

Section 1.3

Problems: 9

Problem 9

- a). *Proof.* We will use a direct proof. Because $\sup A < \sup B$, we see $\sup B - \sup A > 0$. We know that $\sup A$ and $\sup B \in \mathbb{R}$, thus there exists $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\frac{1}{n_0} < \sup B - \sup A$. And we also know that for all $\epsilon > 0$, there exists $b \in B$ such that $b > \sup B - \epsilon$. Let $\epsilon = \frac{1}{n_0}$, we see $b > \sup B - \frac{1}{n_0} > \sup A$ for some $b \in B$. Consequently, we have shown that there exists an element $b \in B$ that is an upper bound for A if $\sup B > \sup A$. \square
- b). $A = (0, 1)$
 $B = (0, 1)$
 $\sup A = \sup B$ *I might need more explanation here.

Section 1.4

Problems: 1, 4, 5, 8

Problem 1

- a). *Proof.* If $a, b \in \mathbb{Q}$, by definition, $a = \frac{p}{q}$ and $b = \frac{s}{t}$ for $p, q, s, t \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $q, t \neq 0$. We will first show that $ab \in \mathbb{Q}$. We see

$$\begin{aligned} ab &= \left(\frac{p}{q}\right)\left(\frac{s}{t}\right) \\ &= \frac{ps}{qt} \end{aligned}$$

It is clear that $ps, qt \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $qt \neq 0$. Consequently, we see that $ab \in \mathbb{Q}$. We will now show that $a + b \in \mathbb{Q}$. We see

$$\begin{aligned} a + b &= \left(\frac{p}{q}\right) + \left(\frac{s}{t}\right) \\ &= \frac{pt + qs}{qt} \end{aligned}$$

One can easily see that $pt + qs, qt \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $qt \neq 0$. Consequently, we see that $a + b \in \mathbb{Q}$

\square

- b). *Proof.* We will use contradiction to show that if $a \in \mathbb{Q}$ and $t \in \mathbb{I}$, then $a + t \in \mathbb{I}$. Assume not, that is, $a \in \mathbb{Q}$, $t \in \mathbb{I}$, and $a + t \in \mathbb{Q}$. Because $a + t \in \mathbb{Q}$, $a + t = \frac{p}{q}$ for $p, q \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $q \neq 0$. In addition, because $a \in \mathbb{Q}$, $a = \frac{c}{d}$ for $c, d \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $d \neq 0$. We see

$$\begin{aligned} a + t &= a + t \\ \frac{c}{d} + t &= \frac{p}{q} \\ t &= \frac{p}{q} - \frac{c}{d} \\ t &= \frac{pd - qc}{qd} \end{aligned}$$

Because $pd - qc, qd \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $qd \neq 0$, we know that $t \in \mathbb{Q}$. Thus we have arrived at our contradiction because we know that $t \in \mathbb{I}$. \square

Proof. We will use contradiction to show that if $a \in \mathbb{Q}$ and $t \in \mathbb{I}$, then $at \in \mathbb{I}$. Assume not, that is, $a \in \mathbb{Q}$, $t \in \mathbb{I}$, and $at \in \mathbb{Q}$. Because $at \in \mathbb{Q}$, $at = \frac{p}{q}$ for $p, q \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $q \neq 0$. In addition, because $a \in \mathbb{Q}$, $a = \frac{c}{d}$ for $c, d \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $d \neq 0$. We see

$$\begin{aligned} at &= at \\ \frac{c}{d}t &= \frac{p}{q} \\ t &= \frac{pd}{qc} \end{aligned}$$

Because $pd, qc \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $qc \neq 0$, we know that $t \in \mathbb{Q}$. Thus we have arrived at our contradiction because we know that $t \in \mathbb{I}$. \square

- c). \mathbb{I} is not closed under addition and multiplication e.g. we see $\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2} = 2$, and $2 \in \mathbb{Q}$. We do not know whether $s + t$ or $s \cdot t$ will be a rational number or irrational number.

Problem 4

Proof. We will first show that b is an upper bound. We know that for all $x \in \mathbb{Q} \cap [a, b]$, $a \leq x \leq b$, consequently, b is an upper bound of $\mathbb{Q} \cap [a, b]$. Now we will use a proof by contradiction to show that for any upper bound c , $b \leq c$. Assume there exists upper bound c such that $c < b$. We know that there exists $r \in \mathbb{Q}$ such that $c < r < b$ because of the rational density theorem. We have

$$a < c < r < b$$

However, we can see $r \in [a, b] \cap \mathbb{Q}$, and so c is not a upper bound. Consequently,

\square

Problem 5**Problem 8**

- a). $A = \{\frac{1}{2n}, n \in \mathbb{N}\}$
 $B = \{\frac{1}{2n+1}, n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ *I might need more explanation here.