

- Prove De Morgan's Law

Proof. $(A \cup B)^c = A^c \cap B^c$,

1. $(A \cup B)^c \subseteq A^c \cap B^c$ Let $x \in (A \cup B)^c$,
so $x \notin (A \cup B)$, definition complement,
and $x \notin A$ or $x \notin B$, definition \cup ,

(a) $x \notin A$
then $x \in A^c$, definition complement,
and $x \in A^c \cap B^c$ by composition

(b) Follows from **1a**.

$$\therefore (A \cup B)^c \subseteq A^c \cap B^c$$

2. $A^c \cap B^c \subseteq (A \cup B)^c$
Let $x \in A^c \cap B^c$,
so $x \in A^c$ and $x \in B^c$ by definition \cap ,
which implies $x \notin A$ or $x \notin B$ by definition complement,
and $x \notin (A \cup B)$ definition \cup ,
so $x \in (A \cup B)^c$ definition complement,
 $\therefore (A^c \cap B^c) \subseteq (A \cup B)^c$
which means that $(A \cup B)^c = A^c \cap B^c$

Prove Triangle Inequality

Show $|x + y| \leq |x| + |y|$

Proof.

This means that we have four cases to consider,

1. $x \geq 0, y \geq 0$
2. $x \geq 0, y < 0$
3. $x < 0, y \geq 0$
4. $x < 0, y < 0$

1. $|x + y| = x + y$

and

$$|x| + |y| = x + y$$

$$\implies |x + y| = |x| + |y|$$

$$\text{and } |x + y| \leq |x| + |y|$$

2.

1. $|y| \geq x$
 $|x + y| = -(x + y)$
and
 $|x| + |y| = x - y$
 $\implies 0 \leq x$
and $0 \leq 2x \implies 0 \leq x + x$
 $\implies -y \leq x + x - y$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\implies -x - y \leq x - y \\
&\implies -(x + y) \leq x - y \\
&\implies |x + y| = -(x + y) \leq x - y = |x| + |y| \\
&\implies |x + y| \leq |x| + |y| \\
&\implies |x + y| \leq |x| + |y|
\end{aligned}$$

2. $|y| < x$ which implies $|x + y| = x + y$ and $|x| + |y| = x - y$,
 $y < 0$ by assumption,
 $\implies 2y < 0$,
 $x + y \leq x - y$,

3. Follows from 2

4. $|x + y| = -(x + y) = -x - y$
and so $|x| + |y| = -x - y$
 $\implies |x + y| = |x| + |y|$
 $\implies |x + y| \leq |x| + |y|$

Q.E.D.

Example 1.3.5

Example 1.3.6