Homework 2 (due Mar. 7)

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1 Problem 6

1.1 Solution for (a)

If $m = 0$ and $p = 0$, $b^m = b^p = 1$ and the equality holds. Let's prove for $m, p \neq 0$ case.

Let $x := (b^m)^{1/n}, y := (b^p)^{1/q}$. We can obtain

$$x^{np} = (x^n)^p = (b^m)^p = b^{mp}, \quad y^{mq} = (y^q)^m = (b^p)^m = b^{mp}$$

x, y can be written as follows, by the theorem 1.21 in the book.

$$x = (b^{mp})^{1/(np)}, \quad y = (b^{mp})^{1/(mq)}$$

Since $np = mq$, $x = (b^{mp})^{1/(np)} = (b^{mp})^{1/(mq)} = y$ holds.

1.2 Solution for (b)

Let $r := m/n, s = p/q$. b^{r+s} can be written as:

$$b^{r+s} = b^{(mq+np)/(nq)} = (b^{mq+np})^{1/(nq)}$$

By corollary of theorem 1.21,

$$(b^{mq}b^{np})^{1/(nq)} = (b^{mq})^{1/(nq)}(b^{np})^{1/(nq)}$$

Using the fact we proved in (a),

$$(b^{mq})^{1/(nq)}(b^{np})^{1/(nq)} = (b^m)^{1/n}(b^p)^{1/q} = b^r b^s$$

1.3 Solution for (c)

First, let's show that b^r is an upper bound of $B(r)$. Suppose that there exists an element b^u such that $u \leq r$ and $b^u > b^r$. Using the result from (b),

$$b^r = b^{r-u+u} = b^{r-u}b^u < b^u$$

If we write $u = m/n$ for integers m and n, it can be shown that $b^u = (b^m)^{1/n} > 0$ using the theorem 1.21 in the book and the fact that $b^m > 0$. Thus, $b^{r-u} < 1$ should hold. Since $r \geq u$, $r - u$ can be written as p/q where p is a nonnegative integer, and q is a positive integer. Then $b^{r-u} = (b^p)^{1/q} > 0$, so $0 < (b^p)^{1/q} < 1$ implies $b^p < 1$. However, since $b > 1$, it implies $b^p \geq 1$ for nonnegative integer p, which is a contradiction. Thus, b^u cannot exist.

Since $B(r)$ is a set of reals with an upper bound, it has the least upper bound, $\sup B(r)$. Suppose that there exists b^v where v is rational, such that $b^v < b^r$ and $b^v \geq y \ \forall y \in B(r)$. It is evident that such b^v cannot exist since b^r is also an element of $B(r)$. In conclusion, no upper bound smaller than b^r cannot exist and $b^r = \sup B(r)$.

1.4 Solution for (d)

First, let's show that $\sup B(x) \sup B(y)$ is an upper bound of $B(x+y)$. For all elements in $b^t \in B(x+y)$ where $t \leq x+y$ is a rational, there are two possibilities:

1. $t < x + y$
2. $t = x + y$

If there exists an element b^t such that $t = x+y$, $x+y$ is a rational and $\sup B(x+y) = b^{x+y}$ as we proved in (c). If there are only elements b^t such that $t < x+y$, there exists a rational r such that $t - y < r < x$ by theorem 1.20. Then, we can let $s = t - r$ and $s < y$ holds. In other words, t can be written as $r + s$ where r, s are rationals such that $r < x$ and $s < y$. As proven in (b), $b^t = b^{r+s} = b^r b^s$ and $b^r \in B(x), b^s \in B(y)$ holds. By the definition in (c), $b^r \leq \sup B(x) = b^x$ and $b^s \leq \sup B(y) = b^y$. This implies that for all $b^t \in B(x+y)$,

$$b^t = b^{r+s} = b^r b^s \leq \sup B(x) \sup B(y)$$

Thus, $\sup B(x) \sup B(y)$ is an upper bound of $B(x+y)$. Now we have to show that $\sup B(x+y) = \sup B(x) \sup B(y)$. Suppose that there exists an upper bound of $B(x+y)$ that is smaller than $\sup B(x) \sup B(y)$ and call it c. The following holds:

$$\frac{c}{\sup B(x)} < \sup B(y)$$

Since $\sup B(y)$ is the least upper bound of $B(y)$, there exists $b^v \in B(y)$ such that $c / \sup B(x) < b^v \leq \sup B(y)$. In the same vein, there exists $b^u \in B(x)$ such that $c/b^v < b^u \leq \sup B(x)$. Now, we get $c < b^u b^v$ and $b^u b^v \in B(x+y)$ which is a contradiction. Such lower bound c does not exist, so $\sup B(x) \sup B(y) = \sup B(x+y)$ and $b^{x+y} = b^x b^y$.

2 Problem 7

2.1 Solution for (a)

$b^n - 1$ can be written as follows:

$$b^n - 1 = (b-1)(b^{n-1} + b^{n-2} + \cdots + b + 1)$$

Since $b > 1$, we know $b^{n-1} > b^{n-2} > \cdots > b > 1$. The polynomial $b^{n-1} + b^{n-2} + \cdots + b + 1$ has n terms, and each term is greater or equal to 1. So we get

$$b^i \geq 1 (i = 0, 1, \ldots, n-1) \Longrightarrow b^{n-1} + b^{n-2} + \cdots + b + 1 \geq n$$

And we obtain the inequality $b^n - 1 \geq n(b-1)$.

2.2 Solution for (b)

Let $c := b^{1/n}$. By theorem 1.21, $c > 0$. Suppose that $c \leq 1$. Then $1 \geq c \geq c^2 \geq \cdots \geq c^n = (b^{1/n})^n = b$, and it is a contradiction. Hence, $c > 1$. Plugging c to the inequality we obtained in (a), we get

$$c^n - 1 \geq n(c-1) \iff b - 1 \geq n(b^{1/n} - 1)$$

2.3 Solution for (c)

Since $t > 1$, $n > (b-1)/(t-1)$ can be written as $n(t-1) > b-1$. By the inequality from (b), we can write

$$n(t-1) > b - 1 \geq n(b^{1/n} - 1)$$

Since n is positive, $b^{1/n} < t$ holds.

2.4 Solution for (d)

Since $b > 0$, $b^w > 0$ and $t := y \cdot b^{-w} > 1$ holds. By the archimedean property, there exists a positive interger n such that $n(t-1) > b-1$. From the result from (c), $b^{1/n} < t = y \cdot b^{-w}$ and $b^{w+(1/n)} < y$ holds for a sufficiently large integer n.

2.5 Solution for (e)

Since $y > 0$, $t := b^w/y > 1$ holds. By the archimedean property, there exists a positive integer n such that $n(t-1) > b-1$. From the result from (c), $b^{1/n} < t = b^w/y$ and $b^{w-(1/n)} < y$ holds for a sufficiently large integer n.

2.6 Solution for (f)

Suppose that $b^x > y$. By the result from (e), there exists a positive integer n such that $b^{x-(1/n)} > y$. This means that $x - (1/n)$ is also an upper bound of A, and since $b^{x-(1/n)} < b^x$, it is a contradiction. Thus, $b^x \leq y$ holds.

Suppose that $b^x < y$. By the result from (d), there exists a positive integer n such that $b^{x+(1/n)} < y$. This means that x cannot be an upper bound of A, because there exists an $b^{x+(1/n)}$ is also an element of A. Thus, $b^x \geq y$ holds. In conclusion, b^x should satisfy both $b^x \leq y$ and $b^x \geq y$, so $b^x = y$.

2.7 Solution for (g)

Suppose that there exists a real $z \neq x$ such that $b^z = y$. There are two possibilities:

1. $z > x$
2. $z < x$

In $z > x$ case, $b^z = b^{z-x+x} = b^{z-x}b^x > b^x = y$, so it is a contradiction.

In $z < x$ case, $b^x = b^{x-z+z} = b^{x-z}b^z > b^z = y$, so it is also a contradiction. In conclusion, such z cannot exist and thus x is unique.

3 Problem 8

Suppose that a relation $<$ is defined for complex field, and it satsifies all axioms for ordered field. Then, one of the statements is true.

$$i < 0, \quad i = 0, \quad i > 0$$

$i = 0$ is impossible because $i \cdot i = -1 \neq 0$, by definition.

If $i < 0$, we can multiply both sides with i and obtain $-1 > 0$. Multiplying both sides with i agian, we obtain $-i < 0$, which contradicts with $i < 0$.

If $i > 0$, the same operations can be done like the $i < 0$ case, and we obtain $-i > 0$, which also contradicts with $i > 0$. In conclusion, the assumed relation $<$ cannot exist.

4 Problem 20