

Baby Rudin

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# Chapter 1

## The Real and Complex Number Systems

### 1.1 Exercise

**Exercise 1.1.** If  $r$  is rational  $r \neq 0$  and  $x$  is irrational, prove that  $r + x$  and  $rx$  are irrational.

Suppose that  $0 \neq r \in \mathbb{Q}$  and  $x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$

- **Claim 1:**  $r + x$  is irrational.

Assume the contrary that  $r + x \in \mathbb{Q}$ . Since,  $\mathbb{Q}$  is field,

$$x = (r + x) - r \in \mathbb{Q}$$

. This is a contradiction. Thus,  $r + x$  is contradiction.

- **Claim 2:**  $rx$  is irrational.

Assume the contrary that  $rx \in \mathbb{Q}$ . Since,  $\mathbb{Q}$  is field,

$$\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)rx = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)xr = \left(\frac{1}{x}x\right)r = r \in \mathbb{Q}$$

. This is a contradiction. Thus,  $rx$  is contradiction.

**Exercise 1.2** (1:R2). Prove that there is no rational number whose square is 12.

*Proof.* First observe that

$$\sqrt{12} = \sqrt{4 \cdot 3} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

**Claim 1 :**  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} 3|n^2 \implies 3|n$ .

Let  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Suppose that  $3|n^2$ . We know that 3 is prime. Then by number theory results we can get  $3|n$  or  $3|n$ . We are done.

**Claim 2:**  $\sqrt{3}$  is irrational.

We use indirect proof. Assume contrary,  $\sqrt{3}$  is rational. In other words,

$$\sqrt{3} = \frac{p}{q} \text{ for some } q \in \mathbb{Z}, q \neq 0 \text{ and } p, q \text{ have no common factors.}$$

Thus,

$$3q^2 = p^2$$

Then, by above claim we can get that  $3|p$ . Thus, there exists  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$  such that  $3k = p$ . Thus,

$$3q^2 = p^2$$

$$3q^2 = (3k)^2$$

$$3q^2 = 9k^2$$

$$q^2 = 3k^2$$

So, both  $p$  and  $q$  have common factor 3. This contradicts our assumption. Therefore,  $\sqrt{3}$  is irrational. So we are done with proof of claim 2.

Since,  $\sqrt{3}$  is not a rational number. Thus  $\sqrt{3}$  is an irrational number.  $\square$

**Exercise 1.3.** Prove Proposition 1.15.

**Exercise 1.4.** Let  $E$  be a nonempty subset of an ordered set. Suppose  $\alpha$  is a lower bound of  $E$  and  $\beta$  is an upper bound of  $E$ . Prove that  $\alpha \leq \beta$ .

Let  $\emptyset \neq E$  is a subset of an ordered set.

## Chapter 2

# Basic Topology





## Chapter 3

# Numerical Sequences and Series



## Chapter 4

# Continuity