1 10-04-18

1.1 Algebraic axioms for real numbers

Two binary operations, $+$ addition and $\cdot$ multiplication on $\mathbb{R}$ are defined and have the following propoerties for all $x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}$:

1. $x + (y + z) = (x + y) + z$. Associative law for addition.
2. $\exists 0$ such that $x + 0 = 0 + x = x$. Existence of additive identity.
3. There exist an element $-x \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $x + (-x) = (-x) + x = 0$. Existence of additive inverse.
4. $x + y = y + x$. Commutative law for addition.
5. $x \cdot (y \cdot z) = (x \cdot y) \cdot z$. Associative law for multiplication.
6. $\exists 1 \neq 0$ such that $x \cdot 1 = 1 \cdot x = x$. Existence of multiplicative identity.
7. If $x \neq 0$, then there exist an element $x^{-1} \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $x \cdot x^{-1} = x^{-1} \cdot x = 1$. Existence of multiplicative inverse.
8. $x \cdot y = y \cdot x$. Commutative law for multiplication.
9. $x \cdot (y + z) = x \cdot y + x \cdot z$. Distributive law.

In the language of algebra, axioms above state that $\mathbb{R}$ with addition and multiplication is a **field**.

1.2 The order axioms for real number

A binary relation $\leq$ on $\mathbb{R}$ is defined and satisfies the following properties for all $x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}$.

1. $x \leq x$. Reflexivity.
2. If $x \leq y,\ y \leq x$ then $x = y$. Antisymmetry.
3. If $x \leq y,\ y \leq z$ then $x \leq z$. Transitivity.
4. Either $x \leq y$ or $y \leq x$. Totality.
5. If $x \leq y$, then $x + y \leq y + z$
6. If $0 \leq x$ and $0 \leq y$, then $0 \leq x \cdot y$.

2 17-04-18

2.1 Real Number

$\mathbb{Q} = \{\frac{n}{m}|n, m \in \mathbb{Z}, m \neq 0\}$. We have $p, q \in \mathbb{Q}$, then

$$p + q = \frac{n}{m} + \frac{k}{l} = \frac{kn + ml}{mk};\ pq = \frac{nl}{mk};\ p \geq q \Leftrightarrow p - q \geq 0$$

For $+, \times, \geq$ satisfy A1-A15.

Remark 1. *$\mathbb{Q}$ is incomplete in the following sense. There is no $r \in \mathbb{Q}$ such that $r^2 = 2$. Remember Phytagoras theorem, $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$. Pict : $\because$ if $c \in \mathbb{Q}$, then $c = \frac{n}{m}$ $(n, m \in \mathbb{Z}, m \neq 0)$. We may assume that either m or n is odd.*

$$c^2 = 2 \rightarrow (\frac{n}{m})^2 = 2 \rightarrow n^2 = 2m^2$$

case 1 : *n is odd $\Rightarrow$ odd = even (impossible)*
case 2 : *n is even $\Rightarrow$ m is odd (from assumtion) $\Rightarrow$ n^2 can be devided by 4 but $2m^2$ can not devided by 4 (contradiction)*

Question : How to fill the gap of $\mathbb{Q}$? Answer : Idea of Weirstrass (supreme axioms)

Definition 1. *$A \subset \mathbb{R}$.*

- *A is bounded from above $\Leftrightarrow \exists b \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $a \leq b$ $(\forall a \in A)$. such b is called upper bound of A.*
- *A is bounded from below $\Rightarrow \exists b\prime \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $a \geq b\prime$ $(\forall a \in A)$. Such $b\prime$ is called lower bound of A*
- *$\alpha = supA$*
  $\Leftrightarrow$ the minimum of the set of upper bound
  $\Leftrightarrow$ 1. α is an upper bound of A ; 2. if b is an upper bound of A, then $\alpha \leq b$.
- *$\beta = infA \Leftrightarrow$ the maximum of the set of lower bounds of A.*

Remark 2. *$supA(infA)$ is uniquely determined if it exist. For example, $sup\mathbb{Q}(inf\mathbb{Q})$ does not exist. $\because$ $\mathbb{Q}$ is not bounded from above (below)*

Remark 3. ***Completeness axioms**. Every nonempty subset of $\mathbb{R}$ which is bounded from above (below) has a supremum (infimum) in $\mathbb{R}$*

2.2 Real sequence

Definition 2. *For $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $|x| = \begin{cases} x & , x \geq 0 \\ -x & , x \leq 0 \end{cases}$*

Remark 4.
- $|x| \geq 0,\ |x| = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$
- $|xy| = |x||y|$
- $|x + y| \leq |x| + |y|$ *(triangle inequality)*

An infinite sequence of $\mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow a : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ usually we write $a_n = a(n),\ n \in \mathbb{N}$ or $\{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ or $a_1, a_2, \ldots$.
Question : Limiting behavior of a_n as n increases ?
Answer : $a_n \rightarrow l,\ n \rightarrow \infty \Leftrightarrow$ as n become larger and larger, the value a_n become arbitrarily close to l.

Definition 3. *$\epsilon - N$ **definition of the limit**. $\{a_n\}$ converges to $l \in \mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $|a_n - l| < \epsilon, \forall n \geq N$. We write $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = l$.*

Definition 4.
- *$a_n \rightarrow +\infty \Leftrightarrow \forall M > 0.\ \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $a_n > M$ $(\forall n \geq N)$*
- *$a_n \rightarrow -\infty \Leftrightarrow \forall M > 0.\ \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $a_n < -M$ $(\forall n \geq N)$*

Remark 5. *A convergent sequence has a unique limit.*

$$\because \qquad \epsilon = \frac{1}{2}|l - l\prime| > 0$$
$$\exists N \in \mathbb{N} \text{ such that } |a_n - l| < \epsilon,\ (\forall n \geq N)$$
$$\exists N\prime \in \mathbb{N} \text{ such that } |a_n - l\prime| < \epsilon,\ (\forall n \geq N\prime)$$

Set $\tilde{N} = max\{N, N\prime\} \in \mathbb{N}$. For $n \geq \tilde{N} \Rightarrow |a_n - l| < \epsilon,\ |a_n - l\prime| < \epsilon$ is impossible.

REPORT 1
Afifah Maya Iknaningrum (1715011053)

1. Problem : Let $\{a_n\}, \{b_n\}, \{c_n\}$ be a real sequence. Suppose that for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we have

$$b_n \leq a_n \leq c_n$$

and also suppose that

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} b_n = l = \lim_{n\to\infty} c_n$$

for some $l \in \mathbb{R}$. Then

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = l.$$

Answer : By definition of limit, $\forall \epsilon > 0,\ \exists N_1, N_2 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for $l \in \mathbb{R}$

$$|b_n - l| < \epsilon,\ \forall n \geq N_1,$$

$$|c_n - l| < \epsilon,\ \forall n \geq N_2.$$

Then we can obtain

$$|b_n - l| < \epsilon \Leftrightarrow -\epsilon < b_n - l < \epsilon \Leftrightarrow l - \epsilon < b_n < l + \epsilon,$$
$$|c_n - l| < \epsilon \Leftrightarrow -\epsilon < c_n - l < \epsilon \Leftrightarrow l - \epsilon < c_n < l + \epsilon.$$

Take $N = max\{N_1, N_2\}$, then $\forall n > N$

$$\begin{aligned} & b_n \leq a_n \leq c_n \\ \Leftrightarrow\ & l - \epsilon < b_n \leq a_n \leq c_n < l + \epsilon \\ \Leftrightarrow\ & l - \epsilon < a_n < l + \epsilon \\ \Leftrightarrow\ & -\epsilon < a_n - l < \epsilon \\ \Leftrightarrow\ & |a_n - l| < \epsilon. \end{aligned}$$

It is proved that $\forall \epsilon > 0,\ \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for $l \in \mathbb{R}$

$$|a_n - l| < \epsilon,\ \forall n \geq N$$

or we can write

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = l.$$

$\square$

2. (a) Problem : If a sequence of real numbers converges, then it is bounded.

Answer : Let $\{x_n\}$ be a sequence in real number. Suppose $\{x_n\}$ is converge to $a \in \mathbb{R}$ as $n \to \infty$. Then $\forall \epsilon > 0,\ \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\forall n > N$,

$$|x_n - a| < \epsilon.$$

From triangle inequality we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} |x_n - a| &< \epsilon \\ |x_n| - |a| &< \epsilon \\ |x_n| &< \epsilon + |a|. \end{aligned}$$

Takes $M = max\{\epsilon + |a|, x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_N\}$, we obtain

$$|x_n| \le M.$$

It shows that $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists M > 0$ such that $|x_n| \le M,\ \forall n$ or it is proved that $\{x_n\}$ is bounded. $\square$

(b) Problem : If a sequence of real numbers converge, then it is a Cauchy sequence.

Answer : Let $\{x_n\}, \{x_m\}$ be a sequence in real number. Suppose $\{x_n\}, \{x_m\}$ is converge to $a \in \mathbb{R}$ as $n \to \infty$. Then $\forall \epsilon > 0,\ \exists N_1, N_2 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\forall n > N_1$,

$$|x_n - a| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

and $\forall m > N_2$,

$$|x_m - a| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}.$$

Takes $N = max\{N_1, N_2\}$ then $\forall n, m > N$

$$\begin{aligned} |x_n - x_m| &\le |x_n - a + a - x_m| \\ &\le |x_n - a| + |x_m - a| \\ &< \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} \\ &< \epsilon. \end{aligned}$$

Then, it is proved that $\forall \epsilon > 0,\ \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for $n, m > N$

$$|x_n - x_m| < \epsilon$$

or it is Cauchy sequence. $\square$

3 07-05-2018

3.1 Landau Symbol

Symbol for representing the behavior of functions. O : big o and o : small o.
Let f, g be function around $x = a \in \mathbb{R}$ (or $x > M$ for some $M \in \mathbb{R}$)

- $f(x) = O(g(x))$ as $x \to a$ if $\exists \delta > 0, \exists A > 0$ such that $|f(x)| \leq A\ g(x)$ for $0 < |x - a| < \delta$.
  Means : eventually the graph $f(x)$ is below of $y = A\ g(x)$.

- $f(x) = O(g(x))$ as $x \to a$ if $\exists m > M, \exists A > 0$ such that $|f(x)| \leq A\ g(x)$ for $x > m$.
  Means : $|f(x)$ is eventually *dominated* by linear function as $x \to \infty$

Example :
$f(x) = O(x^2),\ (x \to \infty)$ then $f(x)$ is eventually dominated by a quadratic function as $x \to \infty$.
$f(x) = O(1)$ as $x \to \infty$ then $f(x)$ is a bounded function around ∞
Explanation behavior : $f(x)$ is a polynomial time behaviour as $x \to \infty$. $f(x) = O(e^{ax}),\ f(x) = o(x^n)$ for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

- $f(x) = o(g(x)),\ (x \to \infty)$ if $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$ such that $|f(x)| \leq \epsilon g(x), 0 < |x - a| < \delta$
  (or equivalently, if $g(x) \neq 0,\ \lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 0$)

- $f(x) = o(g(x)),\ (x \to \infty)$ if $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists m > 0$ such that $x > m \Rightarrow |f(x)| \leq \epsilon g(x)$
  (or equivalently, if $g(x) \neq 0,\ \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 0$)

- $f(x) = o(x)$ as $x \to \infty \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0$

- $f(x) = o(x)$ as $x \to 0 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0$

- $f(x) = o(1)$ as $x \to \infty \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f(x)}{1} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = 0$

- $f(x) = o(1)$ as $x \to a\ (a \in \mathbb{R}) \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \to a} f(x) = 0$

Remark 6. *1. $f(x)$ is continuous at $x = a \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = f(a)$ iff $\Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \to a}(f(x) - f(a)) = 0$*
by previous, $\Leftrightarrow f(x) - f(a) = o(1)$ as $x \to a \Leftrightarrow f(x) = f(a) + o(1)$ as $x \to a$

2. $f(x)$ is differentiable as $x = a \Leftrightarrow \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h} = f'(a)$ iff $\Leftrightarrow \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h} = f'(a) + o(1)$ as $h \to 0$
$\Leftrightarrow f(a+h) = f(a) + f'(a)\ h + o(h)$ as $h \to 0$
note : $o(h) \Leftrightarrow \frac{o(h)}{h} = 0 \Rightarrow o(1)\ h \Rightarrow \frac{o(1)\ h}{h} = o(1) \to 0$ as $h \to 0$

D : domain in $\mathbb{R}^2$ and f : function on D

$$f_x(a, b) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a, b) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(a+h, b) - f(a, b)}{h}$$

$$f_y(a, b) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a, b) = \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{f(a, b+k) - f(a, b)}{k}$$

$$f(a+h, b) = f(a, b) + f_x(a, b)h + o(h) \text{ as } h \to 0$$

$$f(a, b+k) = f(a, b) + f_y(a, b)k + o(k) \text{ as } k \to 0$$