

## CHAPTER 1: REAL NUMBER AXIOMS

**My problems.** Here are some problems that I wrote. I tried to put them all in logical order, to develop the things we need systematically. Some of these were written on the board last class. (Note that I changed the order of #5 and #6 to put them in correct logical order.) Some of these problems are solved in Chapter 1; if you are stuck, you can refer back there. You can skip #1 and #2, but can refer to them.

I would like you to write up all of them carefully, ideally. But I would like to single out the following to write up particularly carefully, to talk about in feedback meetings: #6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 14, 16, 22, 24, 26.

All variables are real numbers. The problem in every case is to prove the statement.

1.  $\forall a, b, c$  : if  $a = b$ , then  $a + c = b + c$ .
2.  $\forall a, b, c$  : if  $a = b$ , then  $a \cdot c = b \cdot c$ .
3.  $\forall a, b, c$  : if  $a + c = b + c$ , then  $a = b$ .
4.  $\forall a, b, c$  : if  $a \cdot c = b \cdot c$  and  $c \neq 0$ , then  $a = b$ .
5.  $\forall a$  :  $a \cdot 0 = 0$ .
6.  $\forall a, b$  : if  $a \cdot b = 0$ , then either  $a = 0$  or  $b = 0$ .<sup>1</sup>
7.  $\forall a, b$  :  $(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$ . (How is the exponent 2 defined? How is the number 2 in  $2ab$  defined?)
8.  $\forall a, b, c, d$  :  $(a + b)(c + d) = ac + ad + bc + bd$ .
9.  $\forall a$  :  $(-1) \cdot a = -a$ .
10.  $\forall a, b$  :  $(-a) \cdot (-b) = a \cdot b$ .
11.  $\forall a, b$  :  $-(a + b) = (-a) + (-b)$ .
12.  $\forall a, b, c$  : if  $a < b$ , then  $a + c < b + c$ . (Be sure to use the definition of  $<$  from the text!)
13.  $\forall a, b, c$  : if  $a + c < b + c$ , then  $a < b$ .
14.  $\forall a, b$  : if  $a < 0$  and  $b < 0$ , then  $a \cdot b > 0$ .
15.  $\forall a, b, c$  : if  $a < 0$  and  $b > 0$ , then  $a \cdot b < 0$ .
16.  $\forall a, b$  : if  $a \cdot b > 0$ , then either  $a > 0$  and  $b > 0$ , or  $a < 0$  and  $b < 0$ .
17.  $\forall a, b, c$  : if  $a \cdot b < 0$ , then either  $a > 0$  and  $b < 0$ , or  $a < 0$  and  $b > 0$ .
18.  $\forall a$  :  $a \cdot a > 0$ .
19.  $1 > 0$ .
20.  $\forall a$  : if  $a > 0$ , then  $a^{-1} > 0$ .
21.  $\forall a$  : if  $a < 0$ , then  $a^{-1} < 0$ .
22.  $\forall a, b, c$  : if  $a < b$ , and  $c > 0$ , then  $a \cdot c < b \cdot c$ .
23.  $\forall a, b, c$  : if  $a \cdot c < b \cdot c$ , and  $c > 0$ , then  $a < b$ .
24.  $\forall a, b, c$  : if  $a < b$ , and  $c < 0$ , then  $a \cdot c > b \cdot c$ .
25.  $\forall a, b, c$  : if  $a \cdot c > b \cdot c$ , and  $c < 0$ , then  $a < b$ .
26.  $\forall a, b$  :  $|a + b| \leq |a| + |b|$ .

**Textbook problems.** From the textbook, I would like you to do the following:

- Chapter 1, problems #1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14.

Note that there is some overlap between the list of book problems and the list of my problems above; you can just refer to previous solutions when appropriate. Ideally I would like you to write these all up fairly carefully, but I would like you to pay particular attention to 3(ii), 3(iii), 3(v), 4(iv), 4(xiii), 7, 11 (all parts), 12 (all parts).

<sup>1</sup>Note that in mathematics, the statement “ $P$  or  $Q$  is true” always includes the possibility that  $P$  and  $Q$  are *both* true.