

## Problem Set 0

Recalling Some Basic Results from Real Analysis and Their Proofs

**NOTE: Earlier problems may be useful in proving later problems.**

**Question 1:**

For all  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ , show the following chain of inequalities.

$$|x| - |y| \leq ||x| - |y|| \leq |x - y| \leq |x| + |y|$$

**Question 2:**

Let  $x, y, p$  be real numbers satisfying  $x, y \geq 0$  and  $p \in (0, 1]$ . Show that

$$(x + y)^p \leq (x)^p + (y)^p$$

Hint: Since  $p \in (0, 1)$ , there exists  $m \in (0, 1)$  such that  $p = 1 - m$ .

**Question 3**

(a) Let  $\{a_n\}$  and  $\{b_n\}$  be sequences of real numbers such that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$  and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = b$ . Show that if there exists an  $N \in \mathbb{N}$  such that  $a_n \leq b_n$  for all  $n \geq N$  then  $a \leq b$ .

(b) Give an example to show that  $a_n < b_n \quad \forall n$  and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$  and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = b$ , but  $a \leq b$ , as opposed to  $a < b$ .

**Question 4**

Show the following:

(a) Let  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be Riemann integrable with  $f(x) \geq 0$  for all  $x \in [a, b]$ . Show that  $\int_a^b f(x) dx \geq 0$ .

(b) Let  $f, g : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be Riemann integrable with  $f(x) \geq g(x)$  for all  $x \in [a, b]$ . Show that  $\int_a^b f(x)dx \geq \int_a^b g(x)dx$ .

(c) Let  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be Riemann integrable with  $f(x) \geq 0$  for all  $x \in [a, b]$ . Let  $d \in \mathbb{R}$  satisfy  $a < d < b$ . Show that  $\int_a^d f(x)dx \leq \int_a^b f(x)dx$ .

**Question 5:**

Let  $a_n \in \mathbb{R}$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  and assume that  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n < \infty$ , that is assume that the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  converges. Show that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} a_k = 0$ .

**Question 6:**

Let  $S$  be a non-empty set of real numbers that is bounded above. Show that  $a$  is the supremum of  $S$  if and only if for all  $\epsilon > 0$  there exists  $s \in S$  such that  $a - \epsilon < s$ .

Note that an analogous result holds for infimums, and it is a good idea to state and prove this result as well.