

Discretionary Note

Anish Krishna Lakkapragada

IF YOU USE THIS FILE TO CHEAT, YOU ARE NOT ONLY STUPID BUT YOU ARE CHEATING YOURSELF OUT OF THE ABILITY TO FALL IN LOVE WITH MATH. Furthermore, I am not smarter than you and my solutions did not always get a perfect score.

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MATH 244 HW 1

January 24, 2025

1. Section 1.2, Question 5

If $X \times Y = X \times Z$, this implies $X \times Y \subseteq X \times Z$ and $X \times Z \subseteq X \times Y$. We look at the implications of these two facts below:

① $X \times Y \subseteq X \times Z$

If $X \times Y \subseteq X \times Z$, this means that every element in the set $\{(x, y) : x \in X, y \in Y\}$ belongs to the set $X \times Z = \{(x, z) : x \in X, z \in Z\}$. Because the first element in each of these ordered products is drawn from the same set X , this means that $\forall y \in Y, y \in Z \Rightarrow Y \subseteq Z$.

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Because we have proven $Y \subseteq Z$ and $Z \subseteq Y$, we can conclude $Y = Z$ if $X \times Y = X \times Z$.

2. Section 1.2, Question 6

To prove $(A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus A) = (A \cup B) \setminus (A \cap B)$, we prove $(A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus A) \subseteq (A \cup B) \setminus (A \cap B)$ and $(A \cup B) \setminus (A \cap B) \subseteq (A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus A)$.

1. $\forall x \in (A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus A), x \in (A \cup B) \setminus (A \cap B)$

Let us consider the case in which $x \in A$. If $x \in A$, we are guaranteed that $x \in (A \setminus B) \Rightarrow x \notin B$. Furthermore, because $x \in A \Rightarrow x \in (A \cup B)$ and since $x \notin B \Rightarrow x \notin (A \cap B)$. Thus, $x \in (A \cup B) \setminus (A \cap B)$.

Let us consider the case in which $x \in B$. If $x \in B$, we are guaranteed that $x \in (B \setminus A) \Rightarrow x \notin A$. Furthermore, because $x \in B \Rightarrow x \in (A \cup B)$ and since $x \notin A \Rightarrow x \notin (A \cap B)$. Thus, $x \in (A \cup B) \setminus (A \cap B)$.

2. $\forall x \in (A \cup B) \setminus (A \cap B), x \in (A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus A)$

Let us consider the case in which $x \in A$. Because $x \notin (A \cap B) \Rightarrow x \notin B$. Thus, since $x \in A$ and $x \notin B$, then $x \in (A \setminus B) \Rightarrow x \in (A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus A)$.

Let us consider the case in which $x \in B$. Because $x \notin (A \cap B) \Rightarrow x \notin A$. Thus, since $x \in B$ and $x \notin A$, then $x \in (B \setminus A) \Rightarrow x \in (A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus A)$.

3. Section 1.3, Question 2

Let us define $s = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \in \mathbb{R}$. To prove this statement, we use induction:

- ① Base cases: $n = 0$ and $n = 1$

We first show that $F_n \leq s^{n-1}$ holds for $n = 0$ and $n = 1$. For the $n = 0$ case, $F_0 = 0 \leq \frac{1}{s}$. For the $n = 1$ case, $F_1 = 1 \leq s^0$.

- ② Inductive step: Show $F_n \leq s^{n-1}$ for $n \geq 2$

Our inductive hypothesis for this case is that both $F_{n-1} \leq s^{n-2}$ and $F_{n-2} \leq s^{n-3}$, and we must now show that $F_n \leq s^{n-1}$. We first investigate the value of F_n below:

$$F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \leq s^{n-2} + s^{n-3}$$

Note that $s^{n-2} + s^{n-3} = s^{n-1}(\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s^2})$. Because $\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s^2} = 1$, we know that $s^{n-2} + s^{n-3} = s^{n-1}$. Thus, we can restate the previous inequality as:

$$F_n \leq s^{n-1}$$

and so we have proven this step.

4. Section 1.4, Question 2

a) $f(x) = x^2$

b) $f(x) = |x - 2| + 1$

5. Section 1.4, Question 6

To prove that statements (i) and (ii) are equivalent, we prove the following statements:

- ① If (i), then (ii)

g_1 and g_2 have the same domain and co-domain. However, because they are distinct functions, this means $\exists z \in Z$ s.t. $g_1(z) \neq g_2(z)$. For this z , $f \circ g_1(z) \neq f \circ g_2(z)$. This is because inputs $g_1(z) \neq g_2(z)$ and so because f is injective, $f(g_1(z)) \neq f(g_2(z))$ or $f \circ g_1(z) \neq f \circ g_2(z)$. Thus, $\exists z \in Z$ s.t. $f \circ g_1(z) \neq f \circ g_2(z)$ and so we can conclude that $f \circ g_1$ and $f \circ g_2$ are distinct.

- ② If (ii), then (i)

To prove that f is injective, we will proceed by contradiction and assume that f is not injective. This means $\exists x, x' \in X$ s.t. $f(x) = f(x')$ and $x \neq x'$. Let us define set $Z = \{u\}$ and distinct functions $g_1, g_2 : Z \rightarrow X$ where $g_1(u) = x$ and $g_2(u) = x'$. By assumption (ii), this means that $f \circ g_1, f \circ g_2 : Z \rightarrow Y$ are distinct. In order for these two functions to be distinct, $f(g_1(u)) \neq f(g_2(u))$ or $f(x) \neq f(x')$. Thus, our assumption that f is not injective is contradicted, and so we have proven that if (ii), then f is injective.