

60/65
Très bien!

Homework 1

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Homework Problems

Exercise 1

At $n = 1$, $1 = \frac{1(1+1)}{2} = 1$, so the claim holds. Assume that the claim holds at n , so that $1 + 2 + \dots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$. We can then add $n + 1$ to both sides to get $1 + 2 + \dots + n + (n + 1) = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + (n + 1)$, where we can simplify the right hand side into $\frac{n(n+1) + 2(n+1)}{2}$. This further simplifies to $\frac{n(n+1) + 2(n+1)}{2}$, which finally simplifies to $\frac{(n+2)(n+1)}{2}$. Now we have $1 + 2 + \dots + n + (n + 1) = \frac{(n+2)(n+1)}{2}$, which is the $n + 1$ case, therefore the claim $1 + 2 + \dots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ is true for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

5/5

↓
by PMI

Exercise 2

First note that $f(1) = 1 \leq 2^{1-1} = 1$, $f(2) = 2 \leq 2^{2-1} = 2$, $f(3) = 3 \leq 2^{3-1} = 4$, $f(4) = 1 + 2 + 3 = 6 \leq 2^{4-1} = 8$, proving our base case. Then assume that $f(n) \leq 2^{n-1}$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Note that $f(n+1) = f(n) + f(n-1) + f(n-2)$, which is less than $2f(n)$ as $f(n) + f(n-1) + f(n-2) \leq 2f(n) = f(n) + f(n-1) + f(n-2) + f(n-3)$. Then note that because of the assumption in our inductive step, $f(n) \leq 2^{n-1}$, and if we multiply 2 to both sides, we get $2f(n) \leq 2^n$. It follows that $f(n+1) \leq 2f(n) \leq 2^n$, which by the second order axiom implies that $f(n+1) \leq 2^n$, proving that $f(n) \leq 2^{n-1}$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

* Assume for any $i \leq n$.

Here, we have to make sure that $f(n) \geq 0$.

4/5

In fact, here, you only need the PMI!
You gave a nice proof with PMI!!

Exercise 3

a. A has a bijection with itself as you can simply map every element on A to itself, therefore $A \sim A$. ✓

b. Since $A \sim B$, they have a bijective function $f : A \rightarrow B$. Then whenever $a \neq a'$, then $f(a) \neq f(a')$, and the range of f is all of B . We can see that there is also a function $f^{-1} : B \rightarrow A$ that is bijective, and it is the inverse of f . This is because when $f(a) \neq f(a')$, then $f^{-1}(f(a)) \neq f^{-1}(f(a'))$ for $f(a) \neq f(a')$,

$\$ f(a) \$$

proving that f^{-1} is injective. We can also see that it's surjective as $f(a)$ is injective, meaning that every element in the set had a distinct output in B , and since f^{-1} converts those outputs back to the inputs, the range of f^{-1} will be all of A , proving that it's surjective. Therefore f^{-1} is bijective and $B \sim A$. ✓

c. Since $A \sim B$ they have a bijective function $f : A \rightarrow B$, and since $B \sim C$, they also have a bijective function $g : B \rightarrow C$. Let $h : A \rightarrow C = g(f(n))$. Assume towards a contradiction that h is not injective, so there exists $h(a) = h(a')$ for $a \neq a'$. This can be rewritten as $g(f(a)) = g(f(a'))$. Since g is injective, $g(f(a)) = g(f(a'))$ implies $f(a) = f(a')$, and since f is injective, $f(a) = f(a') \rightarrow a = a'$, contradicting our claim and proving that h is injective. h will also be surjective as since f is surjective, then its range is all of B , and since g is also surjective, the range of g is all of C . It follows that since the range of f is all of B , which makes up the domain of g , and the range of g is all of C , the range of h is also all of C , proving that h is surjective. Therefore since h is injective and surjective, it is bijective, meaning that there is a bijective function $h : A \rightarrow C$, meaning that $A \sim C$ if $A \sim B$ and $B \sim C$. ✓

surjective

5/5

Exercise 4

A countable set, A , has a bijective function f with a set of natural numbers. Then let B be a subset of A . Since B is a subset of A , we'll be able to have a function g that maps values of B to values of A , and this function will be injective. Since the composition of injective functions is injective, $f(g(a))$ is injective, meaning that we can map any unique value of B to a unique natural number, which means that B is countable.

~ The idea is true.

3/5

9.5/10

Exercise 5

a. Since $a < b$, and a, b are positive real numbers, by order axiom 04, $a^2 < ab$. Similarly, $ab < b^2$. Since $a^2 < ab < b^2$, by order axiom 02, $a^2 < b^2$. ✓

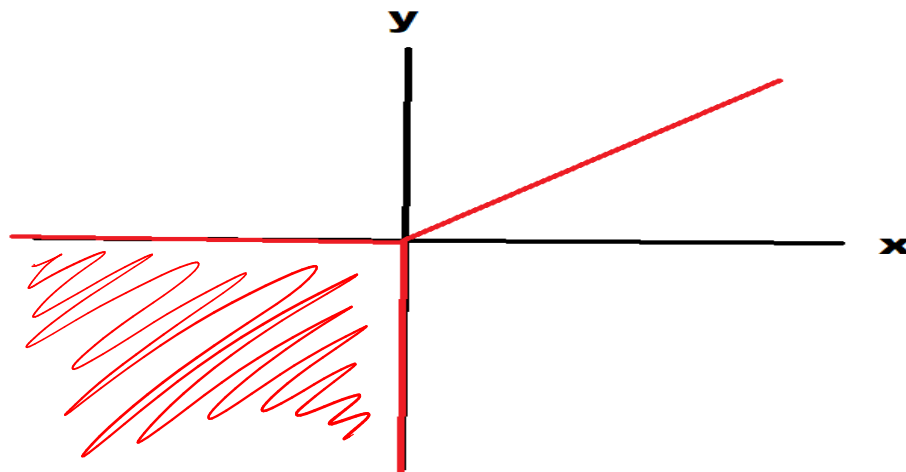
Great!
5/5

b. Since $a < b$, and a, b are positive real numbers, we can simplify $a < b$ into $a - b < 0$. This is the same as $(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b})(\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b}) < 0$. We can then divide both sides by $(\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b})$ to get $\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b} < 0$, which simplifies to $\sqrt{a} < \sqrt{b}$.

Why isn't positive?

4.5/5

Exercise 6



When $x < 0, y < 0$, $|x| = -x, |y| = -y$, so $x - x = y - y = 0$. Therefore negative x , and negative y have a value of 0. When $x < 0, y \geq 0$, $|x| = -x, |y| = y$, so $x - x = y + y$ which simplifies to $0 = 2y$. Therefore negative x values have 0 y value. When $x \geq 0, y < 0$, $|x| = x, |y| = -y$, so $x + x = y - y$, which simplifies to $2x = 0$, so negative y values have an x value of 0. When $x \geq 0, y \geq 0$, $|x| = x, |y| = y$, so $x + x = y + y$, which simplifies to $2x = 2y$ into $x = y$. So for positive x and y values, the graph has a slope of 1.

4/5
The last region
 $x < 0$ & $y < 0$
is missing.

Exercise 7

If we square both sides, we get $xy \leq \frac{(x+y)(x+y)}{2} = \frac{x^2+y^2+2xy}{2}$. We can then multiply both sides by 2 to get $2xy \leq x^2 + y^2 + 2xy$. Since $x \geq 0$ and $y \geq 0$, it follows that $x^2 \geq 0$ and $y^2 \geq 0$, which means $2xy \leq 2xy + x^2 + y^2$.

okay...

Exercise 8

a. First note that since in 5b we have shown $\sqrt{a} < \sqrt{b}$ if $a < b$, we can take x^2 as a , and 9 as b . Therefore since $x^2 \leq 9$, we have $x \leq 3$. Now we have $x \geq 0$

and $x \leq 3$. Since $0, 3 \in \mathbb{R}$, we have $\inf(E) = 0$ and $\sup(E) = 3$.

b. Note that $\frac{4n+5}{n+1}$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}$ is actually a decreasing function. Therefore the smallest value for n in \mathbb{N} will result in $\sup(E)$. Since $\frac{4(1)+5}{1+1} = \frac{9}{2}$, we have $\sup(E) = \frac{9}{2}$. I will claim that 4 is the infimum. First note that 4 is a lower bound, as $\frac{4n+5}{n+1} < 4$ is a contradiction as $\frac{4n+5}{n+1} < 4$ implies $4n+5 < 4(n+1)$ which implies $4n+5 < 4n+4$, which is wrong as $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Now let $x = \inf(E)$. We know that either $x < 4$, $x = 4$, or $x > 4$. $x \neq 4$, as otherwise it wouldn't be the infimum since 4 is a lower bound. If $x > 4$, then $x - 4 > 0$. We can then use AP, with $x - 4$ for x , and $5 - x$ for y . Therefore by AP $\exists n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $n(x - 4) > 5 - x$. This can be simplified to $xn - 4n > 5 - x$ to $xn + x > 4n + 5$ to $x(n+1) > 4n + 5$ to finally $x > \frac{4n+5}{n+1}$. This is a contradiction as we assumed x is the infimum of E . Therefore it has to be the case that $x = 4$, so $\inf(E) = 4$.

4.5/5

→ just put $n=1$
& show $\frac{4n+5}{n+1} = \frac{9}{2}$.

5/5

Writing problems

Exercise 9

Let us assume that there is an bijective function, $f : A \rightarrow P(A)$. Let $C := \{x : x \in A, x \notin f(x)\} \subseteq A$. Since $C \in A$ implies $C \in P(A)$, and f is a bijection, there must be some $y \in A$ such that $f(y) = C$. There are then two possibilities, $y \in C$, or $y \notin C$. If $y \in C$, then by the definition of C , $y \notin f(y)$, but since $f(y) = C$ this implies $y \notin C$, so we have a contradiction. If $y \notin C$, then by the definition of C , $y \in f(y)$, but since $f(y) = C$, this implies $y \in C$, so we have a contradiction. Therefore there is no bijection between A and $P(A)$, so $A \neq P(A)$. Since we have shown that a set has no bijection with its power set, it also follows that the set of all natural numbers, \mathbb{N} , has no bijection with its power set, $P(\mathbb{N})$, which means that $P(\mathbb{N})$ is not countable.

5/5

⊆

Here, you should add the case $C = \emptyset$.

Great.

Exercise 10

a. Let $a = \sup(E)$, by the definition of supremum, for all $x \in E$, $a \geq x$. Therefore we have $x \leq a, \forall x \in E$. Since $r > 0$, by order axioms, we have $rx \leq ar, \forall x \in E$, so ar is an upper bound for rE . Let $y = \sup(rE)$. Therefore we have $rx \leq y, \forall x \in E$. Since $r > 0$, we can multiply both sides by $\frac{1}{r}$ to get $x \leq \frac{y}{r}, \forall x \in E$, so $\frac{y}{r}$ is an upper bound for E . We want to show that $ar = y$. Since $a, y, r \in \mathbb{R}$, we have either $ar > y, ar < y, ar = y$. $ar < y$ is impossible as y is the supremum, and ar is an upper bound of rE . Assume $ar > y$. Therefore since $r > 0$, $a > \frac{y}{r}$, which is impossible as a is $\sup(E)$, and $\frac{y}{r}$ is an upper bound of E . Therefore it has to be the case that $ar = y$, so $r\sup(E) = \sup(rE)$.

18/10

3/5

the case $ar < y$ (don't start a sentence with a symbol).
excellent!

b. Let $a = \sup(E)$, by the definition of supremum, for all $x \in E$, $a \geq x$. Therefore we have $x \leq a, \forall x \in E$. Since $r \in \mathbb{R}$, by order axioms, we have

$r + x \leq r + a, \forall x \in E$, so $r + a$ is an upper bound for $r + E$. Let $y = \sup(r + E)$.
 Therefore we have $r + x \leq y, \forall x \in E$. Since $r \in \mathbb{R}$, we can add $-r$ to
 both sides to get $x \leq y - r, \forall x \in E$, so $y - r$ is an upper bound for E . We
 want to show that $r + a = y$. Since $a, r, y \in \mathbb{R}$, we have either $r + a > y$,
 $r + a = y$, or $r + a < y$. $r + a < y$ is impossible as $y = \sup(r + E)$, and $r + a$
 is an upper bound of $r + E$. Assume that $r + a > y$. Therefore since $r \in \mathbb{R}$,
 $r + a - r > y - r$, or $a > y - r$. However this is impossible as $a = \sup(E)$, and
 $y - r$ is an upper bound of E . Therefore it has to be the case that $r + a = y$, so
 $r + \sup(E) = \sup(r + E)$.

Start your
 sentence with
 words, not
 mathematical
 symbols.

Excellent

5/5