

Chapter 1: 4.18, 4.19, 4.22;  
Chapter 2: 1.6, 1.7, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.3, 4.6, 4.8, 4.9, 4.10

**Exercise 4.18.** Let  $A$  and  $B$  be sets. Assume  $A$  is infinite,  $B$  is countable, and  $A$  and  $B$  are disjoint. Prove  $A \sim A \cup B$ . Hint: The strategy of Theorem 4.16 may be useful.

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**Exercise 4.19.** Let  $X$  and  $Y$  be sets. Assume  $Y$  is countable and  $X \setminus Y$  is infinite. Prove that  $X \sim X \cup Y \sim X \setminus Y$ . Hint: Each of the equivalences can be done extremely quickly if you use the previous exercise and some set manipulations.

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**Exercise 4.22.** Let  $X$  be a countable set.

1. Prove inductively that  $X^n \sim X^{n-1} \times X$  for any  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .
2. Prove inductively that  $X^n$  is countable for any  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

- 1.
- 2.

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**Exercise 1.6.** Let  $E, F$ , and  $G$  be nonempty subsets of an ordered set  $(S, \leq)$ . Prove the following statements.

1. If  $\alpha \in S$  is a lower bound for  $E$  and  $\beta \in S$  is an upper bound for  $E$ , then  $\alpha \leq \beta$ .
2.  $\sup E \leq \inf F$  if and only if  $x \leq y$  for any  $x \in E, y \in F$ .
3. If  $E \subset G$ , then  $\sup E \leq \sup G$ .

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

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**Exercise 1.7.** Let  $(S, \leq)$  be an ordered set, let  $f$  and  $g$  be functions from  $X$  to  $S$  and let  $A$  be a subset of  $X$ . Assume that  $f(x) \leq g(x)$  for all  $x \in A$ , and that furthermore  $\sup_A f$  and  $\sup_A g$  exist in  $S$ . Prove that  $\sup_A f \leq \sup_A g$ .

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**Exercise 2.3.** Let  $A$  be a nonempty subset of an ordered field  $(F, +, \cdot, \leq)$ . Assume that  $\sup A$  and  $\inf A$  exist in  $F$ , and let  $c$  be any element of  $F$ . Define the set  $cA := \{ca : a \in A\}$ .

1. Prove that  $c \leq 0$ , then  $\sup(cA) = c \sup A$ .
2. What is  $\sup(cA)$  if  $c \leq 0$ ? Prove your answer is correct.

- 1.
  - 2.
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**Exercise 2.4** Let  $A$  be a nonempty subset of an ordered field  $(F, +, \cdot, \leq)$ . Assume that  $\sup A$  and  $\inf A$  exist in  $F$ . Define  $A + B := \{a + b : a \in A, b \in B\}$ . Prove that  $\sup(A + B) = \sup A + \sup B$  by filling in the details of the following outline:

- Denote  $s = \sup A, t = \sup B$ . Then  $s + t$  is an upper bound for  $A + B$ .
- Let  $u$  be any upper bound for  $A + B$ , and let  $a$  be any element of  $A$ . Then  $t \leq u - a$ .
- We have  $s + t \leq u$ . Consequently,  $\sup(A + B)$  exists in  $F$  and is equal to  $s + t = \sup A + \sup B$ .

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**Exercise 2.5.** Let  $f$  and  $g$  be functions from a set  $X$  to an ordered field  $(F, +, \cdot, \leq)$ . Let  $A$  be a subset of  $X$ .

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**Exercise 3.3.** Using the strategies similar to those proofs in this section, prove the following statements.

1. There is no rational whose square is 20.
  2. The set  $A := \{r \in \mathbb{Q} : r^2 \leq 20\}$  has no least upper bound in  $\mathbb{Q}$ .
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**Exercise 4.6.** Elements of  $\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$  are called *irrational numbers*.

1. Assume  $r$  is rational and  $x$  is irrational. Show that  $r + x$  and  $rx$  are irrational.
2. Use the Archimedean property of  $\mathbb{R}$  to prove that the set of irrational numbers is dense in  $\mathbb{R}$ . (Hint: First prove if  $x$  and  $y$  are real numbers with  $y - x > \sqrt{2}$ , then there exists an integer  $m$  such that  $x < m\sqrt{2} < y$ .)

- 1.
- 2.

■

**Exercise 4.8.** Assume  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ . Prove that  $a \leq b$  if and only if  $a \leq b + \epsilon$  for every  $\epsilon > 0$ .

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**Exercise 4.9.** Let  $E$  be a set of real numbers, let  $s$  be an upper bound for  $E$ . Prove that  $s = \sup E$  if and only if for every  $\epsilon > 0$  there exists  $x \in E$  such that  $x > s - \epsilon$ .

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**Exercise 4.10.** Let  $A$  and  $B$  be nonempty sets of real numbers. Decide whether the following statements are true or false. If true, give a proof; if false, give a counterexample.

1. If  $\sup A < \inf B$ , then there exists a  $c \in \mathbb{R}$  satisfying  $a < c < b$  for all  $a \in A$  and  $b \in B$ .
2. If there exists a  $c \in \mathbb{R}$  satisfying  $a < c < b$  for all  $a \in A$  and  $b \in B$ , then  $\sup A < \inf B$ .

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