

## Problem 1

Using proof by induction to prove that: For every  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $\sum_{k=1}^n k = \frac{1}{2}n(n+1)$ .

*Solution:* Let  $A \subset \mathbb{N}$  be the set of naturals which satisfies the above proposition. First, we show that  $m = 1 \in A$  □

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## Problem 2

- (a) Prove  $1^3 + 2^3 + \cdots + n^3 = (1 + 2 + \cdots + n)^2$  for all positive integers  $n$ .
- (b) The principle of mathematical induction can be extended as follows. A list  $P_m, P_{m+1}, \dots$  of propositions is true provided (i)  $P_m$  is true,  $P_{n+1}$  is true whenever  $P_n$  is true and  $n \geq m$ .
  - (i) Prove  $n^2 > n + 1$  for all integers  $n \geq 2$ .
  - (ii) Prove  $n! > n^2$  for all integers  $n \geq 4$ . [Recall  $n! = n(n-1) \cdots 2 \cdot 1$ ; for example,  $5! = 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 120$ .]

### Problem 3

Prove:  $\sqrt{3}$  is not a rational number

## Problem 4

Prove:  $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}$  is not a rational number.

## Problem 5

- (a) Show  $|b| \leq a$  if and only if  $-a \leq b \leq a$ .
- (b) Prove  $||a| - |b|| \leq |a - b|$  for all  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ .

## Problem 6

Given a nonempty set  $A \subset \mathbb{R}$ . Using the definition of supremum/infimum, show that

- $\sup A \geq \inf A$
- If  $\max A$  ( $\min A$ ) exists, then  $\sup A = \max A$  ( $\inf A = \min A$ )
- $\inf A = -(\sup(-A))$ , where  $-A = \{-a \mid a \in A\}$

## Problem 7

Using the completeness axiom theorem to prove the theorem for strong induction:

**Theorem 1.** *Assume  $A$  is a subset of  $\mathbb{N}$ , if  $A$  satisfies the following two properties:*

(1)  $1 \in A$

(2) *If  $\{1, 2, 3, \dots, n\} = \{x | x \leq n, x \in \mathbb{N}\} \subset A$ , then  $n + 1 \in A$*

*Then  $A = \mathbb{N}$*

Hint: Use proof by contradiction.