## STAT 620 Homework 1

## Hannah Butler

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1. Do exercise 2.1 from the textbook (page 21): Show that the set of polynomials with rational coefficients is countable.

Consider a polynomial of degree  $\leq N \in \mathbb{N}$  defined as

$$\sum_{i=0}^{N} a_i x^i \quad \text{for } a_i \in \mathbb{Q}.$$

Then the polynomial can be defined by an ordered tuple of N coefficients:  $(a_0, a_1, \ldots, a_n)$  for  $a_i \in \mathbb{Q}$ . The set of ordered N-tuples can be defined by the Cartesian product

$$\mathbb{Q}^N = \mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q} \times \cdots \times \mathbb{Q},$$

ie, the Cartesian product of a finite number of  $\mathbb{Q}$ , which is itself countable, by theorem 2.3.4.

2. Prove the following, which is one of the many relationships in Theorem 2.1.1.

$$\left(\bigcap_{\alpha\in\mathcal{B}}A_{\alpha}\right)^{C}=\bigcup_{\alpha\in\mathcal{B}}A_{\alpha}^{C}$$

Let  $a \in \left(\bigcap_{\alpha \in \mathcal{B}} A_{\alpha}\right)^{C}$ . Then  $a \notin \bigcap_{\alpha \in \mathcal{B}} A_{\alpha}$ , so a not in at least one  $A_{\alpha}$ .

This implies that  $a \in A_{\alpha}^{C}$ , so  $a \in \bigcup_{\alpha \in \mathcal{B}} A_{\alpha}^{C}$ . Therefore,  $\left(\bigcap_{\alpha \in \mathcal{B}} A_{\alpha}\right)^{C} \subset \bigcup_{\alpha \in \mathcal{B}} A_{\alpha}^{C}$ .

Reversing these steps, we can show that  $\bigcup_{\alpha \in \mathcal{B}} A_{\alpha}^{C} \subset \left(\bigcap_{\alpha \in \mathcal{B}} A_{\alpha}\right)^{C}$ ,

so 
$$\left(\bigcap_{\alpha\in\mathcal{B}}A_{\alpha}\right)^{C}=\bigcup_{\alpha\in\mathcal{B}}A_{\alpha}^{C}.$$

3. Do exercise 2.2: Define  $A_i = \{a_i x^i : a_i \in \mathbb{R}\}$  for  $i = 0, 1, 2, \ldots$  Construct an increasing sequence of sets that produces  $\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i$ .

 $A_i$  is the set of all monomials of degree i, so  $\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i$  is the set of all monomials. Define  $B_i = \{a_i x^j : a_i \in \mathbb{R} \text{ and } j \leq i\}$ . Ie,  $B_i$  is the set of all monomials with real number coefficients of degree i or less. This constitutes an increasing sequence of sets such that  $\lim_{i \to \infty} B_i = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i$ .