# MA2101: Analysis I Lecture Notes

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## 1 Algebra of the Real Number System

### 1.1 Properties of Addition

The properties of addition(+) in the real number system are:

(A1) $x + y = y + x \; \forall \; x, y \in \mathbb{R}$

(A2) $(x + y) + z = x + (y + z) \; \forall \; x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}$

(A3) $\exists ! 0 \in \mathbb{R} \; s.t. \; x + 0 = 0 + x = x \; \forall \; x \in \mathbb{R}$

(A4) $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \exists ! y \in \mathbb{R}$ s.t. $x + y = y + x = 0$

### 1.2 Properties of Multiplication

The properties of multiplication($\cdot$) in the real number system are:

(M1) $x \cdot y = y \cdot x \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$

(M2) $(x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot z) \forall x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}$

(M3) $\exists ! 1 \in \mathbb{R}$ s.t. $x \cdot 1 = x \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

(M4) $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \exists ! y \in \mathbb{R}$ s.t. $x \cdot y = y \cdot x = 0$

### 1.3 Distributive Property

The multiplication operator distributes over addition inn real numbers.

$$x \cdot (y + z) = x \cdot y + x \cdot z$$

Since addition and multiplication have these properties in real numbers, $(\mathbb{R}, +, \cdot)$ is a Field.

## 1.4 Order in Reals

### 1.4.1 Law of Trichotomy

Given two $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$, exaclt one of the following statements is true :

(i) $x = y$

(ii) $x > y$

(iii) $x < y$

### 1.4.2 Properties of "$<$"

(i) If $x < y$ and $y < z$ then $x < z$

(ii) If $x > 0$, $y > 0$ then, $xy > 0$

(iii) If $x < y$ then, $x + z < y + z \ \forall z \in \mathbb{R}$

(iv) $x < y \Rightarrow -x > -y$

(v) If $x < y$ and $z > 0$ then $xz < yz$

(vi) If $0 < x < y$, then $0 < \frac{1}{y} < \frac{1}{x}$

(vii) $x^2 \geq 0 \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

**Remark.** *Let $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ such that, $x \leq y$ and $y \leq x$. Then, $x = y$.*

*Proof.* Let's assume to teh contrary that $x \neq y$. Then, by the law of trichotomy, either $x < y$ or $y < x$. Let $y < x$. From $x \leq y$ we have either $x < y$ or $x = y$. By the law of trichotomy, neither of them can be true. Hence, $y \not< x$ Now, let $x < y$. From $y \leq x$ we have either $y < x$ or $y = x$. Again, by the law of trichotomy, neither of them can be true. Hence, $x \not< y$ This is a contradiction. Hence, $x = y$ □

**Example 1.1.** For $x < y$, we have, $x < \frac{x+y}{2} < y$. The point $\frac{x+y}{2}$ is called the midpoint between $x$ and $y$.

*Proof.* Since $x < y$, we have $\frac{x}{2} < \frac{y}{2}$. Then, we have $\frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{2} < \frac{y}{2} + \frac{x}{2} \Rightarrow x < \frac{x+y}{2}$ Similarly, we have $\frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{2} < \frac{y}{2} + \frac{y}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{x+y}{2} < y$ Hence, $x < \frac{x+y}{2} < y$ □

**Example 1.2.** If $x \leq y + z$ for all $z > 0$, then $x \leq y$.

*Proof.* Let $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $x \leq y + z$ for all $z > 0$. We claim that, $x \leq y$. Let us assume to the contrary that, $x > y$. Then, we have $x - y > 0$. Let $\epsilon := x - y$. Also observe that, $x - y \leq z$ for all $z > 0$. Let us set $z = \frac{\epsilon}{2}$. Then, $x - y \leq z \Rightarrow \epsilon \leq \frac{\epsilon}{2} \Rightarrow 1 \leq \frac{1}{2}$. This is a contradiction. Hence, $x \leq y$. This proves our claim. □

**Example 1.3.** For $0 < x < y$, we have $0 < x^2 < y^2$ and $0 < \sqrt{2} < \sqrt{y}$, assuming te existence of $\sqrt{x}$ and $\sqrt{y}$. More generally, if $x$ and $y$ are positive, then $x < y$ iff $x^n < y^n$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

*Proof.* will type up later $\square$

**Example 1.4.** For $0 < x < y$, we have $\sqrt{xy} < \frac{x+y}{2}$.

*Proof.* We claim that the statment is true. Let us assume to the contrary that, $\frac{x+y}{2} < \sqrt{xy}$. Then, we have,

$$
\begin{aligned}
&\frac{x+y}{2} < \sqrt{xy} \\
\Rightarrow &\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right)^2 < xy \qquad \text{(Example 1)} \\
\Rightarrow &\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right)^2 - xy < 0 \\
\Rightarrow &\left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right)^2 < 0
\end{aligned}
$$

This is a contradiction since we know that $\alpha^2 \geq 0 \ \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$. This proves our claim. $\square$

## 2 Upper and Lower Bounds

**Definition 2.1** (Upper Bound)**.** Let $A \subset \mathbb{R}$ be nonempty. A number $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ is said to be the upper bound of $A$ if $\forall x \in A$, we have $x \leq \alpha$

Geometrically, this means that on the real number line, all the elements of $A$ are to the left of $\alpha$. If $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ is not an upper bound of $A$, then $\exists x \in A$ s.t. $x > \alpha$

**Definition 2.2** (Lower Bound)**.** Let $A \subset \mathbb{R}$ be nonempty. A number $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ is said to be the lower bound of $A$ if $\forall x \in A$, we have $x \geq \alpha$

Geometrically, this means that on the real number line, all the elements of $A$ are to the right of $\alpha$. If $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ is not an lower bound of $A$, then $\exists x \in A$ s.t. $x < \alpha$

**Example 2.1.** Consider the set $A := \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ Then the upper bounds of this $A$ are $5, 6, 1729 \ldots$ etc. And the lower bound of $A$ are $1, 0, -1 \ldots$ etc. Hence, lower and upper bounds of a set are not unique.

**Definition 2.3** (Bounded above set)**.** Let $\phi \neq A \subset \mathbb{R}$. Then, $A$ is said to be bounded above, if $\exists \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $\alpha$ is an upper bound of A.

**Definition 2.4** (Bounded below set)**.** Let $\phi \neq A \subset \mathbb{R}$. Then, $A$ is said to be bounded below, if $\exists \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $\alpha$ is an lower bound of A.

**Theorem 2.1.** Let $A$ be a bounded above set. Let $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ be an upper bound. Let $\beta \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $\beta \geq \alpha$. Then $\beta$ is an upperbound of $A$.

*Proof.* Since $\alpha$ is an upper bound, we have $x \leq \alpha \ \forall x \in A$ But, $\alpha \leq \beta$. Then we have, $x \leq \beta \ \forall x \in A$. Hence $\beta$ is an upper bound of A. □

A similar theorem can be stated and proved analagously for bounded below sets and lower bounds.

**Definition 2.5** (Maximum)**.** Let $\phi \neq A \subset \mathbb{R}$. $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ is said to be the maximum of $A$ if

(i) $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$

(ii) $\alpha$ is an upper bound of $A$

The maximum of a set $A$ is denoted by $\max\{A\}$

**Theorem 2.2.** The maximum of a set is unique.

*Proof.* Let $\alpha$ and $\beta$ be two maxima of $A$ s.t. $\alpha \neq \beta$. Then, by the law of trichotomy, either $\alpha > \beta$ or $\beta > \alpha$. If $\alpha > \beta$, then $\alpha$ cannot be an upper bound since, $\beta \in A$. And, if $\beta > \alpha$, then $\beta$ cannot be an upper bound since, $\alpha \in A$. This is a contradiction. Hence, $\alpha = \beta$. □