MATH 287 HOMEWORK 6

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Exercise 1. The derivative of x^2 is $2x$.

Proof. Let $f(x) = x^2$. Using the limit definition of derivative, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h} &= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{(x+h)^2-x^2}{h}\\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{x^2-x^2+2xh+h^2}{h}\\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{2xh+h^2}{h}\\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{2xh}{h}+\frac{h^2}{h} \qquad (1)\\
&= \lim_{h\to 0} 2x+h\\
&= 2x+0\\
&= 2x.
\end{aligned}$$

□

Exercise 2. Project 6.9. On $\mathbf{Z} \times (\mathbf{Z} - \{0\})$ we define the relation $(m_1, n_1) \sim (m_2, n_2)$ if $m_1 n_2 = n_1 m_2$. Prove that the relation defined in the book is transitive.

Proof. Let $a, b, c \in \mathbf{Z} \times (\mathbf{Z} - \{0\})$, and let $a = (a_1, a_2)$, $b = (b_1, b_2)$, and $c = (c_1, c_2)$. We intend to show that if $a \sim b$ and $b \sim c$, then $a \sim c$. In this case, the relation $\sim$, is defined as $m_1 n_2 = n_1 m_2$. Let us assume that $a \sim b$ and $b \sim c$. That is,

$$\begin{aligned} a &\sim b & & & b &\sim c \\ (a_1, a_2) &\sim (b_1, b_2) & &\text{and} & (b_1, b_2) &\sim (c_1, c_2) \\ a_1 b_2 &= b_1 a_2 & & & b_1 c_2 &= c_1 b_2. \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

We intend to show

$$\begin{aligned} a &\sim c \\ (a_1, a_2) &\sim (c_1, c_2) \\ a_1 c_2 &= c_1 a_2. \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

Notice that we can we can redefine b_1 as

(4)
$$b_1 c_2 = c_1 b_2$$
$$b_1 = \frac{c_1 b_2}{c_2}.$$

This is permissible because the set that our relation is defined upon explicitly ensures that $a_2, b_2, c_2 \neq 0$, (i.e., our set is $\{(m, n) \in \mathbf{Z} \times (\mathbf{Z} - \{0\})\}$). Then, substituting the new definition of b_1 into $a \sim b$, we have:

(5)
$$a \sim b$$
$$a_1 b_2 = b_1 a_2$$
$$a_1 b_2 = (\frac{c_1 b_2}{c_2}) a_2$$
$$a_1 b_2 c_2 = c_1 b_2 a_2$$
$$a_1 c_2 = c_1 a_2 \text{ (we can cancel } b_2 \text{ here } \because b_2 \neq 0)$$
$$a \sim c.$$

Thus, we have shown that $a_1 b_2 = (\frac{c_1 b_2}{c_2}) a_2 = b_1 a_2$. We know this is possible because of our assumptions ($a_1 b_2 = b_1 a_2$ and $b_1 c_2 = c_1 b_2$), i.e. $a \sim b$ and $b \sim c$. Thus, we can conclude that $a \sim c$. $\square$

Exercise 3. Prop. 6.17. Let $m \in \mathbf{Z}$. This number m is even, iff m^2 is even.

Proof. Assume that m is even, i.e. $2 \mid m$. This means that $m = 2n$ for some $n \in \mathbf{Z}$. So, by the definition of powers we can write

$$m^2 = m \cdot m = (2n) \cdot (2n) = (2n)^2 = 4n^2 = 2 \cdot (2n^2).$$

Because n is an integer, the term $2n^2$ is also an integer, and since it is being multiplied by 2, we know the product is even.

Conversely, assume that m is not even. This means that m is odd, and we can write $m = 2q + 1$ for some $q \in \mathbf{Z}$. Again, by the definition of powers we have

$$m^2 = (2q + 1)^2 = 4q^2 + 4q + 1 = 2(2q^2 + 2q) + 1.$$

Let $z = (2q^2 + 2q)$. We know that the integers are closed under multiplication, and thus the product of $2z$ is also an integer. Therefore, we have

$$m^2 = 2z + 1,$$

which we know must be odd (Proposition 6.15).

We have shown that if m is even, m^2 must also be even. Additionally, we have shown that if m is odd, m^2 must also be odd. This means that m is even if and only if m^2 is even. $\square$

Exercise 4. Explain the proof of Proposition 6.29(i): $gcd(m, n)$ divides both m and n. Let $m, n \in \mathbf{Z}$.

Proof. Let $g = gcd(m, n)$, i.e., g is the smallest element of

$$S = \{k \in \mathbf{N} : k = mx + ny \text{ for some } x, y \in \mathbf{Z}\}.$$

If $m = n = 0$, then $g = 0$ and the statement (Proposition 6.29(i)) holds. If $m = 0$ and $n \neq 0$ then

$$S = \{|n|y : y \in \mathbf{N}\}$$

and $g = |n|$, which satisfies (i). The case of $m \neq 0$, and $n = 0$ is analogous. □