0, a^2 + b^2 > 0 > ab$. If $ab \geq 0, a^2 + b^2 \geq 2ab \geq ab$. Thus, $a^2 + b^2 \geq ab$.

3. Let $c = 1000000001$, then $a = (c+1)^2, b = (c-7)(c+7), a-b = 2c+50 > 0$. So $a > b$.

4. $\frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{2-\sqrt{3}} = 7 + 4\sqrt{3}$

5. (1) $x \in]-8, 2[$

(2) $x \in]\frac{2}{3}, 6[$

(3) $x \in]-2, 4[$

6. $x \in [-2, \frac{3+\sqrt{13}}{2}]$

7. (1) 0.

(2) -1.

(3) No.

8.

$$A^u = \{x \in \mathbb{R} | \sqrt{2} \leq x\}, A^l = \{x \in \mathbb{R} | -\sqrt{2} \geq x\}$$

$$\sup A = \sqrt{2}, \inf A = -\sqrt{2}$$

$$B^u = \{x \in \mathbb{R} | x \geq 1\}, B^l = \{x \in \mathbb{R} | x \leq 0\}$$

$$\sup B = 1, \inf B = 0$$

9. 2.

10. Cauchy's inequality. n^2

11. (1) (a) reflexive: $A \subseteq A$

(b) transitive $A \subseteq B \wedge B \subseteq C \Rightarrow A \subseteq C$

(c) antisymmetric $A \subseteq B \wedge B \subseteq A \Rightarrow A = B$

(2) Denote $\bigcup_{i \in I} A_i$ as A

$\forall i \in I, A_i \subseteq A$, so $A \in (A_i)_{i \in I}^u$. $\forall B \in (A_i)_{i \in I}^u, \forall i \in I, A_i \subseteq B$, so $A \subseteq B, A = \min(A_i)_{i \in I}^u, \sup(A_i)_{i \in I} = A$. Similarly, $\inf(A_i)_{i \in I} = \bigcap_{i \in I} A_i$

12. The following is about induction, we skip it.

22. (1) (a) reflexive: $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, n|n$

(b) transitive: If $a|b, b|c$, where $(a, b, c) \in \mathbb{N}^3$, then $\exists(m, n) \in \mathbb{N}^2$ such that $b = am, c = nb$, so $c = (nm)a$, which leads to $a|c$.

(c) antisymmetric: Let $a = mb, b = na, (m, n) \in \mathbb{N}^2$

Then $1 = mn, m = n = 1$. Hence $a = b$

Therefore $(\mathbb{N}, |)$ is a partially ordered set.

- (2) Obvious.
- (3) $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, 1|n. 1$ is the least element.
- (4) $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, n|0. 0$ is the greatest element.
- (5) If there exists a $n \in \mathbb{N}, n \neq 0$, such that $\forall a \in A, a|n$, then $a \leq n$. That contradicts to A is infinite. Thus n can only be 0 . $\sup_{(\mathbb{N}, |)} A = 0$
- (6) (a) $\forall a \in A, a|n$, where $n = \prod_{x \in A} x$, so $n \in M(A)$.
- (b) Suppose $\exists n \in M(A), n_0 \nmid n$ we can write $n = dn_0 + r$, where $d, r \in \mathbb{N}, 0 < r < n_0$. Claim $r \in M(A)$: Take $x \in A$, since $n, n_0 \in M(A), \exists s, s_0 \in \mathbb{N}, xs = n, xs_0 = n_0$, then $xs = dxs_0 + r, x|r$, so $r \in M(A)$. That contradicts to the fact that n_0 is the least number in $M(A)$.
- (c) $\sup A = n_0$
- (7) (a) Let $x = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i n_i, y = \sum_{j=1}^t b_j m_j, \sum_{i=1}^k a_i n_i + \sum_{j=1}^t b_j m_j \in A\mathbb{Z}$.
- (b) $\sum_{i=1}^k a_i (y n_i) \in A\mathbb{Z}$
- (c) $\forall a \in A$, let $k = 1, a_1 = a, n_1 = 1$, we have $a \in A\mathbb{Z}$. $A \cap (\mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}) \neq \emptyset$, hence, $(A\mathbb{Z}) \cap (\mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}) \neq \emptyset$.
- (d) $\{d\} \subseteq A\mathbb{Z}$. By (b), we have $d\mathbb{Z} \subseteq A\mathbb{Z}$. If $A\mathbb{Z} \not\subseteq d\mathbb{Z}$, then $\exists x = \sum a_i x_i \notin d\mathbb{Z}$, i.e. $d \nmid x$. Write $x = dm + r$, where $m, n \in \mathbb{N}, 0 < r < d, r = x - dm = \sum a_i x_i + (-m)d \in A\mathbb{Z}$. But that's impossible. Hence $A\mathbb{Z} \subseteq d\mathbb{Z}, A\mathbb{Z} = d\mathbb{Z}$.
- (e) By (d), $A\mathbb{Z} = d\mathbb{Z}$, by (c), $A \subseteq A\mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow A \subseteq d\mathbb{Z}$, i.e. $d|a, \forall a \in A \Rightarrow d$ is a lower bound of A . Take another lower bound d' of $A, d'|a, \forall a \in A \Rightarrow d|y, \forall y \in A\mathbb{Z} = d\mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow d'|d \Rightarrow d$ is the greatest lower bound of A . i.e. $\inf A = d$.
- (8) If A is empty, it is easy to check $\gcd(A) = 0, \text{lcm}(A) = 1$. Assume $A \neq \emptyset$. If $A = \{0\}$, then easy to check $\gcd(A) = \text{lcm}(A) = 0$. Set $A' = \{a \in A | a \neq 0\} \subseteq A, A' \neq \emptyset$. By (7)-(e), A' has infimum d . d is also the infimum of A . By (5), (6)-(c), A' has a supremum D . d is also the supremum of A .
- (9) $A = \{a, b\}$, by (7)-(d)(e), $A\mathbb{Z} = d\mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow d \in A\mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow \exists m, n$ such that $d = ma + nb$ (Bézout Lemma)
- (10) $\frac{ab}{\gcd(a,b)} = a \frac{b}{\gcd(a,b)} = b \frac{a}{\gcd(a,b)} \Rightarrow \frac{ab}{\gcd(a,b)}$ is an upper bound of $A = \{a, b\}$ under $(\mathbb{N}, |)$. Since $\text{lcm}(a, b)$ is the least upper bound of A , $\gcd(a, b) | \frac{ab}{\gcd(a,b)}$

$$a = \frac{ab}{\text{lcm}(a, b)} \frac{\text{lcm}(a, b)}{b}, b = \dots$$

$\frac{ab}{\text{lcm}(a,b)}$ is a lower bound of $A = \{a, \}$ under $(\mathbb{N}, |)$, gcd is the greatest
 \dots
 $\frac{ab}{\text{lcm}(a,b)} \mid \text{gcd}(a, b), ab = \text{gcd}(a, b)\text{lcm}(a, b).$

23. (1) Obvious.

(2) $\forall x \in \emptyset, P(x)$ is true. There is no non-empty set can be the subset of $\emptyset, (\emptyset, \subseteq)$ is true.

(3) (α, \subseteq) is a well-ordered set since it is a subset of $(\alpha \cup \{\alpha\}, \subseteq)$. $\forall x \in \alpha \cup \{\alpha\}$, if $x = \alpha, x \subseteq (\alpha \cup \{\alpha\})$; if $x \in \alpha, x \subseteq \alpha \subseteq (\alpha \cup \{\alpha\})$. So α is ordinal.

(4) $\forall x \in \alpha, x \subseteq \alpha, \forall A \subseteq \alpha, \min(A) \in \alpha \subseteq (\alpha \cup \{\alpha\})$, so $(\alpha \cup \{\alpha\}, \subseteq)$ is well ordered. $\forall x \in \alpha \cup \{\alpha\}$, if $x = \alpha, \alpha \subseteq \alpha \cup \{\alpha\}$; If $x \in \alpha$, since α is ordinal, $x \subseteq \alpha \subseteq \alpha \cup \{\alpha\}$. Thus $\alpha \cup \{\alpha\}$ is an ordinal.

Obviously,

$$\alpha \subseteq \bigcup_{x \in \alpha \cup \{\alpha\}} x$$

Conversely, $\forall y \in x, x \in \alpha \cup \{\alpha\}$, if $x = \alpha$, then $y \in \alpha$. If $x \in \alpha$, since α is ordinal, $y \in x \subseteq \alpha, y \in \alpha$. Hence,

$$\alpha \supseteq \bigcup_{x \in \alpha \cup \{\alpha\}} x$$

Therefore,

$$\alpha = \bigcup_{x \in \alpha \cup \{\alpha\}} x$$

(5)

$$\alpha = \bigcup_{x \in \alpha \cup \{\alpha\}} x = \bigcup_{x \in \beta \cup \{\beta\}} x = \beta$$

(6) If $x = \alpha \vee y = \alpha$, easy. If $x, y \in \alpha$, since (α, \subseteq) is well ordered, consider $\{x, y\} \subseteq \alpha, x \subseteq y \vee y \subseteq x$.

(7) $\forall x \in \alpha, x \subseteq \alpha$, since (α, \subseteq) is well ordered, (x, \subseteq) is well ordered. $\forall y \in x, z \in x$, by transitive $z \in x, y \subseteq x$. Therefore, all elements of α are ordinals.

(8) Take $x \in \beta$, denote $X := \{y \in \alpha \mid y \subseteq x\}$. Take $y \in X$, since $y \subseteq x \subseteq \beta$, by transitivity, $y \subseteq \beta$. If $y = \beta, \beta \in x \wedge x \in \beta$, contradicts to axiom of foundation. So $y \in \beta, X \subseteq \beta$.

(9) If $\beta \in \alpha \cup \{\alpha\}$ and $\beta \neq \alpha, \beta \subseteq \alpha$. By (8), β is an initial segment of α . If β is an initial segment of α

24. (1) \Rightarrow : Let $\alpha = A \cup \{A\}$ for an ordinal A . By (4) of 23.

$$A = \bigcup_{x \in A \cup \{A\}} x = \bigcup_{x \in \alpha} x \subseteq \alpha$$

\Leftarrow : Let $U = \bigcup_{x \in \alpha} x$, claim that $\alpha = U \cup \{U\}$ (to be continue to check)

- (2) -
- (3) N.T.S. $\forall x \in \emptyset \cup \{\emptyset\}, x$ is not a limit ordinal. $\Rightarrow x = \emptyset$, which is not a limit ordinal by definition.
- (4) $\alpha = n$ is a natural number $\Leftrightarrow \forall x \in \alpha \cup \{\alpha\}, x$ is not limit. N.T.S. $\alpha + 1$ is not \mathbb{N} , i.e. $\forall x \in \alpha \cup \{\alpha\} \cup \{\alpha \cup \{\alpha\}\}, x$ is not limit. Whether $x \in \alpha \cup \{\alpha\}$ or $x = \alpha \cup \{\alpha\}$, it's right.
- (5) -
- (6) $\alpha = n$ natural number. $\forall x \in \alpha + 1, x$ is not limit. N.T.S. $\forall y \in \alpha, \forall z \in y + 1, z$ is not limit. $z \in y + 1 \not\subseteq \alpha + 1 \Rightarrow z \in \alpha + 1 \Rightarrow z$ is not a limit ordinal.
- (7) -
- (8) -
- (9) f increasing $\Leftrightarrow \forall x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{N}, f(x_1) \leq f(x_2)$. Prove by induction. Claim $f(0) = 0$. Pf.: If not, then $f(0) \neq 0 \Rightarrow f(0) \geq 1$. By increasing, $\forall n > 0, f(n) \geq f(0) \geq 1$. $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, f(n) \neq 0, f$ is not surjective. Claim: If $f(n) = n, \forall n \geq m$, then $f(m+1) = m+1$. Pf. $f(m+1) \geq f(m) = m$. If $f(m+a) = m = f(m) \Rightarrow f$ is not injective. If $f(m+1) > m+1$, then $\forall i > m+1, f(i) \geq f(m+1) > m+1$.

5 Group

1. It is communicative and associative.
2. It's communicative, but not associative.
3. (1) $1 + 3(x * y) = 1 + 3x + 3y + 9xy = (1 + 3x)(1 + 3y)$
 (2) Easy to prove it's communicative. $(x * y) * z = x + y + z + 3xy + 3yz + 3zx + 9xyz$, x, y, z are in the same position. Then it's associative.
 (3) $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, (x * 0) = (0 * x) = x$, so $e = 0$ is the neutral element in the semigroup.
 (4) $\forall x \neq -\frac{1}{3}, y = -\frac{x}{1+3x}$ satisfies $(x * y) = 0 = e$.
4. (1) Easy. $e = 0$.

- (2) $\forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}^2, \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} > 0 = e$. So none of the non-zero element is invertible.
5. (1) Easy to check it is close.
 (2) Composition of mapping is associative, so it's a semigroup.
 (3) $\forall i \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}, f_1 \circ f_i = f_i = f_i \circ f_1$. So it is a monoid.
 (4) $\forall i \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}, f_i \circ f_i = f_1$. So it is a group.
6. (1) $e = (1, 0), (\frac{1}{a}, -\frac{x}{a})$ is the inverse of (a, x) .
 (2) Not communicative.
 (3) Easy.
7. (1) Not close.
 (2) Not close.
 (3) $e = 1$ is the neutral element. $\forall (x, y) \in H^2$, let $x = \frac{q}{p}, y = \frac{t}{s}, \iota(y) = \frac{s}{t}$, then $x \cdot \iota(y) = \frac{qs}{pt} \in H$. So (H, \cdot) is a group.
 (4) $\forall \sigma \in H, \sigma(x) = x \Rightarrow x = \sigma^{-1}(\sigma(x)) = \sigma^{-1}(x)$, so $\sigma^{-1} \in H$. Since we've known H is monoid, H is a group.
8. We denote $G := \{a + b\sqrt{2} \mid (a, b) \in \mathbb{Z}^2\}$. Take two elements $x = a + b\sqrt{2}, y = c + d\sqrt{2}$ from G , $x \cdot y = (ac + 2bd) + (ad + bc)\sqrt{2} \in G$. The neutral element $e = 1$ also in G , so it is a submonoid of (\mathbb{R}, \cdot) .
9. $\forall z \in \mu_n(\mathbb{C}), \iota(z) = z^{-1}$. $\forall (z_1, z_2) \in \mu_n(\mathbb{C})^2, (z_1 z_2^{-1})^n = z_1^n (z_2^n)^{-1} = 1$, thus $z_1 \iota(z_2) \in \mu_n(\mathbb{C})$. Therefore $\mu_n(\mathbb{C})$ is a subgroup of $(\mathbb{C}^\times, \cdot)$.
10. (1) Neutral element $e = 1$ is in $G := \{x + y\sqrt{3} \mid x \in \mathbb{N}, y \in \mathbb{Z}, x^2 - 3y^2 = 1\}$. If $x + y\sqrt{3}$ is an element of G , then $(x + y\sqrt{3})(x - y\sqrt{3}) = 1$, since $x \geq 0, x + y\sqrt{3}$ and $x - y\sqrt{3}$ can not both be negative. Then they are both positive, so they are both in $\mathbb{R}_{>0}$. Moreover, They are inverse of each other. $(x + y\sqrt{3})(z - w\sqrt{3}) = xz - 3yw + (zy - xw)\sqrt{3}, x > \sqrt{3}y, z > \sqrt{3}w \Rightarrow xz - 3yw > 0$. So $xz - 3yw \in \mathbb{N}$. $(x + y\sqrt{3})(z - w\sqrt{3}) \in G$. Therefore, it is a subgroup of $(\mathbb{R}_{>0}, \times)$.
 (2) Easy.
 (3) $\frac{97}{56} - \sqrt{3} = \frac{1}{(97+56\sqrt{3})56}$.
11. (1) $\forall (n, m) \in \mathbb{Z}^2, (-1)^n (-1)^m = (-1)^{n+m}$.
 (2) Easy.
 (3) Easy.

12. (1) Easy to check $e \in \text{Stab}(x)$. $\forall g \in \text{Stab}(x), x = (g^{-1}g)x = g^{-1}(gx) = g^{-1}x$. So $g^{-1} \in \text{Stab}(x)$. Moreover, $\forall (g_1, g_2) \in \text{Stab}(x)^2, g_1g_2^{-1}x = g_1x = x$, so $g_1g_2^{-1} \in \text{Stab}(x)$. Therefore, $\text{Stab}(x)$ is a subgroup of G .
- (2) Claim that: if $\exists g \in G, g \in g_1\text{Stab}(x) \wedge g \in g_2\text{Stab}(x)$, then $g_1\text{Stab}(x) = g_2\text{Stab}(x)$. Let $g = g_1s_1 = g_2s_2$, then $g_2 = g_1s_1\iota(s_2)$. Thus, for any $s \in \text{Stab}(x), g_2s = g_1s_1\iota(s_2)s \in g_1\text{Stab}(x)$. So $g_2\text{Stab}(x) \subseteq g_1\text{Stab}(x)$. resp. we have $g_2\text{Stab}(x) \supseteq g_1\text{Stab}(x)$. Hence $g_2\text{Stab}(x) = g_1\text{Stab}(x)$. If $g_1s_1 = g_2s_2, g_1x = g_1s_1x = g_2s_2x = g_2x$. Therefore, they map at the same gx .
- (3) By definition, $\forall g \in G, |\text{Stab}(x)| = |g\text{Stab}(x)|$. (Lagrange Theorem)
13. (1) 1.
- (2) By definition, $n \in N(a)$. Hence, $\min(N(a)) \leq n$.
- (3) Let $p, q \leq \text{ord}(a), 0 \leq p < q$. Suppose that $a^p = a^q$, then $e = a^{q-p}, (q-p) \in N(a), q-p < \text{ord}(N(a))$, contradiction. Thus they are distinct.
- (4) Let $f : (\mathbb{Z}, +) \rightarrow (G, *)$ be the homomorphism, $f(1) = a$, then $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}, a * f(n) = f(n+1)$.
- (a) Suppose $\langle a \rangle$ is finite. If $\forall n, m \in \mathbb{Z}, f(n) \neq f(m)$, then the image is not finite, contradiction. Take $f(n) = f(m), n < m$, then $a^{m-n} = 1$. Thus $\text{ord}(a) \leq m-n$ is finite.
- (b) Suppose $\text{ord}(a)$ is finite. Then $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}, f(n + \text{ord}(a)) = f(n) \in \{f(i) \mid i \in \mathbb{N}, 1 \leq i \leq \text{ord}(a)\}$
- (5) By (4)(b), $|\langle a \rangle| \leq \text{ord}(a)$. By (4)(a), $|\langle a \rangle| \geq \text{ord}(a)$.
14. (1) By comm. law $(ab)^N = a^Nb^N = e, ab \leq N$ is finite.
- (2) -
- (3) -
15. (1) $e = \text{Id}_E, f \circ f^{-1} = \text{Id}_E$
- (2) $\sigma^0(x) = x$ and composition of mapping is associative.
- (3) Easy.
- (4) -
16. (1)
17. Let $E = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}, \forall \sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_E$,

$$\prod_{i \neq j \in E} [\sigma(i) - \sigma(j)] = \prod_{i \neq j \in E} (i - j)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\prod_{i \neq j \in E} (i - j)[(\sigma \circ \pi)(i) - (\sigma \circ \pi)(j)] &= \prod_{i \neq j \in E} [\sigma(i) - \sigma(j)][\pi(i) - \pi(j)] \\
\prod_{i < j \in E} (i - j)[(\sigma \circ \pi)(i) - (\sigma \circ \pi)(j)] &= \prod_{i < j \in E} [\sigma(i) - \sigma(j)][\pi(i) - \pi(j)] \\
\prod_{i < j \in E} \frac{[(\sigma \circ \pi)(i) - (\sigma \circ \pi)(j)]}{i - j} &= \prod_{i < j \in E} \frac{\sigma(i) - \sigma(j)}{i - j} \prod_{i < j \in E} \frac{\pi(i) - \pi(j)}{i - j}
\end{aligned}$$

Hence, sgn is a homomorphism.

18. By 16. $\forall \sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_E$, it can be represented by the composition of transpositions τ_i , where,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\tau_i : E \longrightarrow E, \\
\tau_i(x) &= \begin{cases} x & , \quad x \in E \setminus \{i, \text{mod}(i, n) + 1\} \\ \text{mod}(x, n) + 1 & , \quad x = i \\ \text{mod}(x - 2, n) + 1 & , \quad x = \text{mod}(i, n) + 1 \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

Easy to check that $\tau_i \circ \tau_i = \text{Id}_E$. So $\forall f$ be a homomorphism, $f(\tau_i)f(\tau_i) = 1, f(\tau_i) = \pm 1$. Then $\forall \sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_E, f(\sigma) = \pm 1$.

Remark. $f = -1$ corresponds to the sgn in 17.