

Introduction to Analysis I HW 1

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Problem 0.0.1 (10pts). Dyadic density via the Archimedean property. Let $a < b$ be real numbers. Prove that there exists a dyadic rational

$$q = \frac{k}{2^n} \in \mathbb{Q} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}, n \in \mathbb{N})$$

such that $a < q < b$. Further show that there are infinitely many such dyadic rationals in (a, b) .

Proof. We first need to show a lemma first:

Lemma 0.0.1. For any real numbers a, b such that $a < b$, there exists $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $2^n a > b$.

Proof. By Archimedean Property, we know there exists $q \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $qa > b$, so if we pick $n = q + 2$, then we have

$$2^n = 2^{q+2} > q + 2 > q,$$

so we have $2^n a > qa > b$, and we're done. ⊗

Now using [Lemma 0.0.1](#), we can get there exists some $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $2^n(b - a) > 1$, so if we let $k = \lfloor 2^n a \rfloor + 1$, then we have

$$2^n a < \lfloor 2^n a \rfloor + 1 = k \leq 2^n a + 1 < 2^n b.$$

Hence,

$$a < \frac{k}{2^n} < b$$

here. Note that $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, so we can pick $q = \frac{k}{2^n}$.

Next we'll show that there are infinitely many such dyadic rationals in (a, b) . Actually we can just repeat the step above but let a be $q^{(0)}$ that $q^{(0)}$ is the q we found above and then we know there exists another dyadic rationals $q^{(1)}$ in $(q^{(0)}, b)$, and then doing again this step we know there exists another dyadic rationals $q^{(2)}$ in $(q^{(1)}, b)$. and so on. Then, since $q^{(i)} \neq q^{(j)}$ if $i \neq j$, so we know

$$a < q^{(0)} < q^{(1)} < q^{(2)} < \dots < b,$$

which means there are infinitely many such dyadic rationals in (a, b) . ■

Problem 0.0.2 (A tour of the p -adic world.). The field \mathbb{Q} inherits the Euclidean metric from \mathbb{R} , but it also carries a very different metric: the p -adic metric.

Given a prime number p and an integer n , the p -adic norm of n is defined as

$$|n|_p = \frac{1}{p^k},$$

where p^k is the largest power of p dividing n . (We define $|0|_p := 0$.) The more factors of p appear in n , the smaller the p -adic norm becomes.

For a rational number $x = \frac{a}{b}$ with $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$, we may factor x as

$$x = p^k \cdot \frac{r}{s},$$

where $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ and p divides neither r nor s . We then define

$$|x|_p = p^{-k}.$$

The p -adic metric on \mathbb{Q} is given by

$$d_p(x, y) := |x - y|_p.$$

- (a) To compute the 5-adic norm $|x|_5$ of a rational number x , we examine how many factors of 5 occur in x (in either numerator or denominator).

- If $x = 5^k \cdot \frac{a}{b}$ with a, b not divisible by 5 and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, then the 5-adic norm is

$$|x|_5 = 5^{-k}.$$

- **Examples.**

- (a) $30 = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5$. There is exactly one factor of 5, so

$$|30|_5 = 5^{-1} = \frac{1}{5}.$$

- (b) $32 = 2^5$. There is no factor of 5, so

$$|32|_5 = 5^0 = 1.$$

- (c) Compute $|\frac{1}{250}|_5$.

$$250 = 2 \cdot 5^3.$$

So

$$\frac{1}{250} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 5^3} = 5^{-3} \cdot \frac{1}{2},$$

where $\frac{1}{2}$ has no factor of 5 in numerator or denominator.
Therefore,

$$|\frac{1}{250}|_5 = 5^{-(-3)} = 5^3 = 125.$$

Hence,

$$\boxed{|\frac{1}{250}|_5 = 125.}$$

Now practice computing the following 5-adic norms: (6 pts)

- (a) $|75|_5$
 (b) $|\frac{10}{9}|_5$
 (c) $|\frac{20}{375}|_5$

- (b) (9 pts) Further properties of the 5-adic norm.

- (a) Determine all rational numbers x satisfying $|x|_5 \leq 1$.
 (b) Which rational numbers x satisfy $|x|_5 = 1$?
 (c) What is $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 5^n$ in (\mathbb{Q}, d_5) (the 5-adic metric)?
Hint: Compute $d_5(5^n, 0)$.

- (c) (15 pts) **Non-Archimedean absolute value and metric.** Prove that $|\cdot|_p$ satisfies

$$|xy|_p = |x|_p |y|_p, \quad |x + y|_p \leq \max\{|x|_p, |y|_p\},$$

and show that d_p is a metric on \mathbb{Q} .

Proof.

- (a)

- (a) First note that $75 = 5^2 \cdot 3$, so $|75|_5 = 5^{-2} = \frac{1}{25}$.
 (b) First note that $\frac{10}{9} = 5 \cdot \frac{2}{9}$, so $|\frac{10}{9}|_5 = 5^{-1} = \frac{1}{5}$.
 (c) First note that $-\frac{4 \cdot 5}{5^3 \cdot 3} = 5^{-2} \cdot \frac{-4}{3}$, so $|\frac{20}{375}|_5 = 5^{-(-2)} = 25$.

(b)

- (a) Suppose $x = 5^k \cdot \frac{r}{s}$ where $k, r, s \in \mathbb{Z}$ and 5 divides neither r nor s , then we know $|x|_5 = 5^{-k}$, and we want $5^{-k} \leq 1$, which means $k \geq 0$. Hence,

$$\{\text{all rational numbers } x \text{ satisfying } |x|_5 \leq 1\} = \left\{5^k \cdot \frac{r}{s} \mid k, r, s \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ and } k \geq 0 \text{ and } 5 \nmid rs\right\}.$$

(b)

$$\{\text{all rational numbers } x \text{ satisfying } |x|_5 = 1\} = \left\{\frac{r}{s} \mid r, s \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ and } 5 \nmid rs\right\}$$

- (c) First notice that $d_5(5^n, 0) = |5^n - 0|_5 = 5^{-n}$. Also, we know

$$0 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 5^{-n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} d_5(5^n, 0),$$

so we know $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 5^n = 0$ in (\mathbb{Q}, d_5) .

- (c) Now suppose $x = p^{k_1} \frac{r_1}{s_1}$ and $y = p^{k_2} \frac{r_2}{s_2}$, where $p \nmid r_1 s_1 r_2 s_2$. Hence, $xy = p^{k_1+k_2} \frac{r_1 r_2}{s_1 s_2}$, and thus

$$|xy|_p = p^{-(k_1+k_2)}.$$

Also, we know

$$|x|_p = p^{-k_1} \quad |y|_p = p^{-k_2},$$

so

$$|xy|_p = p^{-(k_1+k_2)} = p^{-k_1} p^{-k_2} = |x|_p |y|_p.$$

Now without loss of generality, suppose $k_1 \geq k_2$, then we know

$$x + y = p^{k_2} \left(\frac{p^{k_1-k_2} r_1 s_2 + r_2 s_1}{s_1 s_2} \right),$$

and thus

$$|x + y|_p \leq p^{-k_2} = |y|_p = \max\{|x|_p, |y|_p\}.$$

Note. When $k_1 = k_2$, it may happen that $|x + y|_p < \max\{|x|_p, |y|_p\}$.

And the case that $k_2 \geq k_1$ is similar. ■

Problem 0.0.3 (exercise 1.1.3 (20 pts)). Let X be a set, and let $d : X \times X \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ be a function.

- (a) Give an example of a pair (X, d) which obeys axioms (bcd) of Definition 1.1.2, but not (a). (Hint: modify the discrete metric.)
- (b) Give an example of a pair (X, d) which obeys axioms (acd) of Definition 1.1.2, but not (b).
- (c) Give an example of a pair (X, d) which obeys axioms (abd) of Definition 1.1.2, but not (c).
- (d) Give an example of a pair (X, d) which obeys axioms (abc) of Definition 1.1.2, but not (d). (Hint: try examples where X is a finite set.)

Problem 0.0.4 (20 pts). Let $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ and $y = (y_1, \dots, y_n)$ be vectors in \mathbb{R}^n .

(a) The ℓ^1 metric is defined by

$$d_1(x, y) := \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i - y_i|.$$

Show that d_1 is a metric on \mathbb{R}^n

(b) The ℓ^∞ metric is defined by

$$d_\infty(x, y) := \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |x_i - y_i|.$$

Show that d_∞ is a metric on \mathbb{R}^n

Problem 0.0.5 (10 pts). A *vector space* V over \mathbb{R} is a set equipped with two operations:

1. **Vector addition:** $+: V \times V \rightarrow V$, written $(u, v) \mapsto u + v$.

2. **Scalar multiplication:** $\cdot: \mathbb{R} \times V \rightarrow V$, written $(\alpha, v) \mapsto \alpha v$,

such that the following properties hold for all $u, v, w \in V$ and $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$:

(VS1) $(u + v) + w = u + (v + w)$ (associativity of addition)

(VS2) $u + v = v + u$ (commutativity of addition)

(VS3) There exists $0 \in V$ such that $u + 0 = u$ (additive identity)

(VS4) For each $u \in V$, there exists $-u \in V$ such that $u + (-u) = 0$ (additive inverse)

(VS5) $\alpha(u + v) = \alpha u + \alpha v$ (distributivity I)

(VS6) $(\alpha + \beta)u = \alpha u + \beta u$ (distributivity II)

(VS7) $(\alpha\beta)u = \alpha(\beta u)$ (compatibility of scalar multiplication)

(VS8) $1 \cdot u = u$ (identity element of scalar multiplication)

A function $\|\cdot\|: V \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ is called a *norm* on V if, for all $u, v \in V$ and $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, the following properties hold:

(N1) $\|v\| \geq 0$, and $\|v\| = 0$ if and only if $v = 0$. (positivity)

(N2) $\|\alpha v\| = |\alpha| \cdot \|v\|$. (homogeneity)

(N3) $\|u + v\| \leq \|u\| + \|v\|$. (triangle inequality)

Given a norm $\|\cdot\|$ on V , define $d: V \times V \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ by

$$d(u, v) = \|u - v\|.$$

Prove that d is a *metric* on V , that is, for all $x, y, z \in V$ show that:

1. $d(x, y) \geq 0$ and $d(x, y) = 0$ if and only if $x = y$.

2. $d(x, y) = d(y, x)$.

3. $d(x, z) \leq d(x, y) + d(y, z)$.

(Thus we conclude that every normed vector space $(V, \|\cdot\|)$ is also a metric space with metric $d(u, v) = \|u - v\|$.)

Problem 0.0.6 (10 pts). Let S be a bounded nonempty set of real numbers, and let a and b be fixed nonzero real numbers. Define $T = \{as + b | s \in S\}$. Find formulas for $\sup T$ and $\inf T$ in terms of $\sup S$ and $\inf S$. Prove your formulas.

Claim. $\sup T = a \sup S + b$.

Proof. First notice that for all $t \in T$, we can write $t = as + b$ for some $s \in S$. Hence,

$$t = as + b \leq a \sup S + b,$$

which means $a \sup S + b$ is an upper bound of T . Now if $a \sup S + b \neq \sup T$, then there exists some $t' \in T$ such that $t' > a \sup S + b$, and we can write $t' = as' + b$ for some $s' \in S$, so we have

$$as' + b = t' > a \sup S + b \Leftrightarrow s' > \sup S,$$

which is a contradiction, so $\sup T = a \sup S + b$. \circledast

Claim. $\inf T = a \inf S + b$

Proof. First notice that for all $t \in T$, we can write $t = as + b$ for some $s \in S$. Hence,

$$t = as + b \geq a \inf S + b,$$

which means $a \inf S + b$ is a lower bound of T . Now if $a \inf S + b \neq \inf T$, then there exists some $t' \in T$ such that $t' < a \inf S + b$, and we can write $t' = as' + b$ for some $s' \in S$, so we have

$$as' + b = t' < a \inf S + b \Leftrightarrow s' < \inf S,$$

which is a contradiction, so $\inf T = a \inf S + b$. \circledast

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