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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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,

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

Hence,

$$\boxed{\left|\tfrac{1}{250}\right|_5 = 125.}$$

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

(a) $|75|_5$

(b) $\left|\frac{10}{9}\right|_5$

(c) $\left|-\frac{20}{375}\right|_5$

(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 $\lim_{n\to\infty} 5^n$ 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

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

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

Problem 0.0.3 (exercise 1.1.3 (20 pts)). Let X be a set, and let $d : X \times X \to [0, \infty)$ 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 $x = (x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ and $y = (y_1, \ldots, y_n)$ 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

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

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

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

1. **Vector addition:** $+ : V \times V \to V$, written $(u, v) \mapsto u + v$.
2. **Scalar multiplication:** $\cdot : \mathbb{R} \times V \to V$, 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 $\|\cdot\| : V \to [0, \infty)$ is called a *norm* on V if, for all $u, v \in V$ and $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, the following properties hold:

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

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

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

Given a norm $\|\cdot\|$ on V, define $d : V \times V \to [0, \infty)$ 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. $d(x, y) \ge 0$ 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 $\sup T = a \sup S + b$. ⊛

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 $\inf T = a \inf S + b$. ⊛

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