

Homework 1 of Introduction to Analysis (I), Honor Class

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1. Let $R = \{f(x) \mid x \in X\}$ and $r = \sup R$. Then, for any β which is upper bound of R , $r \leq \beta$. Thus, $a + \beta$ is an upper bound of $R' = \{a + f(x) \mid x \in X\}$.

Assume there exists $\beta' = \sup R'$ s.t. $\beta' < a + r$. Since $\beta' \geq a + f(x)$, $\forall x \in X \Rightarrow \beta' - a \geq f(x)$, $\forall x \in X$. Therefore, $\beta' - a$ is an upper bound of R and it should be greater or equal to r . This causes contradiction to the assumption.

Thus, for every upper bound of R' , it is greater or equal to $a + r$.

That is $\sup\{a + f(x) \mid x \in X\} = a + \sup\{f(x) \mid x \in X\}$

2. let a be greatest lower bound of $\{f(x) \mid x \in X\}$, b be greatest lower bound of $\{g(x) \mid x \in X\}$. That is $a \leq f(x) \forall x \in X$ and $b \leq g(x) \forall x \in X$. Then, $a + b$ is a lower bound of $\{f(x) + g(x) \mid x \in X\}$. Therefore $a + b \leq \inf\{f(x) + g(x) \mid x \in X\}$. In other words, $\inf\{f(x) \mid x \in X\} + \inf\{g(x) \mid x \in X\} \leq \inf\{f(x) + g(x) \mid x \in X\}$

Using the same way we can prove $\sup\{f(x) + g(x) \mid x \in X\} \leq \sup\{f(x) \mid x \in X\} + \sup\{g(x) \mid x \in X\}$

Then, we want to show $\inf S \leq \sup S$ for all set S :

For an upper bound of S " β " and lower bound of S " α ". For any element $x \in S$, $\alpha \leq x \leq \beta$.

Then, $\inf S \leq x \leq \sup S$ for all $x \in S$

Then, $\inf\{f(x) \mid x \in X\} + \inf\{g(x) \mid x \in X\} \leq \inf\{f(x) + g(x) \mid x \in X\} \leq \sup\{f(x) + g(x) \mid x \in X\} \leq \sup\{f(x) \mid x \in X\} + \sup\{g(x) \mid x \in X\}$

Ex. Let $f(x) = \sin(x)$, $g(x) = \cos(x)$, $X = (0, 2\pi)$, then $-2 < -\sqrt{2} < 2$.

3. Let $A = \{x \mid x \in \mathbb{R}, b^x < y\}$.

By Bernoulli's Inequality (In Bartle's book page.35) and let $b = 1 + c$ with $c \in \mathbb{R}$, $c > 0$, then $(1 + c)^n \geq 1 + nc$. Then, we can find some $n \in \mathbb{N}$ s.t. $c > \frac{y}{n}$. Therefore, $b^n = (1 + c)^n \geq 1 + nc > y$ and n is an upper bound of A . Thus, by completeness of \mathbb{R} , there exists $\beta \in \mathbb{R}$ be $\sup A$.

Assume $b^\beta < y$,

we can find a real number r s.t. $b^\beta < r < y$. Therefore, we can find $x \in A$ s.t. $b^x \geq r$ which is a contradiction to β is an upper bound of A . Then, $b^\beta \geq y$.

If $\beta > y$, we can find a real number r' s.t. $b^\beta > r' > y$. Therefore, we can find $x \in A$ s.t. $b^x \leq r'$. Thus, β is not the least upper bound of A .

These two lines imply the supremum of A , β , is the unique real number s.t. $b^\beta = y$ since the supremum is unique.