

Analysis Notes

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Chapter 1

The Real Numbers

1.1 Discussion: the Irrationality of $\sqrt{2}$

THEOREM 1.1.1. *There is no rational number whose square is 2.*

Proof. A rational number can be written in the form $\frac{p}{q}$ where p and q are integers. We will use an indirect proof. First, assume there is a rational so that its square is 2. It can be written that

$$\left(\frac{p}{q}\right)^2 = 2$$

We can assume p and q have no common factors since they would cancel anyways and give us a new p and q . Now we can written

$$p^2 = 2q^2$$

which implies that p^2 is an even number, which implies p is an even number. So we can let $p = 2r$. Plugging this in

$$2r^2 = q^2$$

With the same logic as for with p , q is also even. So p and q share a common factor of 2 which contradicts the assumption made in the beginning that they share no common factors. \square

Important number systems as sets

Natural Numbers

$$\mathbf{N} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots\}$$

Addition works well here, but there is no additive identity or inverse.

Integers

$$\mathbf{Z} = \{\dots, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$$

This includes the additive identity (0) and the additive inverses, which define subtraction. The multiplicative identity is 1, but for multiplicative inverses we need to extend to ...

Rational Numbers

$$\mathbf{Q} = \{\text{all fractions } \frac{p}{q} \text{ where } p \text{ and } q \text{ are integers and } q \neq 0\}$$

The multiplicative inverses define division. All of these properties of \mathbf{Q} make it into a *field*. A field is any set where addition and multiplication are well-defined operations that are commutative, associative, and obey the distributive property: $a(b + c) = ab + bc$. There must be an additive and multiplicative identity, and each element must have an additive and multiplicative inverse.

The set \mathbf{Q} has a natural *order*. Given two rational numbers r and s , one of the following is true:

$$r < s, r = s, \text{ or } r > s$$

This ordering is transitive: if $r < s$ and $s < t$, then $r < t$. Also, between any two rational numbers, r and s , there is a rational number between them: $\frac{r+s}{2}$, which implies that rational numbers are densely packed.

\mathbf{Q} has holes in the spots of irrationals, such as $\sqrt{2}$ and $\sqrt{3}$. To fill these we add ...

Real Numbers

$$\mathbf{R} = \{\text{all real numbers}\}$$

Just like \mathbf{Q} , \mathbf{R} is a field. \mathbf{R} is added as a superset of \mathbf{Q} . $\mathbf{N} \subseteq \mathbf{Z} \subseteq \mathbf{Q} \subseteq \mathbf{R}$.

1.2 Some Preliminaries

Chapter 2

Sequences and Series